UGC-NET

CHAPTERWISE MCQ BANK

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES

NODIA

- Full Explanation for Every Question
- Strictly Based on Latest Syllabus
- Matches the Real Exam Pattern Exactly
- Predicted Questions for Upcoming Exam

Nodia

Scan QR for Demo PDF

GET ALL STUDY MATERIAL IN ONE APP!

- Textbooks
- Previous Year Chapterwise Question Banks
- 30 Sets Sample Papers
- Worksheets

FREE!

DOWNLOAD NOW!

SCAN & DOWNLOAD

GET IT ON Google Play

UGC NET 2026

Human Rights and Duties

Chapter-Wise MCQ Bank
Including Source-Based Questions

NODIA

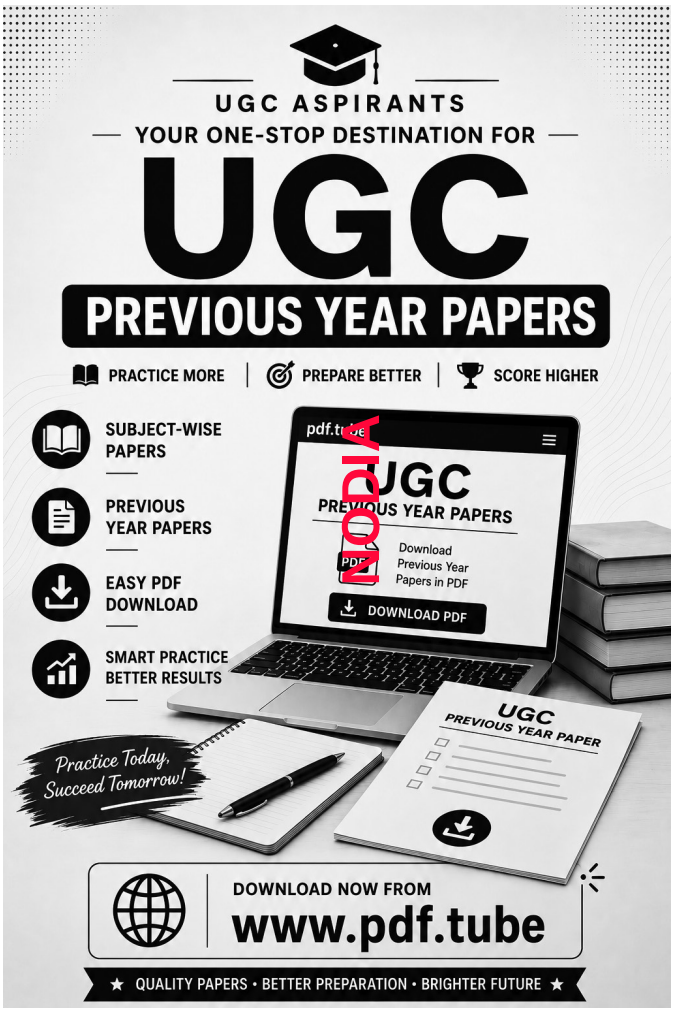
Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

UGC NET Human Rights and Duties
Edition May 2026
Published by :NODIA
An Imprint of NODIA EDITIONS LLP

Information contained in this book has been obtained by author, from sources believes to be reliable. However, neither NODIA nor its author guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information herein and NODIA nor its author shall be responsible for any error, omissions, or damages arising out of use of this information. This book is published with the understanding that NODIA and its author are supplying information but are not attempting to render engineering or other professional services.

© NODIA EDITIONS LLP

MRP ₹760.00



NODIA EDITIONS LLP
125, Sector 6, Vidyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039
Phone :+91 9001005245
email : mail@nodia.in

CONTENTS

Ch 01	Human Rights and Duties : Concept and Nature	9
Ch 02	Origin and Evolution of Human Rights and International Standards	77
Ch 03	Society, Economy, Polity, Religion and Culture: Their Inter-Relationship	151
Ch 04	State and Individual Liberty	224
Ch 05	UN and Variousagencies, Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations	297
Ch 06	Growth Models and Human Rights	373
Ch 07	Development, Underdevelopment and Social Action	447
Ch 08	Human Rights and Indian Constitution	520
Ch 09	Constitutional Governance	596
Ch 10	International Enforcement of Human Rights	678

****

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

NET BUREAU

NODIA

Subject: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES Code No. **92**

SYLLABUS

Unit-I

HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES: CONCEPT AND NATURE

- The Basic Concepts: Individual, Group, State, Non-State Actors, Civil Society, Liberty, Freedom, Equality, Rights, Justice; Human Values: Humanity, Compassion, Virtues, Human Dignity and Human Duties
- Human rights as universal, inherent, inalienable rightsand moral rights; Universal human rights vs. Cultural Relativism, Naturalist-Positivists Debate
- Indian Concepts: *Raj Neeti*, *LokNeeti*, *DandaNeeti*, *Nyaya*, *Dharma*
- Different Generations of Human Rights
- Liberal Perspective: Locke, Rousseau, Thomas Paine, J.S. Mill, Classical Liberalism, Neo-liberalism
- Marxian Perspective: Marx, Gramsci, Rosa Luxemberg
- Gandhian Perspective (Ruskin, Thoreau, Tolstoy): State, Power, *Swaraj*, Rights and Duties
- Dalit Perspective: Phule, Narayna Guru, Ambedkar
- Religious Perspectives
- Feminist Perspective

Unit-II

ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

- Human Rights in Ancient Thoughts
- Human Rights in Middle Ages,*Magna Carta*
- Modern Movement of Human rights,Lockean Philosophy: Theory of Natural Rights,American Declaration of Independence, American Bill of Rights, The French Revolution and its goals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Marxist Revolutions, Anti-Colonial Movements, Freedom Movement in India
- International Standard Setting—UniversalDeclaration of Human Rights (1948)

- Impact of the UDHR on the Constitutions of the 'New' States
- International Standards: UN Sponsored or 'Core'International Conventions onHuman Rights: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Convention on the Elimination of ALL Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), Convention against Torture, Rights of Child Convention, Convention on the Rights of Migrant workers, Convention against Racial Discrimination (CRD), Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
- State Responsibility for Protection of Human Rights: The Concept of the "Responsibility to Protect"
- Vienna Declaration on Human Rights 1993
- Helsinki Declaration
- ASEAN Declaration

Unit-III

SOCIETY, ECONOMY, POLITY, RELIGION AND CULTURE—THEIR INTER-RELATIONSHIP

- Impact ofSocial Structure on Human Behaviour; Role ofSocializations inHuman Values, Human Rights and Duties
- Science and Technology, Modernization, Globalization and Dehumanization
- Social Stratification: Racial andCaste Prejudice and Discrimination; Human Rights Issues of Weaker Sections andEthnic Minorities
- Women: Gender Discrimination, Domestic Violence andOffences against Women; Gender Sensitive Laws
- Children: Child Abuse, Child Labour, Street Children
- Social Structure andSocial Problems: Social and Communal Conflicts andSocial Harmony
- Rural Poverty, Unemployment, Bonded Labour, Modern Forms of Slavery
- Urban Poverty, Slums, Lack of Basic Civil Amenities, Sex Workers
- Rights of Refugees, Rights of Indigenous People, Aged Persons, Migrant Workers and Human Rights Violations, Human Rights of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016Rights of Displaced Persons
- Challenges in Human Rights: Religious Fundamentalism, Terrorism, Underdevelopment, Human trafficking International Crimes,

Unit IV

STATE AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY

- The Changing Nature ofState with Special Reference tothe Developing Countries
- Soft State, Interventionist State, Welfare State, Repressive State
- Political Regimes andHuman Rights
- Impact of Science and Technology on Human Rights and Duties
- Human Rights andInternational Politics: Emergence ofa New Global Order—Tehran Conference (1968)—Vienna Conference (1993)

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

- International Humanitarian Law: 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols of 1977—International Red Cross Society
- International Criminal Tribunals(Rwanda and Former Yugoslavia) and the International Criminal Court (ICC)
- International Intervention: The Question ofNation-State, Citizenship andSovereignty
- Right of Self-Determination: Autonomous Movements, Secessionist Movements
- Grassroots Movements andHuman Rights

Unit-V

UN AND VARIOUSAGENCIES, INTERGOVERNMENTAL (IGOs) AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (INGOs)

- UN: Establishment, Objectives, and the Charter Provisions
- UN Principal Organs: General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, Security Council
- Subsidiary Organ: Human Rights Council
- The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee
- Specialized Agencies: UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, WHO
- INGOs such as the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Amnesty International (AI), Human Rights Watch, Greenpeace
- People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) and Other Civil and Democratic Rights Organizations in India.
- UN High Commission forRefugees (UNHCR)
- UN Commission ontheStatus ofWomen
- UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

NOIDA

Unit-VI

GROWTH MODELS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Models of Development: Growth Approach, Basic Needs Approach, Sustainable Human Development, Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992, Rio +20, Conservation of Natural Resources, Agenda 21, Bio-Diversity Convention 1992
- Globalization andHuman Rights: Dynamics ofGlobalization, Emergence ofMarket Forces,Assertion ofCivil Society, Retreat ofState, Privatization, Liberalization
- Emergence of Information Age
- Economic Growth Strategies (Developing Countries): Implications for Poverty Eradication, Employment issues, Planned Development andSocial Inequality
- World Trade Organization: Implication for Human Rights,Impact on Developing Countries with special referencetoIndia

- Intellectual Property Rights: Patents Law, Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS),General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS), Agreement On Agriculture (AOA)
- Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and Human Rights Situation in Developing Countries
- Right to Development: The Third World Concerns, Working Group Recommendations, UNDP—initiatives, UN Declaration on the Right to development
- State and Development of the Marginalized/Disadvantaged Groupsin India: The Poor, the Unemployed andthe Socially Dislocated People
- Workers' Rights, Minimum Wages Act—Problems of Implementation, Right to Security of Food, Health, Education

Unit-VII

DEVELOPMENT, UNDERDEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL ACTION

- Need for Collective Action in Developing Societies and Methods of Social Action
- Land, Water and Forest Issues with special reference to India
- Social Movements: Political, Social and Religious Reform
- National Commission for Women, Children, Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Backward Class, Dalit and Women Movements
- Agrarian and Peasant Movements
- Right to a Healthy Environment
- Principle of Sustainable Development
- Ecological and Environment Movements
- Civil Societies and NGOs, NGOs of India

Unit-VIII

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- Indian Civilization: Change and Continuity.
- Indian Constitution: Freedom Movement
- Indian Constitution: Sociological Foundation
- Constitutional Vision of Role ofthe State
- Constitutional Vision of Freedom: Fundamental Rights and the International standards
- Constitutional Vision of Justice: Directive Principles of State Policy and international standards
- Public Interest Litigation (PIL), Indian Judiciary and Human Rights
- Judicial Interpretations: Landmark JudgmentsFundamental Duties
- Constitutional Amendments
- Fundamental Duties

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Unit-IX

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

- Rule of law, Good Governance
- Constitutional Organs: Inter-and intra-Relationships/Conflict and Cooperation.
- Fundamental Rights and Repressive Laws: Preventive Detention and Anti-Terrorist Legislations, Armed Forces Special Power Act
- Imposition of National Emergency: The Societal Experience.
- The Criminal Justice System: Crime, Punishment and Human Rights with Special Reference to IPC &Cr. P.C.and Indian Evidence Act
- Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: The Directive Principles of State Policy: The Question of Effectiveness and Enforcement; their relationship with Fundamental Rights
- Legislation forthe Weaker Sections: The Questions of Enforcement
- Law Enforcing Agencies: Police, Military and Para-Military Forces—Emerging Experience
- Human Rights Enforcement: The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, NHRC, State Human Rights Commissions, Human Rights Courts
- Human Rights Education: Problems and Prospects

Unit-X

INTERNATINAL ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Treaty Bodies under the 'Core' Human Rights Conventions: General Overview
- "Universal Periodic Review" and "Special Procedures"
- Human Rights Committee (HRC)
- Committee on Economic and Social Rights (CESCR)
- Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women(CEDAW)
- European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)
- Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
- Inter-American Court of Human Rights
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
- African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008

****

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 01

Human Rights and Duties : Concept and Nature

1. Who is considered the primary subject and beneficiary of human rights in international law?
(A) The State
(B) The Individual
(C) The Civil Society
(D) Non-State Actors

2. Consider the following elements regarding the traditional definition of a State:
I. Defined Territory
II. Permanent Population
III. Government
IV. Sovereignty
Which of the above are the mandatory elements of a State?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

3. If a multinational corporation (MNC) pollutes a local river resulting in health issues for the community, which concept is most directly implicated?
(A) Absolute state sovereignty in internal affairs
(B) Cultural relativism within local communities
(C) Non-State Actor accountability and liability
(D) Separation of powers among state branches

4. Which of the following statements about Civil Society is correct?
(A) Public institutions like the military and police forces.
(B) Private enterprises focused on profit maximization.
(C) Formal legislative and executive branches of the State.
(D) Independent associations serving public interests.

NODIA

5. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Non-state actors have increasingly become subjects of human rights scrutiny.
Reason (R): Globalization has expanded the power of multinational corporations and NGOs beyond traditional state control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. How is "Civil Society" primarily defined in human rights discourse?
(A) National military organizations under state command.
(B) Non-state groups and institutions representing citizens' interests.
(C) Major private corporations seeking economic monopoly.
(D) Official executive bodies within a democratic system.

7. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Group rights are held by a group as a collective entity rather than by its members individually.
Statement II: Individual rights always supersede group rights in all international human rights treaties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

8. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Concepts)
P. State
Q. Individual
R. Civil Society
S. Non-State Actor
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Primary beneficiary of human rights
2. Sovereign political entity
3. Armed opposition group
4. Trade unions and NGOs
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

9. Identify the correct pair from the following:
(A) Individual - Monopoly on legitimate use of force
(B) Civil Society - Government legislative body
(C) Non-State Actor - Multinational Corporation
(D) State - Primary human rights petitioner

10. Consider the following statements about Non-State Actors:
I. They can include multinational corporations.
II. They encompass non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
III. They include armed rebel groups.
IV. They possess formal sovereignty over a defined territory.
V. They can impact human rights positively or negatively.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

11. To effectively advocate for human rights, a civil society organization must demonstrate which of the following competencies?
(A) Issuance of legally binding international mandates.
(B) Command and control over sovereign military forces.
(C) Constitutional authority to veto national laws.
(D) Public advocacy and monitoring of state behavior.

12. Which of the following is NOT an example of a Non-State Actor in international relations?
(A) International NGOs like Amnesty International.
(B) Intergovernmental organizations like the United Nations.
(C) Private multinational commercial corporations.
(D) Non-state militant or terrorist organizations.

13. Arrange the following conceptual developments in the chronological order of their dominant emergence in political thought:
I. Divine Right of Kings
II. Social Contract Theory
III. Rise of International NGOs
IV. Concept of the modern Nation-State (Westphalian)
(A) I, IV, II, III
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, I, III, IV

14. What is the most appropriate description of the relationship between the State and the Individual in human rights law?
(A) Individuals serve the state's economic interests.
(B) Individuals and states share identical immunities.
(C) States hold no direct duties to individuals.
(D) States protect the inherent rights of individuals.

15. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Civil society provides a buffer zone between the individual and the state.
Statement II: A robust civil society restricts the democratic rights of individuals.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

16. What term is used to describe rights that protect specific communities, such as indigenous populations?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Individual rights
(B) Group rights
(C) Corporate rights
(D) Sovereign rights

17. What is the primary effect of a weak state structure on human rights?
(A) Immediate and complete eradication of human rights violations.
(B) Systematic lack of accountability for non-state actors.
(C) Universal and automatic compliance with global treaties.
(D) Substantial and direct enhancement of civil liberties.

18. Which of the following statements regarding 'Group' in human rights is correct?
(A) Minority rights are a recognized form of group rights.
(B) Groups cannot hold any rights under international law.
(C) Group rights always negate the rights of the individuals within them.
(D) Only ethnic groups are recognized under human rights law.

19. How is the "State" defined in classical political science?
(A) Private commercial entities pursuing market profits.
(B) Unstable coalitions of non-governmental organizations.
(C) Independent government over a permanent territory.
(D) Cultural gatherings lacking formal political authority.

20. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights actors:
(A) State - Duty bearer
(B) Individual - Rights holder
(C) MNC - Non-state actor
(D) NGO - Treaty ratifier

21. A local community forms an association to protest unfair labor practices. This association is an application of which concept?
(A) State sovereignty
(B) Corporate governance
(C) Civil society mobilization
(D) Executive privilege

22. Which of the following is an exception to the traditional rule that only states are subjects of international law?
(A) The creation of national constitutions
(B) Individual accountability under international criminal law
(C) State sovereignty over natural resources
(D) Bilateral trade agreements

NODIA

23. What is the most appropriate function of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) in the human rights framework?
(A) To replace the state government
(B) To draft binding national legislation
(C) To command international peacekeeping forces
(D) To monitor, document, and advocate for human rights compliance

24. Assessing the impact of a multinational corporation on local indigenous rights requires an understanding of:
(A) The interplay between non-state actors, host state obligations, and group rights
(B) Only the domestic laws of the corporation's home state
(C) Only the profit margins of the corporation
(D) The historical evolution of state sovereignty

25. A human rights watch group publishes a report on police brutality in a specific country. This action exemplifies the role of:
(A) A State actor enforcing law
(B) An individual violating rights
(C) Civil society holding the State accountable
(D) A non-state armed group

26. Which concept emphasizes the absence of arbitrary constraints and the ability to act according to one's own will?
(A) Liberty
(B) Equality
(C) Justice
(D) State

27. Consider the following aspects of Equality:
I. Formal equality
II. Substantive equality
III. Equality of opportunity

IV. Absolute equality in wealth
Which of the above are recognized goals within human rights discourse?
(A) I and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

28. Affirmative action policies designed to uplift marginalized communities are an application of which concept?
(A) Negative liberty
(B) Substantive equality
(C) Retributive justice
(D) Cultural relativism

29. Which of the following statements about Justice is correct?
(A) Justice is exclusively concerned with punishing criminals.
(B) Justice and law are always perfectly aligned.
(C) Distributive justice deals with the fair allocation of resources within a society.
(D) Justice requires treating everyone identically in all circumstances.

30. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Negative liberty involves freedom from interference by others.
Reason (R): Positive liberty focuses on the capacity and resources to fulfill one's potential.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. How is "Freedom" distinguished from "Liberty" in political philosophy?
(A) Freedom is a philosophical ideal, while liberty is legal.
(B) Freedom is a legal term, while liberty is purely moral.
(C) Both concepts imply identical forms of state control.
(D) The two terms function as absolute political antonyms.

32. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Equality before the law means that all individuals are subject to the same legal rules regardless of their status.
Statement II: Equality before the law guarantees equal economic outcomes for everyone.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

33. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Distributive Justice
Q. Restorative Justice
R. Retributive Justice
S. Procedural Justice
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Punishment proportionate to the crime
2. Fair processes in decision making
3. Repairing harm caused by criminal behavior
4. Fair allocation of resources
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

34. Identify the correct pair:
(A) Substantive Equality - Focuses on equal outcomes and removing structural barriers
(B) Negative Liberty - State intervention for welfare
(C) Positive Liberty - Freedom from external restraint
(D) Formal Equality - Affirmative action policies

35. Consider the following elements regarding Rights:
I. They are legally or morally recognized claims.
II. They impose correlative duties on others.
III. They are absolute and can never be restricted.
IV. They are essential for individual development.
V. They are granted merely as a charity by the State.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, IV, and V

36. Understanding the difference between formal and substantive equality is essential for:
(A) Promoting purely capitalist models
(B) Eliminating the concept of state sovereignty
(C) Establishing retributive justice
(D) Formulating policies that address historical discrimination

37. Which of the following is an exception to the right to personal liberty in democratic societies?
(A) Peaceful assembly
(B) Freedom of expression
(C) Lawful imprisonment following a fair trial
(D) Freedom of religion

38. A government passes a law guaranteeing equal pay for equal work. This is an application of:
(A) Liberty
(B) Distributive justice and Equality
(C) Retributive justice
(D) Negative freedom

39. What is the most appropriate definition of "Rights" in political theory?
(A) Unbacked collective group demands.
(B) Privileges held by societal elites.
(C) Temporary sovereign permissions.
(D) Moral or legal individual entitlements.

40. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Justice is only concerned with legal frameworks and not moral principles.
Statement II: Human rights are foundational to achieving justice in a society.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

41. Which philosopher is strongly associated with the concept of "Justice as Fairness"?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Friedrich Nietzsche
(C) John Rawls
(D) Thomas Hobbes

42. What is the primary cause of the shift from formal equality to substantive equality in modern legal systems?
(A) The recognition that treating unequals equally perpetuates inequality
(B) The desire to increase state authoritarianism
(C) The abolition of human rights treaties
(D) The rise of absolute monarchies

43. Which of the following statements about Liberty is incorrect?
(A) Liberty allows individuals to make choices about their own lives.
(B) Liberty is often categorized into positive and negative forms.
(C) Protection of liberty is a core function of human rights.
(D) Liberty is completely boundless in a democratic society.

NODIA

44. How is "Equality" best defined in the context of human rights?
(A) Physical and biological identity between persons.
(B) Equal fundamental rights and dignity for all.
(C) Guaranteed financial and wealth parity for all.
(D) Total elimination of all individual differences.

45. Identify the incorrect pair regarding types of equality:
(A) Political Equality - Universal adult franchise
(B) Social Equality - Absence of caste-based discrimination
(C) Economic Equality - Equal distribution of absolute wealth
(D) Legal Equality - Equal protection of the laws

46. A court rules that a disabled student must be provided with reasonable accommodations to take an exam. This reflects:
(A) Retributive justice
(B) Negative liberty
(C) Formal equality
(D) Substantive equality

47. Which concept is NOT a foundational pillar of human rights?
(A) Totalitarianism

(B) Dignity
(C) Equality
(D) Liberty

48. What is the most appropriate relationship between Rights and Duties?
(A) Rights can exist without any corresponding duties.
(B) Every right generally implies a corresponding duty to respect that right.
(C) Rights and duties are mutually exclusive.
(D) Duties are only imposed on the State, not individuals.

49. To navigate a conflict between individual liberty and public safety, a policymaker must apply the principle of:
(A) Absolute negative liberty
(B) Proportionality and reasonable restriction
(C) Unrestricted state power
(D) Retributive justice

50. A state implements a progressive taxation system to fund public education. This policy is primarily rooted in:
(A) Distributive justice
(B) Negative liberty
(C) Procedural justice
(D) Restorative justice

51. Which human value is considered the absolute foundation of all human rights?
(A) Patriotism
(B) Economic prosperity
(C) Human Dignity
(D) Obedience

52. Consider the following characteristics of Human Rights:
I. Universal
II. Inalienable
III. Inherent
IV. Revocable by the State
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

53. If a person is tortured, which inherent characteristic of human rights is being directly violated?
(A) Inalienability
(B) Indivisibility
(C) Human Dignity
(D) Interdependence

54. Which of the following statements correctly describes the 'Universal' nature of human rights?
(A) They apply only to the citizens of democratic nations.
(B) They apply to all humans regardless of distinction.
(C) They are granted based on individual social status.
(D) They are subject to strict geographical limitations.

55. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Human rights are considered inalienable.
Reason (R): They cannot be voluntarily given up or taken away, except in specific situations according to due process.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. What does the term "Inherent" mean in the context of human rights?
(A) Existing in an individual simply by virtue of being human
(B) Granted by the constitution
(C) Acquired through good behavior
(D) Created by international treaties

57. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Compassion and humanity are moral virtues that underpin the legal framework of human rights.
Statement II: Human duties are completely irrelevant to the discourse of human rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

58. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Characteristics)
P. Universal
Q. Inalienable
R. Inherent
S. Moral Rights
List II: (Meanings)
1. Cannot be stripped away
2. Based on ethical principles rather than mere law
3. Apply to everyone equally
4. Born with them
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

59. Identify the correct pair regarding human values and rights:
(A) Compassion - Strict adherence to legal rules
(B) Humanity - The desire to harm others
(C) Virtues - Legal penalties
(D) Human Dignity - The worth and value of every human being

60. Consider the following statements about Human Duties:
I. They balance human rights.
II. They include respecting the rights of others.
III. They are often outlined in domestic constitutions.
IV. They negate the existence of human rights.
V. They promote community welfare.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

61. Applying the concept of 'Human Dignity', which action is strictly prohibited under international law?
(A) Progressive taxation
(B) Incarceration after a fair trial
(C) Cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment
(D) Mandatory education

62. Which of the following is an exception to the absolute universality of rights in practice?
(A) The right to hold an opinion
(B) The right to freedom from torture
(C) The right to recognition as a person before the law
(D) The right to vote, which is restricted by age and citizenship

63. Arrange the following conceptual steps in the formulation of human rights logic in chronological or logical order:
I. Recognition of Human Dignity
II. Identification of Moral Rights
III. Drafting of International Human Rights Law
IV. Enforcement Mechanisms
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, IV, I, II

64. What is the most appropriate reason why human rights are considered "moral rights"?
(A) They are endorsed by exclusive religious texts.
(B) They are ethical principles independent of law.
(C) They apply only to exceptionally moral people.
(D) They require no formal legal protections at all.

65. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Virtues like humanity and compassion are essential for the realization of a human rights culture.
Statement II: Legal frameworks alone, without moral virtues, are sufficient to guarantee human rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

66. Who primarily emphasized that human rights are "inherent"?
(A) Natural Law theorists

NODIA

(B) Legal Positivists
(C) Cultural Relativists
(D) Authoritarian regimes

67. The failure to recognize human dignity directly causes:
(A) Economic prosperity
(B) Enhanced state sovereignty
(C) Human rights abuses and systemic discrimination
(D) The strengthening of civil society

68. Which of the following statements about the 'Inalienability' of human rights is correct?
(A) Inalienable rights can be sold for monetary gain.
(B) Individuals can willingly surrender their inalienable rights to the state.
(C) Only economic rights are inalienable.
(D) Inalienable rights cannot be transferred or given away.

69. How is a "Moral Right" distinguished from a "Legal Right"?
(A) Moral rights are enforceable in courts, legal rights are not.
(B) Moral rights apply only to the state.
(C) Moral rights are based on ethical principles, while legal rights are codified in law.
(D) There is no difference; they are synonymous.

70. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights characteristics:
(A) Universal - Applies across all borders
(B) Inalienable - Can be revoked by a dictator
(C) Inherent - Accrues by birth
(D) Moral - Grounded in ethics

71. When a state enacts laws protecting minority cultures, it is applying the concept of:
(A) Homogenization
(B) Cultural Relativism over Universality
(C) Retributive Justice
(D) Human Dignity and Respect for Diversity

72. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental human value explicitly supporting human rights?
(A) Apathy
(B) Humanity
(C) Compassion
(D) Dignity

73. Which value is considered most appropriate for fostering mutual respect and tolerance in a diverse society?
(A) Ethnocentrism
(B) Authoritarianism
(C) Compassion
(D) Segregation

74. Evaluating a law that requires citizens to report crimes requires balancing:
(A) Right to privacy and human duties to the community
(B) Universalism and relativism
(C) Natural and positive law
(D) Group and individual rights

75. A constitution mandates citizens to protect the environment. This is an example of:
(A) An inherent human right
(B) A violation of negative liberty
(C) A cultural relative practice
(D) A universal human duty

76. What is the core argument of Cultural Relativism in human rights?
(A) All cultures must adopt Western values.
(B) Human rights standards are culturally determined and vary across societies.
(C) Human rights are universal and supersede all cultural practices.
(D) Culture has no impact on human rights.

77. Consider the following statements regarding the Naturalist vs. Positivist debate:
I. Naturalists believe rights are inherent and pre-political.
II. Positivists argue rights exist only when codified into law.
III. Natural law relies heavily on moral or divine reasoning.
IV. Positivism relies on sovereign command.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

78. A nation defends a traditional practice that violates international gender equality norms

NODIA

by claiming external standards do not apply to them. This is an application of:
(A) Universalism
(B) Natural Law
(C) Legal Positivism
(D) Cultural Relativism

79. Which statement correctly captures the Universalist perspective on human rights?
(A) Fundamental human rights apply equally to all human beings regardless of culture.
(B) Rights are dependent on cultural context.
(C) Only civil and political rights are universal.
(D) Universalism requires the destruction of all local cultures.

80. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Legal positivists argue that there are no human rights outside of written law.
Reason (R): Positivism asserts that the validity of a law depends on its source and enforcement by a sovereign, not its moral content.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. How does the Naturalist school define human rights?
(A) Gracious gifts provided by the state.
(B) Rights inherent to nature or morality.
(C) Dictates of international organizations.
(D) Local and regional cultural traditions.

82. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: The Vienna Declaration of 1993 affirmed that human rights are universal, indivisible, and interdependent.
Statement II: The Vienna Declaration supported strict Cultural Relativism over Universality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

83. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Schools/Concepts)
P. Naturalism
Q. Legal Positivism
R. Universalism
S. Cultural Relativism
List II: (Core Ideas)
1. Rights apply identically everywhere
2. Rights are defined by sovereign law
3. Rights are based on societal context
4. Rights derive from human nature
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

84. Identify the correct pair regarding human rights theories:
(A) John Austin - Natural Law Theorist
(B) John Locke - Legal Positivist
(C) Cultural Relativism - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(D) Legal Positivism - Rights depend on legal enactment

85. Consider the following statements about Cultural Relativism:
I. It challenges the universality of human rights.
II. It argues that morality is culturally conditioned.
III. It strongly supports international human rights interventions.
IV. It is often used by states to deflect criticism of rights abuses.
V. It views Western human rights as a form of cultural imperialism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

86. Evaluating a domestic law that contradicts international human rights treaties requires understanding the conflict between:
(A) Natural rights and Positivist enforcement
(B) Individual and Corporate rights
(C) Retributive and Restorative justice

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Direct and Representative democracy

87. Which of the following is an exception to the strict application of Cultural Relativism in modern international law?
(A) Traditional marriage customs
(B) Dietary laws
(C) Dress codes
(D) Absolute prohibition of genocide and torture (Jus cogens)

88. A state ignores international criticism of its human rights record by citing sovereign legislation. This defense is rooted in:
(A) Legal Positivism
(B) Natural Law
(C) Restorative Justice
(D) Civil Society activism

89. What is the most appropriate criticism of strict Legal Positivism in the context of human rights?
(A) It provides too much power to judges.
(B) It relies too heavily on religious texts.
(C) It can be used to justify legally enacted atrocities, as in Nazi Germany.
(D) It ignores the role of the state.

90. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: The naturalist-positivist debate is largely irrelevant to modern human rights jurisprudence.
Statement II: Modern human rights law often synthesizes natural law principles into positivist legal frameworks.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

91. Which theory argues that an unjust law is not a true law?
(A) Legal Positivism
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Marxism
(D) Natural Law Theory

92. The universalization of human rights norms causes:
(A) The immediate eradication of all local cultures
(B) Tension with states insisting on cultural relativist practices
(C) The collapse of legal positivism
(D) The end of international treaties

93. Which of the following statements about Universalism is incorrect?
(A) It assumes a common human dignity.
(B) It asserts that basic rights apply to everyone.
(C) It permits severe human rights violations if they are culturally sanctioned.
(D) It is the foundational philosophy of the UDHR.

94. How does legal positivism view moral rights?
(A) As the supreme law of the land
(B) As identical to legal rights
(C) As dangerous to sovereignty
(D) As legally unenforceable until codified into positive law

95. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the debates:
(A) Naturalist - Law is command of the sovereign
(B) Universalism - UDHR
(C) Cultural Relativism - Rejects absolute universal standards
(D) Positivist - Rights exist via state legislation

96. If a human rights advocate argues that freedom of speech is a right regardless of a nation's constitution, they are using:
(A) Positivist logic
(B) Naturalist logic
(C) Marxist logic
(D) Relativist logic

97. Which of the following is NOT a common argument made by Cultural Relativists?
(A) Human rights are a Western construct.
(B) All cultures universally agree on the exact same moral rules.
(C) Morality varies across different cultures.
(D) Imposing universal rights is a form of imperialism.

98. What is the most appropriate way international law reconciles Universalism and Cultural Relativism?
(A) By allowing states a "margin of appreciation" in applying universal standards

NODIA

(B) By completely rejecting all cultural practices
(C) By abandoning the UDHR
(D) By letting corporations dictate cultural norms

99. Assessing the validity of the Nuremberg Trials often involves adopting which perspective?
(A) Strict Legal Positivism
(B) Radical Cultural Relativism
(C) Natural Law principles of overriding universal justice
(D) Economic Determinism

100. A positivist would argue that a human right exists in a country only if:
(A) It is recognized by a philosopher.
(B) It is deeply felt by the citizens.
(C) It aligns with natural justice.
(D) It is explicitly enacted into the domestic law or ratified treaty.

101. In the ancient Indian political context, what does "Raj Neeti" primarily refer to?
(A) The ethics of the common people
(B) The administration of criminal justice
(C) The administration and ethics of the state and rulers
(D) Religious rituals

102. Consider the following Indian concepts:
I. Raj Neeti
II. Lok Neeti
III. Danda Neeti
IV. Nyaya
Which of the above statement(s) specifically relate(s) to the administration of justice and punishment?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and IV only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, and III only

103. If a modern Indian leader focuses on public mobilization and ethical governance by the people, which traditional concept are they applying?
(A) Raj Neeti
(B) Danda Neeti
(C) Varnashrama
(D) Lok Neeti

104. Which of the following statements about "Dharma" is correct?
(A) It encompasses duty, righteousness, and moral law guiding human behavior.
(B) It is solely defined as religious worship.
(C) It applies only to the rulers and not the citizens.
(D) It is synonymous with aggressive warfare.

105. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): In traditional Indian thought, Dharma is superior to the ruler.
Reason (R): The ruler is bound by Raj Dharma, ensuring they govern justly and protect the people.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. What is the traditional meaning of "Danda Neeti"?
(A) The science of governance, punishment, and law enforcement
(B) The science of wealth
(C) The philosophy of non-violence
(D) The practice of meditation

107. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: 'Nyaya' in Indian philosophy strictly means legal procedure without any focus on substantive justice.
Statement II: 'Nyaya' encompasses both logic and the realization of ultimate justice and fairness.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

108. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Indian Concepts)
P. Raj Neeti
Q. Lok Neeti

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

R. Danda Neeti
S. Dharma
List II: (Meanings)
1. Righteousness/Duty
2. Science of coercion/punishment
3. Public ethics/People's politics
4. Statecraft/Ethics of ruler
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

109. Identify the correct pair regarding Indian concepts:
(A) Lok Neeti - Monopoly of the King
(B) Danda Neeti - Absolute non-violence
(C) Raj Neeti - Political and administrative wisdom of the state
(D) Nyaya - Injustice

110. Consider the following statements about 'Dharma' in relation to human rights:
I. It emphasizes duties alongside rights.
II. It promotes a balance between individual actions and cosmic order.
III. It historically justified social hierarchies like the caste system.
IV. In its ideal form, it aims at the welfare of all beings.
V. It completely rejects the concept of justice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

111. To evaluate the ethics of an Indian ruler in historical texts, one must assess their adherence to:
(A) Raj Dharma
(B) Laissez-faire economics
(C) Utilitarianism
(D) Legal Positivism

112. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of traditional Danda Neeti?
(A) Maintenance of law and order
(B) Absolute anarchism
(C) Punishment of the wicked
(D) Protection of the weak

NODIA

113. Arrange the following texts/concepts chronologically based on their historical prominence in Indian traditions:
I. Vedic concept of Rta (Cosmic Order)
II. Arthashastra (Codification of Raj Neeti and Danda Neeti)
III. Modern Indian Constitution (Fundamental Rights)
IV. Dharmashastras (Smriti literature)
(A) I, IV, II, III
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, I, III, IV

114. What is the most appropriate modern equivalent to the concept of 'Lok Neeti'?
(A) Democratic participation and civil society activism
(B) Dictatorship
(C) Capitalist enterprise
(D) Feudalism

115. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Nyaya is an ancient Indian philosophical school that also influenced concepts of justice.
Statement II: Dharma in Indian tradition equates perfectly and exclusively to the Western concept of individual rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

116. Who is traditionally considered the highest authority in dispensing Danda Neeti in ancient India?
(A) The Merchants
(B) The Peasantry
(C) The Foreigners
(D) The King (Raja)

117. An overemphasis on Danda (punishment) without Dharma (righteousness) causes:
(A) A utopian society
(B) Economic boom
(C) Tyranny and loss of legitimacy
(D) Strengthening of Lok Neeti

118. Which of the following statements about Raj Neeti is incorrect?
(A) It involves statecraft and diplomacy.
(B) It is synonymous with deceit and corruption in its classical definition.
(C) It outlines the conduct of kings.
(D) It aims at the prosperity and security of the state.

119. How is 'Nyaya' generally interpreted in Indian socio-legal contexts?
(A) As revenge
(B) As duty
(C) As punishment
(D) As Justice, logic, and fairness

120. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Indian philosophy:
(A) Danda - Reward and Charity
(B) Dharma - Duty and Righteousness
(C) Lok - The people/public
(D) Raj - The State/Ruler

121. If a community resolves a dispute through mutual consensus focusing on restorative fairness rather than strict penal codes, this aligns with the spirit of:
(A) Rigid Danda Neeti
(B) Authoritarian Raj Neeti
(C) Nyaya and Lok Neeti
(D) Colonial law

122. Which concept represents an exception to the absolute power of the King in ancient Indian political thought?
(A) The overarching authority of Dharma
(B) Danda
(C) Military force
(D) Wealth accumulation

123. What is the most appropriate way to describe the relationship between Rights and Dharma?
(A) Dharma is solely about rights.
(B) Dharma explicitly denies the existence of individual rights.
(C) Rights and Dharma are inherently contradictory.
(D) Dharma integrates rights with intrinsic duties to society and the cosmos.

124. Analyzing the concept of 'Raj Dharma', a student of human rights would conclude that it:
(A) Mandates absolute tyranny
(B) Establishes the accountability of the ruler towards the welfare of the ruled
(C) Promotes unregulated capitalism
(D) Rejects the concept of governance

125. A traditional village panchayat functioning to uphold local customs and dispense justice is an example of:
(A) Centralized Danda Neeti
(B) Global civil society
(C) Decentralized Lok Neeti and local Nyaya
(D) Multinational corporate policy

126. The rights to life, liberty, and property are primarily associated with which Generation of human rights?
(A) Second Generation
(B) Third Generation
(C) Fourth Generation
(D) First Generation

127. Consider the following thinkers of the Liberal Perspective:
I. John Locke
II. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
III. Thomas Paine
IV. J.S. Mill
Which of the above statement(s) advocated for the natural rights to life, liberty, and property?
(A) I only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

128. J.S. Mill's "Harm Principle" is a foundational concept in defining the limits of:
(A) Third-generation solidarity rights
(B) State intervention on individual liberty
(C) Marxist revolution
(D) Economic equality

129. Which of the following statements about Second Generation Human Rights is correct?
(A) They are primarily civil and political rights.
(B) They include economic, social, and cultural rights.
(C) They focus on environmental protection.
(D) They are purely negative rights requiring

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

state inaction.

130. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Classical liberalism emphasizes negative liberty.
Reason (R): Classical liberals believe the state should minimize its interference in the personal and economic lives of individuals.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. Who is the author of the influential work "The Rights of Man"?
(A) John Locke
(B) J.S. Mill
(C) Thomas Paine
(D) Rousseau

132. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Third generation human rights are known as collective or solidarity rights.
Statement II: The right to a clean environment is a classic example of a first generation right.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

133. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Generations of Rights)
P. First Generation
Q. Second Generation
R. Third Generation
S. Fourth Generation
List II: (Examples)
1. Right to a healthy environment
2. Freedom of speech
3. Digital and genetic rights
4. Right to education and work
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

134. Identify the correct pair regarding liberal thinkers:
(A) John Locke - Social Contract with absolute monarch
(B) Rousseau - General Will
(C) Thomas Paine - Divine right of kings
(D) J.S. Mill - Authoritarianism

135. Consider the following statements about Neo-liberalism:
I. It advocates for extensive state welfare programs.
II. It emphasizes free-market capitalism.
III. It supports deregulation and privatization.
IV. It focuses on individual economic liberty.
V. It completely rejects property rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, and IV

136. A government decides to privatize the national healthcare system to promote market efficiency. This policy aligns with:
(A) Neo-liberalism
(B) Classical Marxism
(C) Second Generation human rights
(D) Social Democracy

137. Which of the following is NOT typically classified as a First Generation Right?
(A) Right to a fair trial
(B) Freedom of religion
(C) Right to adequate housing
(D) Right to vote

138. Arrange the emergence of the generations of human rights in chronological order:
I. Collective and Solidarity Rights
II. Civil and Political Rights
III. Digital and Technological Rights
IV. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, II, I, III

NODIA

139. What is the most appropriate summary of Rousseau's contribution to human rights?
(A) The state must own all property to ensure absolute equality.
(B) Rights are strictly regional and social cultural constructs.
(C) Inherent rights are only possessed by the ruling aristocracy.
(D) Legitimacy comes from the social contract and General Will.

140. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Locke believed that the state of nature was a state of constant war.
Statement II: Locke argued that individuals have a right to rebel if the government fails to protect their natural rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

141. Who is best known for the essay "On Liberty"?
(A) Thomas Paine
(B) John Locke
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Karl Marx

142. The application of Neo-liberal policies often causes tension with which generation of human rights?
(A) First Generation
(B) First Amendment Rights
(C) Civil Rights
(D) Second Generation (Economic and Social Rights)

143. Which of the following statements about Classical Liberalism is incorrect?
(A) It advocates for maximum state intervention in the economy.
(B) It champions the rule of law.
(C) It emphasizes the protection of private property.
(D) It prioritizes negative rights.

144. How does Thomas Paine view the origin of human rights?
(A) They are granted by a benevolent and sovereign monarch.
(B) They are inherent to existence and predate government.
(C) They are created solely by historical and social tradition.
(D) They exist as a special privilege for the wealthy elite.

145. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights generations and their associated concepts:
(A) First Generation - Liberty
(B) First Generation - Socio-economic welfare
(C) Second Generation - Equality
(D) Third Generation - Fraternity/Solidarity

146. A law restricting a person's speech because it causes mere offense, without causing direct harm, would likely be opposed by a follower of:
(A) J.S. Mill's Harm Principle
(B) Totalitarianism
(C) Strict Cultural Relativism
(D) Marxist orthodoxy

147. Which exception did Locke make regarding religious toleration?
(A) He tolerated all religions equally without any exception.
(B) He only tolerated specific members of Protestant sects.
(C) He excluded atheists and Catholics from civil toleration.
(D) He believed the state should mandate one universal religion.

148. What is the most appropriate critique of first-generation rights from a developing world perspective?
(A) They are completely unnecessary.
(B) They promote too much equality.
(C) They destroy technological progress.
(D) They are meaningless without the fulfillment of basic economic and social rights (second generation).

149. Evaluating a policy that heavily taxes the rich to provide free universal healthcare involves a conflict between:
(A) Third Generation and Fourth Generation rights
(B) Natural Law and Divine Right
(C) Classical Liberal property rights and Second Generation welfare rights

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) Cultural Relativism and Universalism

150. A government restricting assembly rights during a pandemic cites public health. This requires a balance between:
(A) Neo-liberalism and Marxism
(B) First Generation liberties and collective societal welfare
(C) Rousseau's General Will and Locke's Property Rights
(D) Positivism and Relativism

151. Which thinker is fundamental to the Marxian perspective on human rights?
(A) J.S. Mill
(B) John Locke
(C) Thomas Paine
(D) Karl Marx

152. Consider the following statements regarding the Marxian critique of human rights:
I. Bourgeois rights are merely a tool for the ruling class.
II. Civil and political rights in a capitalist society are formal and illusory.
III. True emancipation requires the overthrow of capitalist property relations.
IV. The ultimate goal is the reinforcement of the capitalist state.
Which of the above statement(s) accurately reflect(s) the Marxian view?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

153. A labor union striking for better working conditions and seeking to dismantle exploitative corporate structures is applying principles most closely associated with:
(A) Classical Liberalism
(B) Neo-liberalism
(C) The Marxian Perspective
(D) Divine Right Theory

154. Which of the following statements correctly captures Rosa Luxemburg's perspective?
(A) She advocated for mass strikes and emphasized the necessity of socialist democracy alongside revolution.
(B) She completely rejected democracy in favor of strict dictatorship.
(C) She believed that capitalism would collapse on its own without political action.
(D) She was a strong proponent of Neo-liberalism.

155. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Antonio Gramsci argued that the ruling class maintains control not just through force, but through cultural hegemony.
Reason (R): Hegemony involves the ideological domination where the working class adopts the worldview of the ruling class as 'common sense'.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. How did Marx view the concept of "Individual Rights" as presented in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man?
(A) As the ultimate pinnacle of all human achievement.
(B) As rights of egoistic men separated from community.
(C) As essential for establishing modern communism.
(D) As local and culturally relative group traditions.

157. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Marxism focuses heavily on structural inequality and economic exploitation.
Statement II: Marxism asserts that securing first-generation civil rights automatically cures economic inequality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

158. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Marxian Thinkers)
P. Karl Marx

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Q. Antonio Gramsci
R. Rosa Luxemburg
S. Vladimir Lenin (Contextual)
List II: (Concepts)
1. Cultural Hegemony
2. Dialectical Materialism
3. Vanguard Party
4. Spontaneous Mass Strike
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

159. Identify the correct pair regarding Marxist terminology:
(A) Hegemony - Ideological dominance by the ruling class
(B) Base - Culture and Ideology
(C) Superstructure - Economic relations of production
(D) Proletariat - The capitalist property owners

160. Consider the following statements about Gramsci's concept of Civil Society:
I. It is part of the superstructure.
II. It is the realm where cultural hegemony is established.
III. It consists only of state police and military.
IV. It is a site of struggle for counter-hegemony.
V. It is entirely determined by pure economics with no ideological function.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and V

161. To challenge the dominance of corporate media, a Marxist activist would likely focus on building:
(A) Monopoly capital
(B) Counter-hegemony
(C) Laissez-faire policies
(D) Aristocratic alliances

162. Which of the following is NOT a criticism Marx levelled against traditional human rights?
(A) They treat individuals as isolated monads.
(B) They mask the reality of economic exploitation.
(C) They provide too much power to the working class.
(D) They are overly focused on private property.

163. Arrange the following Marxist texts/concepts in chronological order of their formulation:
I. Marx's "On the Jewish Question" (Critique of Rights)
II. Marx & Engels' "The Communist Manifesto"
III. Luxemburg's "The Mass Strike"
IV. Gramsci's "Prison Notebooks"
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

NODIA

164. What is the most appropriate description of human emancipation in Marxist theory?
(A) The universal right to own private property
(B) The expansion of corporate monopolies
(C) The right to vote in a bourgeois democracy
(D) Liberation from capitalist exploitation and the state

165. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Rosa Luxemburg believed that freedom only for the supporters of the government is no freedom at all.
Statement II: Gramsci argued that the state rules exclusively through coercion, without any need for consent.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

166. According to Marx, what is the primary function of the State in a capitalist society?
(A) Acting as an impartial arbiter of social justice.
(B) Managing common affairs for the whole bourgeoisie.
(C) Functioning as a direct protector of the proletariat.
(D) Operating as a divine and holy sovereign institution.

167. The widespread acceptance of consumerist values by the working class is an effect of:
(A) Dialectical materialism
(B) The dictatorship of the proletariat
(C) Natural law

(D) Cultural Hegemony

168. Which of the following statements about Gramsci's theory is incorrect?
(A) He believed that ideology is completely irrelevant to revolution.
(B) He emphasized the role of organic intellectuals.
(C) He argued that revolution in the West requires a "war of position".
(D) He saw civil society as a terrain of class conflict.

169. How does the Marxian perspective view the concept of 'Equality' under capitalism?
(A) As fully realized and substantial
(B) As unnecessary
(C) As merely formal, hiding deep economic inequalities
(D) As dangerous to the state

170. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Marxist views:
(A) Private Property - Foundation of true human rights
(B) Substantive Equality - Goal of communism
(C) Formal Equality - Illusion of capitalist democracy
(D) Religion - Opiate of the masses

171. A Marxist critique of international human rights NGOs would most likely argue that they:
(A) Focus too much on violent revolution
(B) Seek to destroy all human dignity
(C) Are secretly controlled by the proletariat
(D) Often treat the symptoms of capitalism (abuses) while ignoring the root cause (economic exploitation)

172. Which principle is an exception to the traditional Marxist dismissal of bourgeois rights?
(A) The right to unlimited capital accumulation
(B) The tactical use of democratic rights (like speech and assembly) to organize the working class
(C) The right to inherit vast wealth
(D) The right to exploit labor

173. What is Rosa Luxemburg's most celebrated view on democracy within the socialist movement?
(A) It must be suppressed after the revolution.
(B) It is merely a bourgeois concept to be discarded entirely.
(C) Socialist democracy must begin simultaneously with the destruction of class rule.
(D) It belongs only to the party leaders.

174. Evaluating a modern strike movement through Gramsci's lens requires identifying:
(A) Only the economic demands of the strikers
(B) The religious affiliations of the strikers
(C) The natural rights of the factory owners
(D) How the movement challenges the cultural and ideological hegemony of the ruling class

175. A government uses both police force and the education system to suppress a workers' rebellion. According to Gramsci, this utilizes:
(A) Coercion and Hegemony
(B) Only civil society
(C) Only base economics
(D) Natural rights

176. Who among the following heavily influenced Mahatma Gandhi's concept of 'Sarvodaya' (welfare of all)?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) John Ruskin
(C) J.S. Mill
(D) Thomas Hobbes

177. Consider the following thinkers related to the Gandhian perspective:
I. John Ruskin
II. Henry David Thoreau
III. Leo Tolstoy
IV. Karl Marx
Which of the above statement(s) significantly influenced Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

178. Gandhi's concept of "Swaraj" implies:
(A) Self-rule and self-restraint
(B) Absolute state power
(C) Imperial expansion
(D) Unregulated capitalism

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

179. Which of the following statements about Gandhi's view on Rights and Duties is correct?
(A) Rights precede duties.
(B) Rights are granted by the state, duties are voluntary.
(C) True rights flow inevitably from the proper performance of duty.
(D) Rights and duties are entirely disconnected.

180. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Gandhi advocated for a decentralized state.
Reason (R): He believed that a highly centralized state machinery inherently leads to violence and stifles individual moral growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. What did Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience" primarily argue?
(A) Citizens should always obey the law, right or wrong.
(B) Violent revolution is the only way to achieve justice.
(C) Individuals have a moral duty to peacefully resist unjust laws.
(D) The state is inherently infallible.

182. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Tolstoy's philosophy of Christian anarchism and non-violence deeply influenced Gandhi.
Statement II: Gandhi believed that political power was an end in itself.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

183. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Thinkers/Books)
P. John Ruskin
Q. Leo Tolstoy
R. H.D. Thoreau
S. M.K. Gandhi
List II: (Concepts/Works)
1. Civil Disobedience
2. Unto This Last
3. Hind Swaraj
4. The Kingdom of God is Within You
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

NODIA

184. Identify the correct pair regarding Gandhian concepts:
(A) Satyagraha - Truth-force or soul-force
(B) Ahimsa - Political centralization
(C) Swadeshi - Reliance on foreign goods
(D) Sarvodaya - Welfare of the majority

185. Consider the following statements about Gandhi's concept of Power and State:
I. He was a philosophical anarchist.
II. He viewed the state as a "soulless machine."
III. He advocated for a strong, centralized military.
IV. He believed power should reside in self-governing village republics.
V. He endorsed Machiavellian tactics for political survival.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and V

186. To resolve a dispute over land acquisition for a factory, a Gandhian approach would emphasize:
(A) Non-violent dialogue, consensus, and the welfare of the poorest (Antyodaya)
(B) State eminent domain
(C) Armed rebellion by the farmers
(D) Corporate lobbying

187. Which of the following is NOT an element of Gandhi's "Swaraj"?
(A) Moral self-discipline
(B) Political independence
(C) Decentralization of power
(D) Economic dependence on colonial powers

188. Arrange the publication of these influential works in chronological order:
I. Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience"
II. Ruskin's "Unto This Last"
III. Tolstoy's "The Kingdom of God is Within You"
IV. Gandhi's "Hind Swaraj"
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

189. What is the most appropriate interpretation of Gandhi's statement "Rights that do not flow from duty well performed are not worth having"?
(A) Rights are completely non-existent.
(B) Duties are meant for the poor, rights for the rich.
(C) True entitlement comes from fulfilling one's obligations to society and morality.
(D) Only the state has rights.

190. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Ruskin's 'Unto This Last' taught Gandhi that the good of the individual is contained in the good of all.
Statement II: Gandhi rejected the concept of dignity of labor.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

191. How did Gandhi view the relationship between Ends and Means?
(A) The means must be as pure as the ends.
(B) The end justifies the means.
(C) Means and ends are entirely disconnected.
(D) Impure means can achieve pure ends.

192. A centralized state ignoring local village autonomy causes a violation of the Gandhian principle of:
(A) Ahimsa
(B) Gram Swaraj
(C) Hegemony
(D) Danda Neeti

193. Which of the following statements about Satyagraha is incorrect?
(A) It involves resisting injustice through non-violence.
(B) It aims to inflict suffering on the opponent.
(C) It relies on truth and moral courage.
(D) It seeks to transform the opponent's heart.

194. What does the Gandhian principle of Trusteeship imply for property rights?
(A) Social welfare stewardship of private wealth.
(B) Complete state ownership of all property.
(C) Absolute and unregulated capitalist ownership.
(D) Systematic and violent expropriation of land.

195. Identify the incorrect pair regarding influences on Gandhi:
(A) Ruskin - Dignity of labor and Sarvodaya
(B) Thoreau - Civil Disobedience
(C) Tolstoy - Justification of state violence
(D) Gita - Selfless action (Nishkama Karma)

196. An activist peacefully breaking a salt law to protest colonial taxation is directly applying the concept of:
(A) Retributive Justice
(B) Dialectical Materialism
(C) Legal Positivism
(D) Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience

197. Which of the following is an exception to Gandhi's strict adherence to non-violence?
(A) He never made any exceptions; non-violence was an absolute dogma.
(B) He supported imperial wars of conquest.
(C) He argued that violence is better than cowardice in the face of injustice.
(D) He believed in capital punishment for political crimes.

198. Evaluating modern consumerism through a Gandhian lens would conclude that it:
(A) Is the path to human emancipation
(B) Violates the principle of self-restraint and leads to exploitation
(C) Promotes Sarvodaya
(D) Is a fundamental human right

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

199. A community rejecting large-scale industrialization in favor of self-sustaining cottage industries is practicing:
(A) Hegemony
(B) Positivism
(C) Authoritarianism
(D) Swadeshi

200. What is a core element of Thoreau's philosophy that resonated with Gandhi?
(A) The primacy of the individual conscience over unjust state laws
(B) The need for a massive standing army
(C) The superiority of industrialization
(D) The divine right of the government

201. Which thinker is often credited as a pioneering figure in the anti-caste movement and Dalit empowerment in Maharashtra?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Narayana Guru
(C) Jyotirao Phule
(D) Periyar

202. Consider the following social reformers:
I. Jyotirao Phule
II. Narayana Guru
III. B.R. Ambedkar
IV. Karl Marx
Which of the above statement(s) are central to the Dalit and anti-caste perspective in India?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

203. Narayana Guru's famous slogan "One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind" was a direct critique of:
(A) British Colonialism
(B) Capitalism
(C) Gender inequality only
(D) The Brahmanical caste hierarchy and untouchability

204. Which of the following statements about B.R. Ambedkar's approach to human rights is correct?
(A) Political independence is the sole requirement for justice.
(B) He sought caste annihilation and constitutional guarantees.
(C) Traditional Varna systems should be restored for order.
(D) State intervention in social matters should be rejected.

205. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Ambedkar strongly advocated for affirmative action and reservations.
Reason (R): He recognized that formal equality in law is meaningless without substantive equality measures to uplift historically marginalized communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. What was the primary institution founded by Jyotirao Phule to fight for the rights of marginalized castes?
(A) Arya Samaj
(B) Brahmo Samaj
(C) Ramakrishna Mission
(D) Satyashodhak Samaj

207. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Phule analyzed the caste system as a form of internal colonization by Brahmins.
Statement II: Phule's concept of human rights excluded the rights of women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

208. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Jyotirao Phule
Q. Narayana Guru
R. B.R. Ambedkar
S. E.V. Ramasamy (Contextual)
List II: (Contributions/Works)
1. Annihilation of Caste

NODIA

2. Gulamgiri
3. Self-Respect Movement
4. Aruvippuram Movement

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

209. Identify the correct pair regarding the Dalit perspective:
(A) Ambedkar - Supported the Varna system
(B) Phule - Pioneered women's education alongside caste reform
(C) Narayana Guru - Advocated strictly for violent revolution
(D) Satyashodhak Samaj - Formed to promote orthodox Hinduism

210. Consider the following statements about Ambedkar's philosophy:
I. He viewed caste as an enclosed class.
II. He drafted the Indian Constitution incorporating fundamental rights.
III. He believed social democracy was essential for political democracy.
IV. He supported the Mahad Satyagraha for access to public water.
V. He completely rejected the idea of minority rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

211. To effectively address manual scavenging, an application of Ambedkar's thought would mandate:
(A) Continuation of traditional duties.
(B) Reliance on upper-caste conscience.
(C) Legal reform and mechanization.
(D) Unregulated and free market forces.

212. Which of the following is NOT a core component of the Dalit perspective on human rights?
(A) Annihilation of caste
(B) Demand for social and economic equality
(C) Constitutional and legal safeguards against discrimination
(D) Preservation of traditional hierarchical purity norms

213. Arrange the following historical events related to the Dalit movement in chronological order:
I. Publication of 'Gulamgiri' by Phule
II. Mahad Satyagraha led by Ambedkar
III. Consecration of a Shiva idol by Narayana Guru at Aruvippuram
IV. Drafting of the Indian Constitution

(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

214. What is the most appropriate description of Ambedkar's view on 'Fraternity'?
(A) It means blind obedience to caste elders.
(B) It is a sense of common brotherhood of all Indians, essential for a democratic society.
(C) It applies only within one's own sub-caste.
(D) It is an irrelevant Western concept.

215. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Narayana Guru actively campaigned against the caste system and untouchability in Kerala.
Statement II: Narayana Guru argued that different castes require different gods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

216. What book did B.R. Ambedkar write that fundamentally critiqued the structural basis of Hindu society?
(A) The Annihilation of Caste
(B) Hind Swaraj
(C) Das Kapital
(D) Unto This Last

217. The denial of temple entry to marginalized communities causes a violation of which principle championed by Narayana Guru?
(A) Religious orthodoxy
(B) Economic liberalism
(C) Spiritual equality and dignity
(D) Cultural relativism

218. Which of the following statements about Jyotirao Phule is incorrect?
(A) He advocated for mass education.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj.
(C) He equated the condition of Dalits and Shudras to slavery.
(D) He was a staunch supporter of the Indian National Congress's early elite leadership.

219. How did Ambedkar distinguish between 'Social Democracy' and 'Political Democracy'?
(A) He said they are exactly the same thing.
(B) He believed social democracy requires a dictator.
(C) He prioritized political democracy over social reform.
(D) He argued that political democracy (one man, one vote) will fail without social democracy (equality and fraternity in society).

220. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Dalit thinkers and their central themes:
(A) Phule - Education of women and lower castes
(B) Ambedkar - Annihilation of caste through law and political power
(C) Narayana Guru - Social reform through spiritual equality
(D) Phule - Promotion of Sanskritization

221. A government implementing a policy to ensure proportional representation of marginalized castes in higher education is applying:
(A) Formal equality
(B) Neo-liberal privatization
(C) The Dalit perspective of substantive equality and compensatory justice
(D) Cultural hegemony

222. Which is an exception to the traditional Hindu legal codes (like Manusmriti) that Dalit thinkers like Ambedkar heavily criticized?
(A) Strict endogamy
(B) Hereditary occupational hierarchy
(C) Hereditary occupational hierarchy
(D) Universal fundamental human rights

223. What is the most appropriate reason why Ambedkar converted to Buddhism?
(A) To escape the caste system and embrace a religion based on equality and rationality
(B) For political mileage
(C) Because it was mandated by the Constitution
(D) To appease British colonialists

224. Evaluating the success of a democratic institution in India through Ambedkar's perspective requires measuring:
(A) The GDP growth rate alone
(B) The extent to which it has dismantled caste barriers and ensured representation
(C) The number of international treaties signed
(D) The size of the military

225. A case involving honor killings due to inter-caste marriage highlights the ongoing challenge to which core vision of B.R. Ambedkar?
(A) Neo-liberal economic policy
(B) Annihilation of Caste and Fraternity
(C) Gram Swaraj
(D) Religious fundamentalism

226. How do Religious Perspectives generally view the concept of human duties?
(A) They often place a strong emphasis on duties toward God, community, and fellow beings alongside rights.
(B) They consider duties completely subordinate to individual rights.
(C) They reject the concept of duty entirely.
(D) They view duties only in economic terms.

227. Consider the following statements regarding the Feminist Perspective on human rights:
I. It argues that traditional human rights frameworks have been male-centric.
II. It emphasizes that "women's rights are human rights."
III. It seeks to break the public/private divide in human rights law.
IV. It advocates for the restriction of rights to only men.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I and II only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

228. A court ruling that domestic violence is a human rights violation, not just a private family matter, applies which core perspective?
(A) Classical Liberalism
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Naturalist Positivism

NODIA

(D) The Feminist Perspective

229. Which of the following statements correctly captures a common theme in Islamic perspectives on human rights?
(A) Complete and total rejection of human dignity.
(B) Rights originate strictly from Western thought.
(C) Rights are divine and balance communal duties.
(D) There is no concept of justice or social law.

230. In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option:
Assertion (A): Feminists critique the traditional human rights focus on state-perpetrated abuses.
Reason (R): They argue that focusing only on the "public" sphere ignores the widespread violence and discrimination women face in the "private" sphere (home and family).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The concept of "Human Dignity" in Christian perspectives is primarily rooted in:
(A) The accumulation of private and corporate wealth.
(B) Modern scientific and biological evolution theories.
(C) Secular social contract and political theories.
(D) Humans are created in the divine image of God.

232. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: The Feminist perspective highlights that women experience specific rights violations, such as reproductive rights abuses, that men do not.
Statement II: CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) is a key instrument of the feminist human rights perspective.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

233. In the following question, match List I with List II and choose the correct option from the choices given below.
List I: (Perspectives/Concepts)
P. Feminist Perspective
Q. Christian Perspective
R. Islamic Perspective
S. Buddhist Perspective
List II: (Key Focus)
1. Imago Dei (Image of God)
2. Compassion (Karuna) and non-injury
3. Rights within the framework of Sharia
4. Breaking the public/private dichotomy
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

234. Identify the correct pair regarding perspectives on human rights:
(A) Buddhist - Emphasis on Karuna (Compassion) and interdependence
(B) Feminist - Public/Private dichotomy is sacrosanct
(C) Religious - Complete secularization of all laws
(D) Islamic - Absolute separation of morality and law

235. Consider the following statements about Feminist critiques:
I. International law historically ignored systemic violence against women.
II. Formal equality is sufficient to achieve gender justice.
III. Reproductive rights are central to women's human rights.
IV. Intersectionality is important in understanding varied women's experiences.
V. The state has no duty to intervene in domestic violence.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

NODIA

236. To fully realize gender equality in political representation, an intersectional feminist approach would require assessing:
(A) Only the biological differences
(B) How gender, race, class, and caste overlap to create distinct modes of discrimination
(C) The natural rights of corporations
(D) The divine right of rulers

237. Which of the following is NOT typically a focus of the feminist perspective on human rights?
(A) Equal pay for equal work
(B) Maternal mortality as a rights issue
(C) The reinforcement of patriarchal family structures
(D) Protection against gender-based violence

238. Arrange the following developments in the Feminist Human Rights movement chronologically:
I. First Wave Feminism (Focus on Suffrage)
II. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Equal rights of men and women mentioned)
III. Adoption of CEDAW (Women's Bill of Rights)
IV. Vienna Declaration ("Women's rights are human rights")
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

239. What is the most appropriate summary of the Buddhist perspective on human rights?
(A) Dignity is found in potential for enlightenment.
(B) Rights are secured through violent holy war.
(C) Society should be divided into karma-castes.
(D) Economic wealth dictates spiritual total worth.

240. Consider the following statements and choose the correct option:
Statement I: Most religious traditions emphasize absolute, unbridled individualism.
Statement II: Religious perspectives often stress the moral and ethical responsibilities individuals have toward others.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

241. What concept is central to the feminist demand that states must protect women from violence committed by non-state actors (e.g., husbands)?
(A) Sovereign immunity
(B) Due diligence
(C) Cultural relativism
(D) Laissez-faire

242. The exclusion of marital rape from criminal statutes is an effect of:
(A) The patriarchal maintenance of the public/private divide in law
(B) Substantive equality
(C) Third-generation rights
(D) The Marxist theory of state

243. Which of the following statements about religious perspectives is incorrect?
(A) They often provide a moral grounding for human dignity.
(B) They can sometimes conflict with secular human rights norms (e.g., LGBTQ+ rights).
(C) They are entirely uniform and lack internal debate.
(D) They historically influenced the development of natural law.

244. How does the Feminist perspective critique First-Generation rights?
(A) It argues they are historically too generous.
(B) It states they focus too much on economics.
(C) It completely rejects the female right to vote.
(D) They ignore private and domestic oppression.

245. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Feminist human rights concepts:
(A) Intersectionality - Overlapping forms of discrimination
(B) Patriarchy - Systemic male dominance
(C) Public/Private Divide - Protects women from state intervention
(D) Reproductive Rights - Autonomy over one's own body

246. An NGO advocating for paid maternity leave is relying on the concept that:
(A) Women should not participate in the workforce.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) Biological differences should not lead to structural economic disadvantage (Substantive Equality).
(C) Formal equality demands identical treatment in all cases.
(D) Only first-generation rights matter.

247. Which is an exception to the general alignment of modern religious perspectives with universal human rights?
(A) The defense of human dignity
(B) Charity and poverty alleviation
(C) Opposition to torture
(D) Doctrinal restrictions on women's leadership and reproductive autonomy

248. Evaluating a law that restricts women's dress codes in public from a feminist perspective would conclude that:
(A) It violates women's bodily autonomy and freedom of expression.
(B) It is a necessary protection of cultural relativism.
(C) It promotes substantive equality.
(D) It is an acceptable exercise of religious freedom for the state.

249. A state implements policies ensuring that unpaid domestic labor is recognized in economic data. This directly responds to:
(A) Classical Liberalism
(B) Naturalist jurisprudence
(C) Feminist critiques of invisible labor
(D) Strict Legal Positivism

250. An international tribunal ruling that systematic rape during wartime constitutes a crime against humanity signifies the successful integration of:
(A) Feminist human rights perspectives into international criminal law
(B) Marxist economic theory into warfare
(C) Cultural relativism defending military tactics
(D) Neo-liberal property laws

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In any academic evaluation of fundamental political structures, the relationship between the individual, the group, and the State remains central. A contemporary scenario often involves civil society organizations advocating for individual liberty and freedom against the overarching power of the State and various non-state actors. In such frameworks, the realization of equality, rights, and justice depends heavily on the prevailing human values within the community. When humanity, compassion, and human dignity are prioritized, the system fosters a harmonious balance between rights and human duties. Virtues act as the moral compass guiding the interactions among these entities. For instance, civil society frequently steps in when non-state actors infringe upon human dignity or when the State fails to uphold justice. In this dynamic, the individual is not merely a passive recipient of rights but an active participant bound by human duties towards the group and the broader society. The constant negotiation for liberty and equality highlights the necessity of human values in maintaining societal equilibrium. Thus, understanding the structural interplay between the individual, civil society, and the State is essential for analyzing the substantive realization of compassion, human dignity, and justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what is the primary role of virtues within the political structure?
(A) To grant absolute power to the State
(B) To act as a moral compass guiding interactions
(C) To replace the functions of non-state actors
(D) To eliminate the necessity of individual rights

252. When civil society intervenes against non-state actors, what is it primarily attempting to uphold?
(A) Human dignity
(B) State censorship
(C) Market dominance
(D) Absolute liberty

253. How does the passage conceptualize the individual within the societal dynamic?
(A) As a passive recipient of rights granted by the state
(B) As an entity independent of community values or norms
(C) As a participant bound by human duties
(D) As an agent solely focused on attaining

NODIA

group dominance

254. What is heavily dependent on the prevailing human values within the community?
(A) The complete and total eradication of the State structure
(B) The unchecked expansion of civil society organizations
(C) The monopolization of power by specific individuals
(D) Realizing equality, rights, and justice

255. The constant negotiation for liberty and equality highlights the necessity of which of the following?
(A) Non-state actors intentionally ignoring human dignity
(B) The State successfully abolishing all individual freedom
(C) Human values in maintaining equilibrium
(D) Civil society entities rejecting human duties

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The academic discourse on the fundamental nature of human rights frequently confronts the tension between seeing rights as universal, inherent, and inalienable, and viewing them through the lens of cultural relativism. In a scenario where an international body attempts to enforce universal human rights, local groups might argue that moral rights must be understood contextually, reflecting cultural relativism rather than strict universalism. This friction is further complicated by the Naturalist-Positivists debate. The naturalist position argues that human rights are inherent and inalienable moral rights derived from a higher order, independently of state recognition. Conversely, the positivist stance asserts that rights are only valid when codified into law by a recognized authority. When analyzing a case of global human rights implementation, one observes that proponents of universalism align closely with the idea that certain rights are inherent to all humanity, transcending cultural boundaries. However, cultural relativists argue that the application of such inalienable rights often ignores specific communal norms. The debate between naturalist claims of inherent moral rights and positivist requirements for legal codification remains a central framework for evaluating how universal human rights are localized and challenged globally.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What tension does the academic discourse on human rights frequently confront?
(A) The tension between Naturalists and classical Liberals
(B) Universal rights versus cultural relativism
(C) The conflict between positivist laws and economic regulations
(D) The dispute between local governments and the private sector

257. How do cultural relativists view the application of inalienable rights in the global context?
(A) It correctly enforces strict universalism globally
(B) It successfully replaces positivist codification
(C) It acts independently of state recognition
(D) It often ignores specific communal norms

258. According to the naturalist position described in the source, human rights are:
(A) Inherent and derived from a higher order
(B) Valid only when codified into law by an authority
(C) Strictly determined by cultural relativism
(D) Created solely by international global bodies

259. What does the positivist stance assert regarding the validity of rights?
(A) Rights are inherently and naturally derived from human nature
(B) Rights must be understood purely through cultural relativism lenses
(C) Rights are valid only when codified into law
(D) Rights are moral entities existing independent of state recognition

260. Based on the source, proponents of universalism closely align with which idea?
(A) Rights are inherent to all humanity
(B) Rights are completely bound by local cultural relativism
(C) Rights require strict and formal positivist legal codification
(D) Rights should intentionally ignore the inherent moral order

Direction : Please read the following source

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

carefully.

Traditional Indian concepts provide a distinct paradigm for understanding governance, justice, and societal duties. In a traditional governance scenario, the concepts of Raj Neeti and LokNeeti illustrate the dual dimensions of political administration. While Raj Neeti pertains to the formal statecraft and political policies executed by the ruler, LokNeeti emphasizes the power, wisdom, and participation of the people in the public sphere. When evaluating a community dispute, the application of DandaNeeti—the science of coercion and administration of punishment—must be carefully balanced with Nyaya (justice). Nyaya ensures that DandaNeeti is not applied arbitrarily but serves the ultimate goal of fairness. Central to this entire structure is Dharma, which represents the righteous duty, moral law, and the cosmic order sustaining society. In a scenario where a ruler formulates policy, aligning Raj Neeti with Dharma ensures that the administration serves the ethical well-being of the populace. Furthermore, accommodating LokNeeti ensures that governance remains rooted in public welfare. Consequently, the interplay of DandaNeeti, Nyaya, and Dharma forms the foundational framework for analyzing the traditional Indian approach to statecraft, ethical duties, and the administration of justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. In the traditional Indian governance scenario, what does LokNeeti emphasize?
(A) The formal statecraft and policies executed by the ruler
(B) The traditional science of coercion and legal punishment
(C) The arbitrary application of state justice systems
(D) Public power, wisdom, and participation

262. According to the source, what is the purpose of Nyaya in the application of DandaNeeti?
(A) To ensure DandaNeeti is applied primarily to maximize statecraft
(B) Ensuring DandaNeeti serves fairness
(C) To separate moral law from the formal administration of punishment
(D) To prioritize political policies over the established cosmic order

263. What does Dharma represent within this foundational framework?
(A) The formal political policies of the ruler
(B) The science of coercion and punishment
(C) The righteous duty, moral law, and cosmic order
(D) The power and participation of the public sphere

264. How does aligning Raj Neeti with Dharma affect governance?
(A) It eliminates the need for any LokNeeti within the public sphere
(B) It allows DandaNeeti to be applied arbitrarily by the ruling state
(C) It prioritizes formal statecraft policies over righteous duty
(D) Administration serves ethical well-being

265. Which of the following best describes Raj Neeti as mentioned in the passage?
(A) Formal statecraft and ruler policies
(B) The arbitrary application of punishment in local community disputes
(C) The righteous duty that sustains the entire cosmic order of society
(D) The emphasis on public wisdom and participation in administration

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evolution of human rights is academically categorized into different generations, each addressing a distinct paradigm of human struggle and societal development. In a scenario evaluating constitutional reforms, the incorporation of different generations of human rights illustrates an expanding understanding of state obligations and individual entitlements. The first generation focuses primarily on civil and political rights, emphasizing liberty and the protection of the individual from state overreach. As societies evolve, a subsequent generation emerges, shifting the focus toward social, economic, and cultural rights, demanding active state intervention to ensure equality, labor rights, and basic welfare. In further analyzing international development frameworks, an even broader generation of human rights becomes visible, prioritizing collective or solidarity rights. This generation encompasses rights to development, environmental

sustainability, and peace, which require global cooperation beyond the capacity of a single state. Understanding these different generations of human rights is crucial for interpreting how legal frameworks transition from merely protecting individual liberty to actively facilitating economic equality and ultimately fostering collective global solidarity. Thus, each generation represents a specific historical response to prevailing socio-political challenges.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What does the first generation of human rights primarily emphasize?
(A) Active state intervention for economic equality
(B) Liberty and protection from state overreach
(C) Environmental sustainability and collective peace
(D) Global cooperation beyond a single state

267. How does the subsequent generation of human rights differ from the first generation?
(A) It focuses primarily on civil rights and individual liberty
(B) It demands social and economic equality
(C) It targets global environmental sustainability and peace
(D) It aims to eliminate all state obligations and duties completely

268. According to the passage, what do collective or solidarity rights require?
(A) Global cooperation beyond one state
(B) Protection of the individual citizen from state overreach
(C) Complete elimination of all active state intervention
(D) The restriction of legal frameworks purely to civil rights

269. Which of the following falls under the broader generation of human rights mentioned in the source?
(A) Rights focusing exclusively on individual political liberty
(B) Rights demanding basic welfare without global cooperation
(C) Rights to development, environmental sustainability, and peace
(D) Rights prioritizing state overreach over individual entitlements

270. What does each generation of human rights represent academically?
(A) A static legal framework that rejects all forms of economic equality
(B) A regression from collective solidarity back toward individual liberty
(C) A continuous and exclusive reliance on the first generation paradigm
(D) Historical response to socio-political challenges

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Liberal Perspective on rights and statecraft is fundamentally shaped by thinkers like Locke, Rousseau, Thomas Paine, and J.S. Mill, spanning Classical Liberalism to Neo-liberalism. In evaluating a democratic constitutional framework, Locke's emphasis on foundational property and individual liberties forms the core constraint against arbitrary state power. Rousseau introduces the necessity of aligning state authority with the general will, emphasizing collective self-determination. When a society debates freedom of expression, J.S. Mill's classical liberalism provides the critical defense that individual liberty must remain protected from the tyranny of the majority. Thomas Paine further radicalizes this perspective by asserting the natural equality of individuals and arguing for systems that dismantle entrenched privileges. In contemporary economic scenarios, Neo-liberalism builds upon these foundations by advocating for maximized market freedom and minimized state intervention. Analyzing a policy shift toward deregulation reveals the Neo-liberal focus on individual economic liberty over collective welfare strategies. Consequently, navigating from Locke and Rousseau's foundational theories of state legitimacy to Mill and Paine's robust defenses of liberty, and finally to Neo-liberalism, highlights the continuous liberal priority of protecting individual autonomy from state encroachment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What forms the core constraint against arbitrary state power in Locke's perspective?
(A) The necessity of the general will

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) The natural equality of all individuals
(C) Foundational property and individual liberties
(D) Maximized market freedom and deregulation

272. According to Rousseau, state authority must be aligned with what concept?
(A) Individual economic liberty and private markets
(B) The general will
(C) The tyranny of the majority in democratic states
(D) Classical property constraints and limitations

273. In the context of freedom of expression, what does J.S. Mill's classical liberalism defend?
(A) The imposition of the general will upon all individuals
(B) The radical and complete dismantling of entrenched privileges
(C) Minimized state intervention within all economic markets
(D) Protection from majority tyranny

274. How does Thomas Paine radicalize the liberal perspective?
(A) By asserting natural equality and arguing to dismantle privileges
(B) By advocating for maximized market freedom and deregulation
(C) By prioritizing the general will over individual self-determination
(D) By defending the tyranny of the majority in democracies

275. What is the primary focus of Neo-liberalism as described in the passage?
(A) Ensuring collective welfare through active state intervention
(B) Dismantling privileges through concepts of natural equality
(C) Maximizing market freedom
(D) Protecting individual liberty from the collective general will

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Marxian Perspective offers a critical framework for analyzing human rights by examining the underlying economic structures and power dynamics. In a scenario involving labor strikes against corporate entities, the foundational ideas of Marx reveal that rights are often constructs of the dominant economic class used to maintain unequal relations of production. Marx argues that true human emancipation requires dismantling these capitalist structures rather than merely relying on formal political rights. Extending this analysis, Gramsci introduces the concept of cultural hegemony, illustrating how the ruling class maintains dominance not just through force, but by normalizing their values as universal common sense within civil society. In a case where media and educational institutions promote bourgeois ideologies, Gramscian analysis highlights the subtle mechanisms of control. Rosa Luxemburg contributes to this perspective by emphasizing the necessity of mass action and democratic participation of the proletariat in achieving revolutionary change. When workers organize spontaneously to demand structural transformation, Luxemburg's theories underscore the importance of grassroots mobilization. Together, Marx, Gramsci, and Rosa Luxemburg provide a robust Marxian critique, demonstrating that human rights cannot be fully realized without addressing material inequalities and hegemonic structures.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the Marxian Perspective, how are rights often conceptualized?
(A) As constructs of the dominant class to maintain unequal relations
(B) As natural entitlements independent of economic structures
(C) As universal common sense accepted by all societal classes
(D) As the foundation of true human emancipation without structural change

277. What does Marx argue is required for true human emancipation?
(A) Relying entirely on formal political rights
(B) Accepting the constructs of the dominant economic class
(C) Establishing universal common sense in civil society
(D) Dismantling capitalist structures of

NODIA

production

278. How does Gramsci explain the maintenance of dominance by the ruling class?
(A) Through the spontaneous and democratic participation of all workers
(B) Normalizing values via cultural hegemony
(C) Exclusively through physical force and centralized coercive mechanisms
(D) By dismantling unequal relations of material production in society

279. What does Rosa Luxemburg emphasize as necessary for achieving revolutionary change?
(A) The subtle mechanisms of control through cultural hegemony
(B) Reliance on the formal political rights of the bourgeoisie
(C) Mass action and democratic participation of the proletariat
(D) The normalization of dominant economic class values

280. The Marxian critique collectively demonstrates that human rights cannot be fully realized without addressing:
(A) The normalization of bourgeois ideologies in media
(B) The spontaneous organization of corporate entities
(C) Formal political rights disconnected from economics
(D) Material inequalities and hegemonic structures

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Gandhian Perspective profoundly redefines the concepts of State, Power, Swaraj, and the relationship between Rights and Duties, heavily influenced by thinkers like Ruskin, Thoreau, and Tolstoy. In a scenario involving a decentralized village administration, the concept of Swaraj (self-rule) extends beyond mere political independence to signify deep moral self-restraint and grassroots empowerment. Drawing upon Thoreau's ideas of civil disobedience, the Gandhian approach dictates that unjust state power must be resisted non-violently. Furthermore, influenced by Tolstoy's principles of non-violence and moral truth, the perspective views the modern centralized State with suspicion, seeing concentrated power as inherently coercive. In evaluating a community labor initiative, Ruskin's influence is evident in the emphasis on the dignity of labor and the welfare of all. A critical hallmark of this perspective is the primacy of Duties over Rights; it posits that true rights are organic outgrowths of duties well-performed. When citizens prioritize their ethical duties toward the community over demanding individual entitlements, true Swaraj is realized. Thus, the Gandhian synthesis of Ruskin, Thoreau, and Tolstoy creates a paradigm prioritizing moral duty, decentralized power, and non-violent resistance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. In the Gandhian Perspective, what does the concept of Swaraj signify beyond political independence?
(A) Moral self-restraint and empowerment
(B) Concentrated power and centralized political administration
(C) The absolute and total dominance of rights over human duties
(D) The aggressive and coercive enforcement of state authority

282. Drawing from Thoreau, how does the Gandhian approach dictate dealing with unjust state power?
(A) Through violent revolutionary action
(B) Through non-violent civil disobedience
(C) By increasing centralized state power
(D) By prioritizing individual entitlements over duties

283. Why does the Gandhian perspective view the modern centralized State with suspicion, influenced by Tolstoy?
(A) Because it emphasizes the dignity and welfare of all labor
(B) Because it fails to assert and protect individual political rights
(C) Concentrated power is inherently coercive
(D) Because it relies too heavily and exclusively on moral truth

284. What is the critical hallmark of the Gandhian Perspective regarding Rights and Duties?
(A) Duties are given primacy over Rights in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

achieving true Swaraj
(B) Rights are considered entirely independent of duties
(C) Individual entitlements are given primacy over ethical duties
(D) Duties are considered an outgrowth of individual rights

285. How is Ruskin's influence evident in the Gandhian perspective?
(A) In the advocacy for violent and aggressive civil disobedience
(B) In the suspicion of deep and meaningful moral self-restraint
(C) Dignity of labor and universal welfare
(D) In the prioritization of highly centralized state power structures

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Dalit Perspective on human rights provides a vital framework for analyzing social justice and the dismantling of entrenched caste hierarchies, guided by the philosophies of Phule, Narayana Guru, and Ambedkar. In a scenario where marginalized communities demand equal access to civic resources, Phule's foundational critique of structural inequality highlights the historical oppression imposed by the dominant social classes. His focus on education and social reform serves as a primary tool for emancipation. Narayana Guru's philosophy further reinforces this perspective by advocating for human equality and the rejection of caste-based divisions, emphasizing shared human dignity. When analyzing the drafting of constitutional safeguards for the oppressed, Ambedkar's perspective becomes central. Ambedkar recognized that social democracy is a prerequisite for political democracy, arguing that the annihilation of caste is essential for the realization of true human rights. In a case study involving legislative interventions for affirmative action, Ambedkar's approach demonstrates the necessity of legal and political mechanisms to dismantle systemic discrimination. Together, Phule, Narayana Guru, and Ambedkar articulate a Dalit Perspective that insists on structural transformation, social equality, and robust legal protections to secure human dignity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to Phule, what serves as a primary tool for the emancipation of marginalized communities?
(A) Affirmative action legislation
(B) The consolidation of caste divisions
(C) The separation of human dignity from politics
(D) Education and social reform

287. How does Narayana Guru's philosophy contribute to the Dalit Perspective on human rights?
(A) By highlighting historical oppression by dominant classes
(B) By prioritizing political democracy over social democracy
(C) By advocating for human equality and rejecting caste divisions
(D) By focusing exclusively on affirmative action mechanisms

288. According to Ambedkar, what is an essential prerequisite for political democracy?
(A) The maintenance of dominant social classes
(B) The establishment of social democracy
(C) The structural preservation of caste hierarchies
(D) The rejection of constitutional safeguards

289. What does Ambedkar argue is essential for the realization of true human rights?
(A) The emphasis on historical oppression
(B) The rejection of legal mechanisms
(C) The isolation of civic resources
(D) The annihilation of caste

290. Collectively, what does the Dalit Perspective insist upon to secure human dignity?
(A) Transformation, equality, and legal protection
(B) Structural preservation of hierarchies and political passivity
(C) Increasing social inequality and removing all legal protections
(D) The continued dominance of classes without affirmative action

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Religious Perspectives provide complex and multifaceted frameworks for understanding the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

foundation and application of human rights and duties. In a scenario where a community seeks moral guidance for resolving resource distribution conflicts, religious perspectives often ground the concepts of justice, compassion, and human dignity in a transcendent or divine order. Unlike secular humanism, which roots rights in human rationality, these perspectives assert that fundamental human duties and moral rights are divinely ordained. When evaluating an institutional response to poverty, a religious perspective frequently emphasizes compassion, charity, and ethical responsibility towards the vulnerable as a primary religious duty rather than a mere social contract. However, these perspectives can also present tensions when traditional religious doctrines intersect with modern human rights frameworks. In cases where communal practices clash with universalist norms, religious perspectives require an intricate negotiation between sacred traditions and contemporary understandings of individual liberty. Analyzing interfaith dialogues reveals that despite doctrinal differences, various religious perspectives often converge on universal human values such as the inherent sanctity of life and the obligation to practice compassion, thereby offering a distinct, spiritually anchored paradigm for human dignity.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. How do religious perspectives fundamentally view the foundation of human duties and moral rights?
(A) They root them entirely in human rationality
(B) They see them as mere social contracts
(C) They assert that they are divinely ordained
(D) They believe they are independent of any transcendent order

292. According to the passage, how does secular humanism differ from religious perspectives?
(A) Human rationality
(B) Secular humanism roots rights in divine ordination
(C) Secular humanism prioritizes charity as a religious duty
(D) Secular humanism focuses on resolving doctrinal differences

NODIA

293. In addressing poverty, what does a religious perspective frequently emphasize?
(A) The complete and absolute separation of charity from dignity
(B) Poverty alleviation viewed strictly as a rational social contract
(C) The avoidance of all institutional responses to social vulnerability
(D) Compassion and duty toward the vulnerable

294. When do tensions arise within religious perspectives regarding human rights?
(A) When charity is practiced extensively toward vulnerable communities
(B) When doctrine intersects with modern rights
(C) When religious perspectives converge on the sanctity of human life
(D) When secular humanism roots fundamental rights in the divine order

295. What does the analysis of interfaith dialogues reveal about various religious perspectives?
(A) They completely and totally reject the concepts of human dignity
(B) They eliminate any need for intricate negotiation with traditions
(C) Convergence on values like compassion
(D) They uniformly clash with all modern understandings of individual liberty

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Feminist Perspective fundamentally challenges traditional frameworks of human rights by exposing their historical neglect of gender-specific experiences and systemic inequalities. In a scenario analyzing labor laws and domestic work, the feminist perspective highlights how the classical divide between the public sphere and the private sphere has marginalized women's labor and concealed domestic vulnerabilities. This perspective argues that mainstream human rights discourses have predominantly focused on public, state-driven violations, often overlooking abuses that occur within private, domestic spaces. When evaluating policies on equal pay and reproductive autonomy, the feminist perspective demands that the definitions of equality and liberty be expanded to address structural patriarchy. It critiques the supposed neutrality of existing legal

frameworks, illustrating how they frequently reflect a male-centric norm. By insisting that 'the personal is political,' the feminist perspective seeks to mainstream women's rights into the broader human rights agenda. In a case study of institutional reform, incorporating this perspective means actively dismantling structural barriers that impede women's full participation in civil society. Consequently, the feminist perspective ensures that human dignity, justice, and rights are universally accessible and responsive to gendered realities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What does the Feminist Perspective fundamentally challenge in traditional human rights frameworks?
(A) The overemphasis on various gender-specific experiences and needs
(B) The mainstream focus on private, internal domestic abuses
(C) The radical and complete dismantling of the public state sphere
(D) Historical neglect of gender experiences

297. According to the source, how has the classical divide between the public and private spheres affected women?
(A) Marginalized labor and domestic vulnerability
(B) It has brought all domestic vulnerabilities into a mainstream focus
(C) It has prioritized domestic spaces within all state-driven policies
(D) It has successfully expanded modern definitions of equality and liberty

298. What does the feminist perspective critique regarding existing legal frameworks?
(A) Their radical focus on dismantling all forms of systemic inequalities
(B) Their neutrality and male-centric norm
(C) Their excessive focus on abuses occurring within the private sphere
(D) Their tendency to ignore all public and state-driven violations

299. By insisting that 'the personal is political,' what does the feminist perspective seek to achieve?
(A) To separate personal issues entirely from structural patriarchy
(B) To mainstream women's rights into the broader human rights agenda
(C) To restrict women's rights to private, domestic spaces only
(D) To reinforce the traditional divide between public and private spheres

300. In institutional reform, incorporating the feminist perspective requires:
(A) Dismantling barriers to participation
(B) Reinforcing structural barriers that maintain male-centric norms
(C) Focusing exclusively on public violations while ignoring domestic labor
(D) Separating gendered realities from universal human dignity

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (B) The Individual
Human rights are fundamentally centered on the inherent dignity and worth of every person. In international law, while states are the primary duty-bearers responsible for protection, individuals are recognized as the core subjects and beneficiaries. This focus ensures that persons have direct claims against power, moving beyond traditional state-to-state relations to prioritize fundamental human liberty and well-being.

2. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The traditional definition of a state in political science and international law requires four essential components to be present simultaneously. These include a specific geographical area or defined territory, a permanent population residing within it, an organized government to manage affairs, and sovereignty. Sovereignty denotes supreme authority and independence from external control, which is necessary for a state's legal recognition.

3. (C) Non-State Actor accountability and liability
Multinational corporations operate globally and can significantly impact the environment and public health. When such entities cause harm, the principle of accountability for non-state actors is directly invoked. This concept emphasizes that private organizations must be held liable for human rights violations and environmental damage, ensuring that corporate power does not operate without legal and ethical responsibility toward the communities.

4. (D) Independent associations serving public interests
Civil society refers to the space of collective action around shared interests, purposes, and values. It encompasses organizations like non-governmental groups, trade unions, and community associations that are independent from both the state and the market. These entities play a crucial role in advocating for public interests, monitoring government actions, and fostering active citizenship within a democratic and transparent framework.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Non-state actors like multinational corporations and non-governmental organizations now wield significant global influence due to globalization. This expansion of power necessitates greater scrutiny because their actions often impact human rights directly. Since these entities operate beyond traditional national boundaries, international frameworks have evolved to hold them accountable, justifying the increased monitoring and study of their behavior across borders.

6. (B) Non-state groups and institutions representing citizens' interests.
In human rights discourse, civil society is defined as the realm of social life that is voluntary, self-generating, and independent of the state. It includes various non-state groups and institutions, such as NGOs and community organizations, that represent the diverse interests of citizens. These groups provide a necessary check on state power and advocate for the protection of fundamental freedoms.

7. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Group rights are held by a collective entity, such as indigenous peoples or ethnic minorities, rather than by individuals alone. While these rights are important, it is incorrect to say individual rights always supersede them in all treaties. International human rights law often seeks to balance the two, recognizing that certain rights are best protected through both individual and collective legal frameworks.

8. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The state is defined as a sovereign political entity, while the individual is the primary beneficiary of human rights protections. Civil society consists of independent associations like trade unions and non-governmental organizations. Non-state actors can include various groups operating outside formal government structures, such as armed opposition groups. Correctly matching

NODIA

these concepts is essential for understanding the different actors involved.

9. (C) Non-State Actor - Multinational Corporation
Multinational corporations are a primary example of non-state actors because they are private entities that operate across national borders without being part of any government. While states have a monopoly on the legitimate use of force, and individuals are rights-holders rather than petitioners alone, the classification of a corporation as a non-state actor is a foundational concept in international relations.

10. (A) I, II, III, and V
Non-state actors encompass a broad range of entities not part of a formal government. This includes multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations, and armed rebel groups. These actors can significantly influence human rights either through positive advocacy or negative violations. Unlike states, they do not possess formal territorial sovereignty, making their role in international relations highly significant but legally distinct from governments.

11. (D) Public advocacy and monitoring of state behavior.
Civil society organizations perform a vital role in the human rights framework by acting as monitors of state behavior. Their effectiveness relies on their ability to conduct public advocacy and document violations. Unlike state institutions, they lack legislative power but gain influence through transparency and mobilizing public opinion to pressure governments into complying with established international human rights norms and standards.

12. (B) Intergovernmental organizations like the United Nations.
Non-state actors are entities that exercise influence on a global or domestic scale without being part of a formal state government. International NGOs, private corporations, and militant groups fall under this category. Intergovernmental organizations like the United Nations are formed by sovereign states through treaties, making them distinct from the typical definition of non-state actors that operate independently of governments.

13. (A) I, IV, II, III
Political thought evolved from the ancient divine right of kings to the establishment of the modern Westphalian nation-state. Social contract theory then redefined the relationship between rulers and the ruled, emphasizing individual rights. In the modern era, the rise of international non-governmental organizations has further expanded the scope of political actors beyond the traditional state-centric model of international governance and accountability.

14. (D) States protect the inherent rights of individuals.
In human rights law, the relationship between the state and the individual is defined by the state's obligation to respect and protect inherent rights. The individual is the rights-holder, while the state acts as the primary duty-bearer. This framework ensures that the state's power is limited by legal requirements to safeguard the fundamental freedoms and the dignity of every person.

15. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Civil society serves as an essential intermediary space between individuals and the state, providing a platform for collective expression and protection. A vibrant civil society actually strengthens democratic rights by allowing citizens to organize and advocate for their interests. It prevents the state from exercising unchecked power over individuals, thus fostering a more balanced and participatory political environment for all citizens.

16. (B) Group rights
Collective or group rights are specifically designed to protect the interests and identities of particular communities, such as indigenous populations or ethnic minorities. These rights recognize that certain harms or needs are experienced collectively rather than just individually. By protecting a group's culture, language, or land, international law ensures the preservation of diverse communities within the broader human rights framework.

17. (B) Systematic lack of accountability for non-state actors.
A weak state structure often leads to a significant breakdown in the protection of human rights

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

because the government lacks the capacity to enforce laws. This power vacuum allows non-state actors to operate with a systematic lack of accountability. Without strong institutions, the state cannot fulfill its duty to prevent abuses, leaving individuals vulnerable to exploitation and violence by various groups.

18. (A) Minority rights are a recognized form of group rights.
Minority rights are a widely recognized form of group rights in international law, intended to protect the unique identity of marginalized communities. While some debate the relationship between individual and group rights, they are often viewed as complementary. Recognizing these rights ensures that members of specific ethnic, religious, or linguistic groups can maintain their cultural heritage without facing systemic discrimination.

19. (C) Independent government over a permanent territory.
Classical political science defines a state through four mandatory criteria: a permanent population, a defined territory, an organized government, and sovereignty. Sovereignty refers to the independent authority of the government to make and enforce laws within its borders without external interference. This structural entity is the primary subject of international law and serves as the fundamental unit of political organization.

20. (D) NGO - Treaty ratifier
In the human rights framework, different actors have specific roles. The state is the primary duty-bearer, and the individual is the rights-holder. Multinational corporations are classified as non-state actors. However, non-governmental organizations cannot ratify international treaties, as the power to sign and legally commit to such agreements is reserved exclusively for sovereign states under international law and diplomatic practice.

21. (C) Civil society mobilization
When a local community forms an association to protest unfair practices, they are engaging in civil society mobilization. This action represents individuals coming together outside of the state or market to advocate for their collective interests and rights. Such movements are essential for holding powerful entities accountable and ensuring that the voices of citizens are heard in the political process.

22. (B) Individual accountability under international criminal law
Traditionally, only states were considered subjects of international law. An important exception to this rule is the development of individual accountability under international criminal law. This concept allows for the prosecution of individuals for grave crimes such as genocide or war crimes. This shift recognizes that individuals have both rights and responsibilities that transcend national borders and sovereign state protection.

23. (D) To monitor, document, and advocate for human rights compliance
Non-governmental organizations function as essential watchdogs within the human rights framework. Their primary role is to monitor the actions of states, document any violations of international standards, and advocate for better compliance. While they do not have the power to create laws or command armies, their ability to provide independent information and pressure governments is vital for global accountability.

24. (A) The interplay between non-state actors, host state obligations, and group rights
Assessing the impact of multinational corporations requires understanding how private entities interact with state duties and the rights of specific communities. Since corporations can affect the land and culture of indigenous populations, this analysis involves evaluating both the corporation's conduct and the state's responsibility to protect group rights. It highlights the complexity of human rights in a globalized economic environment.

25. (C) Civil society holding the State accountable
When a human rights watch group publishes a report on police brutality, it exemplifies the role of civil society in monitoring government behavior. By documenting abuses and making them public, these organizations pressure the state to fulfill its obligations and respect the rights of its citizens. This transparency is a key mechanism for ensuring state accountability and promoting legal reform.

NODIA

26. (A) Liberty
Liberty is a foundational concept in political philosophy that emphasizes the absence of arbitrary constraints on an individual. It refers to the freedom of a person to act according to their own will, provided they do not infringe upon the rights of others. Protecting liberty is a core function of democratic societies and a central objective of international human rights law.

27. (B) I, II, and III only
Goals like formal equality, substantive equality, and equality of opportunity are widely recognized in human rights discourse. Formal equality involves equal treatment under the law, while substantive equality focuses on addressing structural barriers to ensure fair outcomes. Equality of opportunity ensures everyone has the same starting point. Absolute equality in wealth, however, is generally not a recognized human rights goal.

28. (B) Substantive equality
Affirmative action policies are designed to address historical disadvantages and provide marginalized communities with the resources needed to compete fairly. This is an application of substantive equality, which recognizes that treating everyone identically is insufficient if some start from a position of disadvantage. By aiming for more equitable outcomes, these policies help to dismantle systemic discrimination and social barriers.

29. (C) Distributive justice deals with the fair allocation of resources within a society.
Justice is a broad concept that includes the fair treatment of individuals and the equitable distribution of societal benefits. Distributive justice specifically focuses on how resources, such as wealth, health care, and education, are allocated among members of a community. It seeks to ensure that this distribution is fair and meets the basic needs of all persons within the society.

30. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
Negative liberty and positive liberty are two distinct ways of understanding freedom. Negative liberty is characterized by the absence of interference from others, while positive liberty relates to having the capacity and resources to achieve one's goals. While both are true descriptions of these concepts, the definition of positive liberty does not explain why negative liberty involves a lack of interference.

31. (A) Freedom is a philosophical ideal, while liberty is legal.
In political philosophy, a distinction is often made between freedom and liberty. Freedom is frequently viewed as a broad philosophical ideal or a state of being, whereas liberty often refers to specific legal and political rights granted within a society. While used interchangeably in common speech, this distinction helps theorists analyze how abstract ideals are translated into concrete legal protections.

32. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Equality before the law is a fundamental legal principle ensuring that all individuals are subject to the same rules regardless of their status. However, this does not guarantee that everyone will achieve the same economic outcomes. Legal equality ensures a fair process and protection, but it does not mandate absolute financial parity, which is a different and much more controversial social goal.

33. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different forms of justice focus on varied aspects of fairness. Distributive justice deals with the allocation of resources, while restorative justice aims to repair harm caused by crime. Retributive justice focuses on proportionate punishment, and procedural justice ensures that decision-making processes are fair. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for evaluating the effectiveness and fairness of legal and social systems.

34. (A) Substantive Equality - Focuses on equal outcomes and removing structural barriers
Substantive equality is a concept that goes beyond mere formal treatment to address deep-seated structural inequalities. It focuses on achieving fair outcomes by removing barriers that prevent marginalized groups from fully participating in society. This approach recognizes that different groups may require different treatment or additional support to reach a position of true equality with others in the community.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

35. (A) I, II, and IV
Rights are legally or morally recognized claims that individuals hold, and they impose correlative duties on others to respect those claims. They are considered essential for the development and flourishing of every person. It is important to note that rights are not absolute and can sometimes be restricted for the public good, and they are definitely not merely state charity.

36. (D) Formulating policies that address historical discrimination
Understanding the difference between formal and substantive equality is essential for creating effective social policies. While formal equality provides the same rules for everyone, substantive equality allows for measures that address the lasting effects of historical discrimination. This understanding enables governments to implement targeted actions, like affirmative action, to ensure that marginalized groups can truly enjoy their fundamental human rights.

37. (C) Lawful imprisonment following a fair trial
Personal liberty is a fundamental right, but it is not absolute. In democratic societies, a common and necessary exception is the lawful imprisonment of an individual following a fair trial. This restriction of liberty is permitted when someone has been found guilty of a crime, provided that the legal process followed was just, transparent, and in accordance with established law.

38. (B) Distributive justice and Equality
A law guaranteeing equal pay for equal work is an application of both equality and distributive justice. It ensures that individuals are treated identically based on their labor, regardless of gender or other characteristics. Furthermore, it promotes the fair distribution of economic rewards within the workforce, reflecting the principle that societal benefits should be allocated based on merit and fairness.

39. (D) Moral or legal individual entitlements.
In political theory, rights are best defined as moral or legal entitlements that individuals possess. They represent justified claims that persons can make against the state or other individuals. Rights provide a framework for protecting human dignity and autonomy, ensuring that every person is treated with respect and has the freedom to pursue their own well-being within a society.

40. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Justice is deeply concerned with both legal frameworks and moral principles, as laws are often evaluated based on their ethical content. Human rights serve as a foundational element in achieving justice, providing the standards by which the fairness of a society is measured. Without the protection of fundamental rights, a truly just social and legal order cannot be established or maintained.

41. (C) John Rawls
John Rawls is a highly influential philosopher strongly associated with the concept of "Justice as Fairness." In his work, he proposed that principles of justice should be chosen from behind a "veil of ignorance," where no one knows their social status. This approach ensures that the resulting rules are fair to all, particularly the most disadvantaged members of society.

42. (A) The recognition that treating unequals equally perpetuates inequality
Modern legal systems have shifted toward substantive equality because of the realization that formal equality can sometimes be unfair. If individuals start from vastly different positions due to historical or structural disadvantages, applying the same rules to everyone can actually reinforce existing inequalities. Substantive equality allows for differentiated treatment to ensure that everyone has a genuine opportunity to succeed.

43. (D) Liberty is completely boundless in a democratic society.
While liberty is a core value in democratic societies, it is never completely boundless. To ensure a stable and fair society, the liberty of one individual must be balanced against the rights and safety of others. Laws provide reasonable restrictions on actions that could harm others or the public interest, meaning that liberty exists within a framework of mutual responsibility.

44. (B) Equal fundamental rights and dignity for all.
In the context of human rights, equality is best defined as the principle that all persons possess equal fundamental rights and inherent dignity.

NODIA

It does not mean that everyone is identical in their physical traits or that absolute wealth parity must be achieved. Instead, it ensures that every person is entitled to the same basic protections and respect under the law.

45. (C) Economic Equality - Equal distribution of absolute wealth
Economic equality in human rights discourse generally refers to equality of opportunity and the absence of discrimination in economic life, rather than the equal distribution of absolute wealth. While political, social, and legal equality focus on fair treatment and participation, the idea of everyone having the exact same amount of money is not a standard requirement of most human rights frameworks.

46. (D) Substantive equality
Requiring reasonable accommodations for a disabled student is a clear example of substantive equality. It recognizes that to provide the student with a truly equal opportunity to succeed, different treatment is necessary to overcome physical barriers. This approach ensures that the student's right to education is meaningful, going beyond a mere formal policy of treating all students the same way.

47. (A) Totalitarianism
Totalitarianism is a system of government that seeks total control over the lives of its citizens and is fundamentally opposed to human rights. In contrast, dignity, equality, and liberty are the essential pillars upon which the entire human rights framework is built. These values ensure that individuals are protected from state overreach and are treated with respect and fairness.

48. (B) Every right generally implies a corresponding duty to respect that right.
In political and legal theory, rights and duties are considered correlative. This means that for every right an individual possesses, there is a corresponding duty for others, including the state and other individuals, to respect and not interfere with that right. This relationship creates a framework of mutual respect and responsibility that is essential for a functioning and just society.

49. (B) Proportionality and reasonable restriction
When individual liberty and public safety conflict, policymakers must apply the principle of proportionality. This involves ensuring that any restriction on a right is necessary, serves a legitimate purpose, and is the least intrusive means possible to achieve the goal. This balanced approach protects fundamental freedoms while also allowing the state to take essential actions for the common good.

50. (A) Distributive justice
A progressive taxation system is a classic tool of distributive justice, as it collects more resources from those with a greater ability to pay. These funds are then used to provide public goods, like education, which benefit society as a whole and help to level the playing field. This policy reflects a commitment to sharing societal benefits and burdens in a fair manner.

51. (C) Human Dignity
Human dignity is recognized as the absolute foundation of all human rights. It is the inherent worth of every person that demands respect and protection, regardless of their status or achievements. This value is the starting point for international human rights instruments, asserting that all individuals are born free and equal in dignity, which the state is obligated to uphold.

52. (A) I, II, and III only
Human rights are characterized as being universal, inalienable, and inherent. They apply to everyone equally, cannot be taken away or surrendered, and belong to individuals simply by virtue of being human. They are not revocable by the state, as their legitimacy comes from a source higher than domestic law, ensuring a baseline of protection that governments must always respect.

NODIA

53. (C) Human Dignity
Torture is a profound violation of human dignity because it treats an individual as a mere object to be broken rather than a person with inherent worth. While other characteristics like inalienability are related, the direct assault on the person's physical and mental integrity is a rejection of their basic dignity. International law strictly prohibits such treatment because it is fundamentally dehumanizing.

54. (B) They apply to all humans regardless of distinction.
The universal nature of human rights means that they are the same for every person on the planet, regardless of their nationality, race, gender, or any other characteristic. They are not limited to citizens of certain countries or granted based on social status. This universality ensures a global standard of protection, asserting that all humans possess basic rights that transcend borders.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Human rights are considered inalienable because they are an essential part of being human and cannot be separated from the individual. This means they cannot be sold, given up, or taken away by others. While certain rights can be restricted through a fair and legal due process, the underlying right remains, reflecting the permanent nature of fundamental human entitlements and protections.

56. (A) Existing in an individual simply by virtue of being human
The term "inherent" signifies that human rights are not granted by any government, constitution, or treaty. Instead, they are an essential part of every person from birth. This concept suggests that rights predate the state and that the primary role of legal systems is to recognize and protect these pre-existing entitlements, rather than to create them from scratch.

57. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Moral virtues such as compassion and humanity provide the ethical foundation that supports the legal framework of human rights. These values encourage people to respect the dignity of others. Furthermore, the discourse of human rights is deeply connected to human duties, as the fulfillment of duties toward others is often what makes the enjoyment of rights possible within a community.

58. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Universal rights apply to everyone equally, and inalienable rights cannot be stripped away. Inherent rights are those we are born with, while moral rights are based on ethical principles rather than just written law. Correctly identifying these meanings is vital for understanding the philosophical and legal basis of human rights, ensuring that these protections are seen as fundamental and permanent.

59. (D) Human Dignity - The worth and value of every human being
Human dignity refers to the intrinsic worth and value that every person possesses simply by being human. It is the central value that justifies the existence of human rights. Unlike compassion, which is a feeling, or legal penalties, which are state actions, human dignity is a status that demands universal respect and forms the basis for all individual claims to freedom.

60. (A) I, II, III, and V
Human duties are an essential part of a balanced society, as they include the responsibility to respect the rights of others and promote community welfare. They are often outlined in constitutions and serve to complement rather than negate human rights. By fulfilling their duties, individuals contribute to a stable social order where everyone's fundamental freedoms can be effectively protected and realized.

61. (C) Cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment
Based on the principle of human dignity, international law strictly prohibits any form of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Such actions are seen as a direct violation of the inherent worth of the person. While the state can impose fair punishments like incarceration or mandate certain duties like education, it can never treat individuals in a way that is fundamentally dehumanizing.

62. (D) The right to vote, which is restricted by age and citizenship
While fundamental human rights are universal, some specific political rights can be reasonably restricted. For example, the right to vote is typically limited by age and citizenship requirements. This is an exception to absolute universality in practice, as it relates to the participation in a specific political community, unlike rights like freedom from torture which must apply to everyone without any exception.

63. (A) I, II, III, IV
The formulation of human rights logic begins with the recognition of human dignity, which leads to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

the identification of moral rights based on that worth. These moral principles are then codified into international human rights law through treaties. Finally, enforcement mechanisms are established to ensure that these legal standards are upheld and that violations are addressed, completing the framework for protection.

64. (B) They are ethical principles independent of law.
Human rights are considered moral rights because they are based on ethical principles that exist even if they are not written into law. This moral foundation means that people have a claim to be treated with dignity regardless of what a particular government might say. Recognizing rights as moral entities allows individuals to challenge unjust laws by appealing to higher ethical standards.

65. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
A culture of human rights requires more than just laws; it depends on moral virtues like humanity and compassion to guide people's behavior toward each other. Legal frameworks provide the necessary structure, but they are often insufficient on their own to guarantee rights if the underlying social values are lacking. Therefore, both moral commitment and legal protection are needed for rights to flourish.

66. (A) Natural Law theorists
Natural law theorists were the primary advocates for the idea that human rights are inherent and pre-date the state. They argued that certain rights are discovered through reason and are a part of human nature itself. This perspective stands in contrast to legal positivism, which suggests that rights only exist when they are created and enforced by a sovereign government.

67. (C) Human rights abuses and systemic discrimination
The failure to recognize the inherent dignity of every person is a root cause of human rights abuses and systemic discrimination. When individuals or groups are viewed as having less worth, it becomes easier for the state or others to justify mistreatment and inequality. Promoting human dignity is therefore essential for preventing violations and ensuring that everyone is treated with equal respect.

68. (D) Inalienable rights cannot be transferred or given away.
Inalienability means that certain rights are so fundamental to human identity that they cannot be sold, transferred, or surrendered, even voluntarily. This principle ensures that individuals are protected from being forced or coerced into giving up their basic freedoms. It establishes a permanent set of protections that remain with the person throughout their life, regardless of their choices or circumstances.

69. (C) Moral rights are based on ethical principles, while legal rights are codified in law.
A moral right is a claim based on ethical reasoning and human dignity, while a legal right is one that has been formally enacted into a country's laws. While they often overlap, moral rights can exist even when they are not legally recognized. This distinction is crucial for human rights advocates who seek to change laws to better reflect universal ethical standards.

70. (B) Inalienable - Can be revoked by a dictator
The term "inalienable" specifically means that rights cannot be taken away or revoked, even by a powerful ruler or dictator. This characteristic ensures that human rights are seen as permanent and above the reach of temporary political authority. The other pairs correctly describe universality, inherence, and the moral basis of rights, which together form a robust framework for individual protection.

71. (D) Human Dignity and Respect for Diversity
When a state protects minority cultures, it is upholding the values of human dignity and respect for diversity. This approach recognizes that an individual's cultural identity is a part of their dignity and that a just society should accommodate different ways of life. Such protections ensure that all citizens, regardless of their cultural background, can live with respect and freedom.

72. (A) Apathy
Apathy is not a human value that supports human rights; in fact, it is often a barrier to their protection. In contrast, values like humanity, compassion, and dignity are the essential moral foundations that encourage individuals to care about the rights of others and to take action

NODIA

against injustice. These positive values are necessary for building a culture where human rights are respected.

73. (C) Compassion
Compassion is a vital value for fostering mutual respect and tolerance in a diverse society. It involves understanding and caring about the suffering of others, which encourages people to treat each other with kindness and fairness. This moral quality helps to bridge differences between groups and promotes a more inclusive and peaceful community where the rights of all members are valued.

74. (A) Right to privacy and human duties to the community
Laws that require citizens to report crimes involve a balance between the individual's right to privacy and their duties to the community. While persons have a right to be left alone, they also have a responsibility to contribute to public safety and justice. Evaluating such laws requires determining if the duty imposed is a reasonable and proportionate restriction on individual freedom.

75. (D) A universal human duty
A mandate for citizens to protect the environment is an example of a human duty. While human rights protect individuals, duties represent the responsibilities that individuals have toward society and the planet. Recognizing such duties is increasingly important in the modern world, as collective action is needed to address global challenges like climate change and ensure a sustainable future for all.

76. (B) Human rights standards are culturally determined and vary across societies.
Cultural relativism argues that there are no universal human rights and that standards of morality are dependent on the specific cultural context of a society. According to this view, rights should be interpreted through the lens of local traditions and values rather than being imposed from the outside. This perspective often challenges the idea of a single, global standard for human rights.

77. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The naturalist and positivist schools offer different views on the origin of rights. Naturalists believe rights are inherent and based on moral reasoning, while positivists argue that rights only exist when they are formally enacted into law by a sovereign authority. Both perspectives use different justifications—moral reasoning versus sovereign command—and understanding both is essential for a comprehensive study of legal theory.

78. (D) Cultural Relativism
A nation that defends a practice violating international norms by claiming external standards do not apply to their culture is using the argument of cultural relativism. This approach asserts that local traditions should take precedence over universal human rights standards. It is often used by governments to resist international pressure and to maintain social practices that may be seen as discriminatory elsewhere.

79. (A) Fundamental human rights apply equally to all human beings regardless of culture.
The universalist perspective maintains that certain fundamental human rights are the same for every person, everywhere, regardless of their cultural background. This view is based on the idea of a common human dignity that transcends local traditions. Universalism is the foundational philosophy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which seeks to establish a global standard of protection for everyone.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Legal positivists maintain that the existence of a right depends entirely on its enactment into law by a recognized sovereign power. They argue that morality and law are separate, and that a rule's legal validity comes from its source, not its ethical content. This explains why they believe there are no legally enforceable human rights outside of what is written.

81. (B) Rights inherent to nature or morality.
The naturalist school defines human rights as those that are inherent to human nature or dictated by moral reasoning. These rights are seen as existing independently of any government

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

or legal system. According to this perspective, the role of the state is not to create rights but to recognize and protect these pre-existing moral entitlements that belong to every person.

82. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The 1993 Vienna Declaration was a landmark document that reaffirmed the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights. Contrary to supporting strict cultural relativism, it emphasized that while cultural differences should be considered, it is the duty of states to promote and protect all human rights regardless of their political, economic, or cultural systems. This document strengthened the global commitment.

83. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Naturalism views rights as derived from human nature, while legal positivism sees them as defined by sovereign law. Universalism asserts that rights apply identically everywhere, whereas cultural relativism argues that rights are based on the specific societal context. Correctly matching these schools of thought is crucial for understanding the ongoing debates about the source and scope of human rights worldwide.

84. (D) Legal Positivism - Rights depend on legal enactment
Legal positivism is the theory that the validity of a right or law depends solely on its formal enactment by a sovereign authority. This perspective separates law from morality, arguing that something is a legal right only because it has been written into the law books and can be enforced. This is the most accurate description among the pairs provided for this concept.

85. (A) I, II, IV, and V
Cultural relativism is a significant challenge to the universality of human rights, arguing that morality is conditioned by culture. While it can be a tool for cultural pride, it is also frequently used by states to deflect criticism of rights abuses and is often seen as a critique of Western values. It generally does not support international interventions, as these would be seen as imperialism.

86. (A) Natural rights and Positivist enforcement
Conflicts between domestic law and international treaties often involve the tension between natural rights and positivist enforcement. An advocate might appeal to natural rights—moral principles that should be universal—while a state might rely on its own positivist laws. Resolving these issues requires determining whether the state's written laws should be subordinate to broader, more fundamental human rights standards.

87. (D) Absolute prohibition of genocide and torture (Jus cogens)
In modern international law, certain rules are considered so fundamental that no cultural or local practice can justify violating them. These are known as jus cogens norms, and they include the absolute prohibition of genocide and torture. This represents a major exception to cultural relativism, asserting that some rights are truly universal and must be respected by all nations regardless of tradition.

88. (A) Legal Positivism
When a state justifies its human rights record by citing its own domestic legislation, it is relying on the logic of legal positivism. This view holds that the only valid rights are those enacted by the state itself. By prioritizing national law over international standards, the state asserts its sovereign authority to define the rights of its citizens without external interference.

89. (C) It can be used to justify legally enacted atrocities, as in Nazi Germany.
A major critique of strict legal positivism is that it can be used to justify terrible actions if they are performed according to a country's laws. For example, in Nazi Germany, many atrocities were carried out under legally enacted rules. This highlights the danger of separating law from morality and underscores why human rights must have an ethical foundation beyond state command.

90. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The debate between naturalism and positivism remains highly relevant to modern human rights, as it addresses the core of why rights exist and how they are enforced. Many modern legal frameworks effectively synthesize these two views by taking moral principles from natural law

NODIA

and codifying them into formal, positivist legal instruments like constitutions and international treaties, providing both ethical legitimacy.

91. (D) Natural Law Theory
Natural law theory famously argues that "an unjust law is not a true law." This means that for a law to be valid, it must align with fundamental moral principles and natural justice. If a law violates basic human dignity or rights, it is seen as a perversion of law rather than a legitimate rule that citizens are morally obligated to obey.

92. (B) Tension with states insisting on cultural relativist practices
As human rights norms become more universalized, it often leads to tension with states that insist on following their own cultural relativist practices. These governments may view universal standards as a threat to their sovereignty or traditional way of life. This ongoing conflict is a central theme in international relations and the development of a global human rights culture.

93. (C) It permits severe human rights violations if they are culturally sanctioned.
Universalism does not permit human rights violations, even if they are sanctioned by a particular culture. Instead, it asserts that certain basic rights are fundamental and must be protected for everyone, regardless of local traditions. This perspective provides a powerful moral tool for challenging practices like torture or discrimination that may be justified by cultural relativist arguments in some societies.

94. (D) As legally unenforceable until codified into positive law
Legal positivism views moral rights as being separate from legal rights. According to this school of thought, a moral claim to a right is not the same as having a legal right. For a right to be legally recognized and enforceable in a court of law, it must first be explicitly written into a country's statutes or a ratified international treaty.

95. (A) Naturalist - Law is command of the sovereign
The idea that "law is the command of the sovereign" is actually the core tenet of legal positivism, not naturalism. Naturalists believe that law has a moral basis and is discovered through reason, rather than just being what a ruler commands. The other pairs correctly identify the foundational document of universalism, the focus of cultural relativism, and the positivist view of rights.

96. (B) Naturalist logic
An advocate who argues that freedom of speech exists regardless of a nation's written laws is using naturalist logic. This perspective suggests that certain rights are inherent and belong to all humans by nature, making them valid even if a government does not recognize them. This approach allows individuals to appeal to universal moral principles when challenging restrictive national legislation.

97. (B) All cultures universally agree on the exact same moral rules.
Cultural relativists do not argue that all cultures agree on the same moral rules; in fact, their entire position is based on the idea that moral rules vary significantly from one society to another. They claim that what is considered "right" or "wrong" is dependent on a culture's unique history and traditions, making universal moral standards impossible and undesirable.

98. (A) By allowing states a "margin of appreciation" in applying universal standards
International law often tries to reconcile universalism and cultural relativism by allowing states a "margin of appreciation." This means that while states must adhere to universal human rights standards, they are given some flexibility in how they implement these standards in a way that respects their local cultural and legal traditions. This balanced approach seeks to maintain global norms.

99. (C) Natural Law principles of overriding universal justice
The Nuremberg Trials are often seen as an application of natural law principles. The defendants were prosecuted for "crimes against humanity," even though their actions were often legal under the laws of Nazi Germany. This required the court to appeal to a higher, universal sense of justice that overrides national legislation, asserting that certain acts are inherently criminal regardless of state law.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

100. (D) It is explicitly enacted into the domestic law or ratified treaty.
A legal positivist would only recognize a human right as existing within a country if it has been formally enacted into that nation's domestic laws or included in an international treaty the state has ratified. This emphasizes the importance of written law and official state action as the only legitimate sources of legal rights and duties in a political society.

101. (C) The administration and ethics of the state and rulers
In the ancient Indian political context, "Raj Neeti" primarily refers to statecraft and the ethical conduct of rulers. It encompasses the principles of governance, administration, and the duties of a king toward his subjects. The focus is on how a leader should rule justly and effectively to ensure the prosperity and security of the state and its people.

102. (C) III and IV only
Among the Indian concepts listed, "Danda Neeti" and "Nyaya" are specifically related to the administration of justice and the application of law. Danda Neeti refers to the science of punishment and law enforcement, which is necessary for maintaining order. Nyaya relates to the principles of logic and fairness that guide the pursuit of justice and the resolution of legal disputes.

103. (D) Lok Neeti
A modern Indian leader who focuses on public mobilization and ethical governance by the people is applying the concept of "Lok Neeti." This term refers to the politics of the people and emphasizes decentralized, community-based governance over state-centric administration. It is a philosophy that encourages active citizenship and the ethical participation of ordinary people in managing their own affairs.

104. (A) It encompasses duty, righteousness, and moral law guiding human behavior.
Dharma is a central and multi-faceted concept in Indian tradition that refers to duty, righteousness, and the moral order that sustains society. It is not limited to religious worship but provides a comprehensive guide for ethical behavior in all aspects of life. Every individual has their own dharma, which contributes to the overall harmony and well-being of the world.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In traditional Indian thought, the ruler was not above the law; instead, they were bound by the higher principle of "Raj Dharma." This meant that the king's authority was limited by his moral duty to govern justly and protect his subjects. This concept of the ruler being subject to dharma ensured accountability and the pursuit of the common good.

106. (A) The science of governance, punishment, and law enforcement
"Danda Neeti" is the traditional Indian science of governance that focuses on the use of "danda," or the power of punishment and coercion, to maintain social order. It emphasizes that without the threat of punishment, society would fall into chaos. Therefore, the ruler's ability to enforce the law justly is seen as a necessary part of ethical and effective administration.

NODIA

107. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
In Indian philosophy, "Nyaya" is much more than just a legal procedure; it is a profound school of thought that encompasses logic, epistemology, and the realization of ultimate justice. It provides the intellectual tools for discerning truth and ensuring fairness in all human interactions. Thus, it aims at substantive justice based on correct reasoning rather than mere adherence to rules.

108. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Matching these Indian concepts correctly is essential for understanding traditional political thought. Raj Neeti refers to statecraft and the ethics of the ruler, while Lok Neeti focuses on public ethics and the politics of the people. Danda Neeti is the science of coercion and punishment, and Dharma represents the fundamental principle of righteousness and duty that guides all behavior.

109. (C) Raj Neeti - Political and administrative wisdom of the state
The correct pair identifies Raj Neeti as the political and administrative wisdom required for statecraft. It involves the complex skills needed to

manage a state and lead its people effectively. The other options misrepresent Lok Neeti as royal monopoly, Danda Neeti as absolute non-violence, and Nyaya as injustice, all of which are opposite to their actual traditional and philosophical meanings.

110. (A) I, II, III, and IV
Dharma is a complex concept that emphasizes duties alongside rights and aims for a balance between individual actions and the cosmic order. While it ideally promotes the welfare of all beings, it has historically been used to justify social hierarchies like the caste system. Understanding these various aspects is crucial for a nuanced view of how dharma has influenced Indian society.

111. (A) Raj Dharma
To evaluate the ethics of a historical Indian ruler, one must assess their adherence to "Raj Dharma," the moral code for kings. This standard requires the ruler to be selfless, just, and dedicated to the welfare of their subjects. If a leader fails to follow these principles, they lose their moral authority to rule, regardless of their political or military power.

112. (B) Absolute anarchism
Danda Neeti is fundamentally about the maintenance of law and order and is the opposite of absolute anarchism. Its purpose is to prevent the "law of the jungle" where the strong devour the weak. By using the power of punishment and enforcement justly, the state ensures that the wicked are penalized and that all members of society are protected from harm.

113. (A) I, IV, II, III
The historical development of these concepts begins with the Vedic idea of "Rta," followed by the codification of social rules in the Dharmashastras. The Arthashastra later provided a detailed manual for statecraft and administration. Finally, the modern Indian Constitution introduced a contemporary framework of fundamental rights, reflecting a significant evolution from ancient cosmic order to modern legal protections.

114. (A) Democratic participation and civil society activism
The modern equivalent of "Lok Neeti" is found in democratic participation and the active role of civil society. Both concepts emphasize the importance of the people's voice and their involvement in the governance of their own communities. Lok Neeti represents a shift from a state-centered view of politics to one that values the ethical and organized participation of ordinary citizens.

115. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
"Nyaya" is indeed an ancient philosophical school that has greatly influenced Indian concepts of justice through its focus on logic and fairness. However, "Dharma" is a much broader concept than the Western idea of individual rights, as it integrates rights with a strong emphasis on duties and the maintenance of a larger moral and social order for all beings.

116. (D) The King (Raja)
In ancient Indian political thought, the King was traditionally the highest authority responsible for dispensing "Danda Neeti." It was the ruler's duty to ensure that laws were enforced and that justice was served. This role was central to the king's legitimacy, as the proper application of danda was seen as essential for the protection and prosperity of the entire kingdom.

117. (C) Tyranny and loss of legitimacy
If a ruler emphasizes "Danda" (punishment) without being guided by "Dharma" (righteousness), it leads to tyranny. Punishment alone, without a moral and just purpose, is oppressive and causes the government to lose its legitimacy in the eyes of the people. A truly stable and just state requires that the power to punish be balanced by ethical principles and the common good.

118. (B) It is synonymous with deceit and corruption in its classical definition.
In its classical definition, Raj Neeti is not synonymous with deceit or corruption; instead, it is a respected science of statecraft and ethical governance. While some later interpretations might associate politics with manipulation, the original concept focuses on the wisdom and skills needed for a king to rule his people with justice, protect the state, and ensure general prosperity.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

119. (D) As Justice, logic, and fairness
In Indian socio-legal contexts, "Nyaya" is generally interpreted as a combination of justice, logic, and fairness. It is the process and the goal of ensuring that truth is discovered and that outcomes are equitable. This term reflects a commitment to a rational and ethical legal system where disputes are resolved through correct reasoning and a sense of moral rightness.

120. (A) Danda - Reward and Charity
In Indian philosophy, "Danda" refers to punishment and the science of coercion, which is the opposite of reward and charity. The other pairs are correct: Dharma encompasses duty and righteousness, Lok refers to the people or the public, and Raj relates to the state or the ruler. Understanding these basic terms is essential for studying the foundations of traditional Indian thought.

121. (C) Nyaya and Lok Neeti
A community that resolves disputes through mutual consensus and focuses on restorative fairness is acting in the spirit of "Nyaya" and "Lok Neeti." These concepts value the involvement of the people and the pursuit of justice that is both logical and fair for all parties. This approach prioritizes harmony and community well-being over the strict application of state-imposed penal codes.

122. (A) The overarching authority of Dharma
In ancient Indian political thought, the King did not have absolute power because he was always subject to the overarching authority of "Dharma." This higher moral law provided a check on the ruler's actions, ensuring that they governed justly and remained accountable to the ethical standards that sustained society. Dharma served as a fundamental limit on royal authority and power.

123. (D) Dharma integrates rights with intrinsic duties to society and the cosmos.
The relationship between rights and Dharma is one of integration, where an individual's entitlements are deeply connected to their duties toward society and the larger world. In this tradition, having a right is often seen as a result of fulfilling one's responsibilities. This approach promotes a sense of mutual obligation and harmony, rather than focusing on individual rights in isolation.

124. (B) Establishes the accountability of the ruler towards the welfare of the ruled
A student of human rights would find that "Raj Dharma" establishes the accountability of the ruler for the welfare of the people they lead. This concept suggests that political power is a trust that must be used for the benefit of all, rather than for the ruler's own gain. It provides an ancient foundation for the idea of government responsibility and justice.

125. (C) Decentralized Lok Neeti and local Nyaya
A traditional village panchayat is an example of decentralized "Lok Neeti" and local "Nyaya" in practice. These local institutions allow the people of a community to manage their own affairs and dispense justice based on their customs and a shared sense of fairness. This system represents a participatory and community-based approach to governance that is independent of centralized state control.

126. (D) First Generation
The rights to life, liberty, and property are the cornerstones of first-generation human rights. These rights are primarily civil and political in nature and are designed to protect individuals from arbitrary state interference. They emerged during the Enlightenment and are often referred to as "negative rights" because they require the government to refrain from certain actions that would infringe on freedom.

127. (B) I and III only
Both John Locke and Thomas Paine were pivotal liberal thinkers who advocated for natural rights. Locke's influential theory asserted that individuals possess inherent rights to life, liberty, and property, which the state must protect. Thomas Paine's "The Rights of Man" further popularized these ideas, arguing that rights are based on nature and cannot be granted or taken away by any government.

128. (B) State intervention on individual liberty
J.S. Mill's "Harm Principle" provides a foundational guide for defining the legitimate limits of state intervention in individual lives. It asserts that the only reason power can be

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against their will, is to prevent harm to others. This principle is a key element of the liberal defense of individual liberty and autonomy.

129. (B) They include economic, social, and cultural rights.
Second-generation human rights focus on economic, social, and cultural well-being. These include rights like the right to work, education, and healthcare. Unlike first-generation rights, these are often considered "positive rights" because they require the state to take active steps and provide resources to ensure that citizens can enjoy a basic standard of living and participate fully in society.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Classical liberalism emphasizes negative liberty, which is the freedom from external interference. This is directly related to the belief that the state should have a minimal role in the personal and economic lives of individuals. By limiting government power, classical liberals seek to create a space where people can pursue their own goals and manage their property without arbitrary state control.

131. (C) Thomas Paine
Thomas Paine is the author of the highly influential work "The Rights of Man," published in 1791. In this book, he defended the French Revolution and argued that human rights are inherent to existence and predate any government. His work was crucial in spreading democratic and republican ideas, asserting that all men have an equal right to liberty and self-governance.

132. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Third-generation human rights, such as the right to peace and development, are known as collective or solidarity rights because they belong to entire groups or communities. However, the right to a clean environment is also a third-generation right, not a first-generation one. First-generation rights are limited to civil and political freedoms, such as free speech and the right to a trial.

133. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Matching the generations of rights involves identifying their primary focus. First-generation rights include freedom of speech, while second-generation rights cover economic needs like education and work. Third-generation rights are collective, such as the right to a healthy environment, and the emerging fourth generation deals with new challenges in the digital and genetic fields, ensuring rights in the technological age.

134. (B) Rousseau - General Will
Jean-Jacques Rousseau is famous for his concept of the "General Will," which represents the collective interest of the community. In his theory of the social contract, individuals join together to form a political society where they are both the rulers and the ruled. This idea of popular sovereignty is a fundamental contribution to modern democratic thought and the theory of human rights.

135. (A) II, III, and IV
Neo-liberalism is an economic and political philosophy that emphasizes free-market capitalism, deregulation, and privatization. It focuses on individual economic liberty and seeks to reduce the role of the state in the economy. Unlike social democracy, it does not prioritize extensive welfare programs, believing instead that market forces are the most efficient way to organize society and promote overall prosperity.

NODIA

136. (A) Neo-liberalism
Privatizing a national healthcare system to promote market efficiency is a policy deeply rooted in neo-liberalism. This approach reflects the belief that the private sector and market competition are better at providing services than the state. It prioritizes economic liberty and individual choice over the collective provision of social rights, which are characteristic of second-generation human rights and social democracy.

137. (C) Right to adequate housing
The right to adequate housing is a second-generation right because it is an economic and social entitlement. First-generation rights, on the other hand, focus on civil and political protections such as the right to a fair trial, freedom of religion, and the right to vote. These rights aim to protect

the individual's autonomy and participation in the political process against state interference.

138. (A) II, IV, I, III
The generations of human rights emerged in a specific chronological order: first were civil and political rights (first generation), followed by economic, social, and cultural rights (second generation). Later came collective or solidarity rights like environmental protection (third generation), and most recently, rights related to digital technology and genetics have begun to be formulated as the fourth generation of human rights.

139. (D) Legitimacy comes from the social contract and General Will.
Rousseau's primary contribution to human rights is the idea that political legitimacy is derived from a social contract and the "General Will" of the people. This means that a government is only rightful if it acts according to the collective interests of its citizens. His work helped shift the focus from the rights of kings to the rights and sovereignty of the community.

140. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
While Thomas Hobbes viewed the state of nature as a state of war, John Locke had a more positive view, seeing it as a state of freedom and equality. Crucially, Locke argued that if a government fails to protect the natural rights of its citizens, they have a right and even a duty to rebel and establish a new and more protective government.

141. (C) J.S. Mill
J.S. Mill is the author of the classic essay "On Liberty," published in 1859. This work is one of the most important defenses of individual freedom and autonomy in political philosophy. In it, Mill argues for the importance of free speech and expression and sets out the "Harm Principle" as the only legitimate basis for limiting an individual's liberty.

142. (D) Second Generation (Economic and Social Rights)
Neo-liberal policies, which emphasize privatization and reduced state spending, often create tension with second-generation economic and social rights. These rights, like the right to health care and education, typically require significant state intervention and public funding to be realized. When the state retreats from these areas in favor of market-based solutions, the accessibility of these rights for all citizens can be challenged.

143. (A) It advocates for maximum state intervention in the economy.
Classical liberalism is defined by its opposition to excessive state intervention in the economy. Instead, it champions the rule of law, the protection of private property, and the importance of negative rights. By promoting free markets and individual liberty, classical liberals believe that society will naturally move toward greater prosperity and freedom, with the state serving only as a minimal "night-watchman."

144. (B) They are inherent to existence and predate government.
Thomas Paine argued that human rights are not something that can be given or taken away by a government; instead, they are inherent to human existence itself. He believed that these rights belong to every person from birth and that the legitimate role of government is only to protect these pre-existing entitlements. His views were a major challenge to the traditional divine right of kings.

145. (B) Second Generation - Socio-economic welfare
The pair (B) incorrectly labels socio-economic welfare as a first-generation right. In reality, first-generation rights are concerned with civil and political liberty. Socio-economic welfare belongs to the second generation, which focus on equality and the provision of basic needs. Third-generation rights are appropriately associated with fraternity or solidarity, emphasizing collective goals like peace and a healthy environment for all humanity.

146. (A) J.S. Mill's Harm Principle
A follower of J.S. Mill's "Harm Principle" would oppose restricting speech simply because it is offensive. According to this principle, the only legitimate reason to limit an individual's freedom of expression is to prevent direct harm to others. Mere offense does not meet this high threshold, as protecting the marketplace of ideas is seen as essential for progress and the discovery of truth.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

147. (C) He excluded atheists and Catholics from civil toleration.
Although a major advocate for religious toleration, John Locke did make significant exceptions. He argued that atheists could not be trusted because their lack of belief in a divine being made their oaths meaningless. He also excluded Catholics because their primary allegiance was seen to be to a foreign power, the Pope, which he believed made them a threat to the stability of the state.

148. (D) They are meaningless without the fulfillment of basic economic and social rights (second generation).
A common critique from the developing world is that first-generation civil and political rights, like the right to vote, are hard to exercise if a person's basic needs are not met. This perspective argues that second-generation rights, such as the right to food, housing, and education, are essential prerequisites for truly enjoying individual liberty. Both generations of rights are seen as interdependent and equally necessary.

149. (C) Classical Liberal property rights and Second Generation welfare rights
Policies that use high taxes on wealth to fund universal healthcare involve a conflict between classical liberal property rights and second-generation welfare rights. On one hand is the right of individuals to keep the property they have earned. On the other is the state's responsibility to ensure that all citizens have access to the basic social and economic resources needed for a dignified life.

150. (B) First Generation liberties and collective societal welfare
Restricting the right to assemble during a pandemic requires balancing first-generation civil liberties against the collective welfare of society. While the right to gather is a fundamental freedom, it can be reasonably limited when it poses a direct threat to public health. This situation highlights the complex challenge of protecting individual rights while also fulfilling the state's duty to ensure the safety of all.

151. (D) Karl Marx
Karl Marx is the foundational thinker behind the Marxian perspective on human rights. His theories focus on the role of class struggle and the economic base of society in shaping political and legal structures. Marx provided a radical critique of traditional liberal rights, arguing that they often serve the interests of the ruling class and mask the underlying reality of economic exploitation in capitalist systems.

152. (A) I, II, and III only
The Marxian perspective critiques bourgeois rights as tools of the ruling class that offer only formal and illusory freedoms. True emancipation, according to this view, requires the overthrow of capitalist property relations to eliminate the root causes of exploitation. The goal is not to reinforce the capitalist state but to transcend it, moving toward a society where substantive equality and collective well-being are realized.

153. (C) The Marxian Perspective
A labor union seeking to dismantle exploitative corporate structures is applying principles of the Marxian perspective. This approach emphasizes the conflict between labor and capital and the need for structural change to end economic oppression. It focuses on the collective power of the working class to challenge the dominance of the bourgeoisie and to achieve a more just and equitable distribution of resources.

154. (A) She advocated for mass strikes and emphasized the necessity of socialist democracy alongside revolution.
Rosa Luxemburg was a prominent Marxist thinker who emphasized the importance of the spontaneous mass strike as a tool for revolution. Unlike some other Marxists of her time, she was a strong advocate for democracy within the socialist movement. She famously argued that freedom of speech and assembly are essential even after a revolution, asserting that socialist democracy must begin immediately with class rule.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Antonio Gramsci's concept of cultural hegemony explains how the ruling class maintains control through both coercion and consent. By dominating the cultural and ideological institutions of society, the bourgeoisie ensures that their worldview is accepted as "common sense" by the working class. This ideological

NODIA

dominance is a key part of his theory, showing that power is maintained through ideas and culture as much as force.

156. (B) As rights of egoistic men separated from community.
In his work "On the Jewish Question," Marx critiqued the individual rights found in the French Declaration as being the rights of "egoistic" men. He argued that these rights treat individuals as isolated beings whose freedom is defined by their separation from others and their right to own private property. For Marx, true human emancipation would involve moving beyond this limited and atomized view.

157. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Marxism does focus heavily on structural inequality and economic exploitation as the primary drivers of social injustice. However, it rejects the idea that simply securing first-generation civil rights will cure these problems. Instead, Marxists argue that these formal rights can often mask deep economic inequalities and that substantial change requires a transformation of the underlying economic system itself to ensure true equality.

158. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Matching these Marxian thinkers with their key concepts is essential for understanding the diversity within this perspective. Karl Marx is associated with dialectical materialism, while Antonio Gramsci developed the theory of cultural hegemony. Rosa Luxemburg emphasized the role of the spontaneous mass strike, and Vladimir Lenin is known for his concept of the vanguard party as a tool for leading the proletarian revolution.

159. (A) Hegemony - Ideological dominance by the ruling class
Hegemony is the correct term for the ideological dominance exercised by the ruling class over the rest of society. It involves the use of culture, education, and media to spread a worldview that justifies the existing power structure. The "base" in Marxist theory refers to economic relations, while the "superstructure" includes culture and law. The "proletariat" refers to the working class, not property owners.

160. (A) I, II, and IV
According to Gramsci, civil society is part of the superstructure and is the crucial arena where cultural hegemony is established and maintained. However, it is also a site where the working class can build its own institutions and develop a "counter-hegemony" to challenge the ruling class. This view highlights that civil society is a space of ideological struggle and is not purely determined by economics.

161. (B) Counter-hegemony
To challenge the dominance of corporate media, a Marxist activist would focus on building "counter-hegemony." This involves creating alternative cultural and ideological institutions that promote the interests and worldview of the working class. By challenging the "common sense" of the ruling class, activists can begin to shift public opinion and create the necessary conditions for broader social and political transformation within a society.

162. (A) They treat individuals as isolated monads.
One of Marx's primary criticisms of traditional human rights was that they treat individuals as "monads," or isolated beings separated from their community. He argued that these rights emphasize individual autonomy at the expense of collective well-being. Marx believed that this focus on the individual masks the reality of economic exploitation and prevents the development of true human solidarity and emancipation.

163. (A) I, II, III, IV
The chronological development of these Marxist texts begins with Marx's early critique of rights in "On the Jewish Question," followed by the foundational "Communist Manifesto." Later, Rosa Luxemburg wrote about the importance of the mass strike in the early 20th century. Finally, Antonio Gramsci's "Prison Notebooks," written in the 1920s and 30s, introduced the influential concepts of cultural hegemony and civil society.

164. (D) Liberation from capitalist exploitation and the state
In Marxist theory, human emancipation is not achieved through individual rights or the ownership of private property. Instead, it is the liberation of all people from capitalist exploitation and the eventual "withering away"

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

of the state. This represents a move toward a classless society where individuals can fully develop their potential and participate in the collective management of their own social and economic life.

165. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Rosa Luxemburg was a strong defender of democratic freedoms, famously stating that freedom only for the government's supporters is not true freedom. However, Antonio Gramsci did not argue that the state rules exclusively through coercion. Instead, he emphasized that a stable state also relies on "hegemony," or the consent of the people, which is achieved through ideological and cultural influence within civil society.

166. (B) Managing common affairs for the whole bourgeoisie.
According to Marx, the state in a capitalist society is not an impartial arbiter but a tool for the ruling class. Its primary function is to manage the common affairs of the bourgeoisie and to maintain the social and legal order that allows for continued capital accumulation. This view suggests that the state's actions are fundamentally shaped by the interests of the economic elite.

167. (D) Cultural Hegemony
The widespread acceptance of consumerist values by the working class is a prime example of cultural hegemony in action. When individuals adopt a worldview that prioritizes consumption—often at the expense of their own economic interests—they are reflecting the ideological dominance of the ruling class. This process shows how power is maintained by making certain values and behaviors seem natural and desirable to all members of society.

168. (A) He believed that ideology is completely irrelevant to revolution.
Gramsci's theory is notable precisely because he emphasized the critical role of ideology in both maintaining power and achieving revolution. He argued that for the working class to be successful, they must develop their own "organic intellectuals" and engage in a "war of position" to challenge the cultural hegemony of the ruling class. This highlights that ideological struggle is essential for any meaningful political change.

169. (C) As merely formal, hiding deep economic inequalities
The Marxian perspective views the concept of equality under capitalism as "merely formal." This means that while people may have equal rights under the law, such as the right to vote, this formal equality hides the deep and substantial economic inequalities that exist in reality. Marxists argue that true equality cannot be achieved without addressing the underlying structural issues of class and economic exploitation.

170. (A) Private Property - Foundation of true human rights
In Marxist theory, private property is seen as the foundation of capitalist exploitation and is the opposite of true human rights. Marx argued that the right to private property is the right to separate oneself from others and to use resources for individual gain at the expense of the community. The other pairs correctly identify substantive equality, formal equality, and the Marxist view of religion.

171. (D) Often treat the symptoms of capitalism (abuses) while ignoring the root cause (economic exploitation)
A Marxist critique of human rights NGOs would likely argue that these organizations often focus on individual abuses without challenging the economic system that produces them. By treating the "symptoms" of capitalism, such as police brutality or labor violations, they may inadvertently help to stabilize the system by making it seem more humane, while the root cause—economic exploitation—remains unaddressed.

172. (B) The tactical use of democratic rights (like speech and assembly) to organize the working class
While Marxists are critical of bourgeois rights, they often advocate for the tactical use of certain democratic rights, such as freedom of speech and assembly. These rights are seen as essential tools for the working class to organize, spread their ideas, and challenge the power of the ruling class. This practical approach recognizes that even limited freedoms can be used to advance the cause.

NODIA

173. (C) Socialist democracy must begin simultaneously with the destruction of class rule. Rosa Luxemburg's most celebrated view is that socialist democracy is not something to be postponed until after a successful revolution. Instead, it must begin at the same time as the destruction of class rule. She believed that the participation and freedom of the working class are essential for building a truly socialist society and that any attempt to suppress democracy would lead to failure.

174. (D) How the movement challenges the cultural and ideological hegemony of the ruling class
Evaluating a modern strike through a Gramscian lens involves looking beyond simple economic demands to see how the movement challenges the dominant culture. This requires identifying the alternative values and ideas being promoted by the strikers and how they are building their own "counter-hegemony." Such an analysis focuses on the ideological and cultural dimensions of class struggle and social transformation.

175. (A) Coercion and Hegemony
According to Gramsci, a government that uses both the police and the education system to maintain order is utilizing both coercion and hegemony. The police provide the coercive force needed to suppress rebellion, while the schools help to spread the ideological values that ensure the consent of the people. This combination of force and persuasion is how a ruling class maintains its dominant position.

176. (B) John Ruskin
Mahatma Gandhi was deeply influenced by John Ruskin's book "Unto This Last." Ruskin's ideas about the dignity of labor and the belief that the good of the individual is contained in the good of all were fundamental to Gandhi's philosophy of "Sarvodaya." This concept, which means the "welfare of all," became a central theme in Gandhi's social and economic thought.

177. (B) I, II, and III only
Gandhi's philosophy was shaped by several key thinkers. John Ruskin influenced his views on economics and labor, while Henry David Thoreau's work on civil disobedience provided a model for non-violent resistance to unjust laws. Leo Tolstoy's emphasis on non-violence and Christian anarchism also resonated deeply with Gandhi. Together, these influences helped him develop his unique perspective on social and political change.

178. (A) Self-rule and self-restraint
For Gandhi, "Swaraj" meant much more than just political independence from British rule. It implied a deeper sense of self-rule and individual self-restraint. A person who can control their own desires and act according to their conscience is truly "swaraj." This concept suggests that true freedom is an internal moral state that is reflected in how individuals and communities govern themselves.

179. (C) True rights flow inevitably from the proper performance of duty.
Gandhi believed that rights and duties are inextricably linked and that duties must come first. He famously argued that true rights flow from the proper performance of duty. If everyone focuses on fulfilling their obligations to others and to society, then the rights of all will be naturally protected. This perspective shifts the focus from individual entitlement to collective moral responsibility.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gandhi's advocacy for a decentralized state was based on his belief that large, centralized government machinery is inherently violent and suppresses individual moral growth. He believed that true democracy could only be achieved in small, self-governing communities where people can manage their own affairs through non-violent consensus. This vision of "Gram Swaraj" was central to his goal for a just society.

181. (C) Individuals have a moral duty to peacefully resist unjust laws.
Henry David Thoreau's essay on "Civil Disobedience" argued that individuals have a moral duty to refuse to follow laws that they believe are unjust. He emphasized the importance of following one's own conscience over the commands of the state. This idea of peaceful, individual resistance to government immorality was a foundational principle that Gandhi later adopted and expanded into a mass movement.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

182. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Leo Tolstoy's philosophy of non-violence and his critique of the state and church had a profound influence on Gandhi. However, Gandhi did not see political power as an end in itself. Instead, he viewed it as a means to achieve social and moral reform. His ultimate goal was the empowerment of the individual and the community, rather than the mere accumulation of political authority.

183. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Matching these thinkers with their works is key to understanding the lineage of Gandhian thought. John Ruskin wrote "Unto This Last," and Leo Tolstoy wrote "The Kingdom of God is Within You." H.D. Thoreau is famous for his essay on "Civil Disobedience," and Mahatma Gandhi's own book "Hind Swaraj" outlines his vision for Indian self-rule and a non-violent, decentralized society.

184. (A) Satyagraha - Truth-force or soul-force
"Satyagraha" is the correct term for Gandhi's method of non-violent resistance, which he translated as "truth-force" or "soul-force." It involves a relentless search for truth and the use of non-violent means to achieve justice. The other options misinterpret ahimsa as centralization, swadeshi as reliance on foreign goods, and sarvodaya as the welfare of only the majority, which are all incorrect.

185. (A) I, II, and IV
Gandhi can be described as a philosophical anarchist because he viewed the state as a "soulless machine" that inherently relies on violence. He believed that the ideal society would be a collection of self-governing village republics where power is decentralized. He rejected Machiavellian tactics and military force, believing instead that political life should be guided by the same moral principles as individual life.

186. (A) Non-violent dialogue, consensus, and the welfare of the poorest (Antyodaya)
A Gandhian approach to conflict resolution emphasizes non-violent dialogue and seeking a consensus that respects the needs of all parties. It also prioritizes "Antyodaya," or the welfare of the poorest and most marginalized members of the community. This method seeks to resolve disputes through understanding and moral persuasion rather than through the exercise of state power or corporate influence.

187. (D) Economic dependence on colonial powers
Gandhi's concept of "Swaraj" was built on self-reliance and was fundamentally opposed to economic dependence on colonial powers. Instead, he advocated for "Swadeshi," or the promotion of local, village-based industries. Swaraj included moral self-discipline, political independence, and the decentralization of power, all of which were intended to create a truly free and self-sustaining society for the people of India.

188. (A) I, II, III, IV
The influential works that shaped Gandhian thought appeared in this chronological order: Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience" was published first in 1849, followed by Ruskin's "Unto This Last" in 1860. Tolstoy's "The Kingdom of God is Within You" was published in 1894, and Gandhi wrote his own seminal work, "Hind Swaraj," in 1909. This sequence shows the long intellectual tradition behind his philosophy.

189. (C) True entitlement comes from fulfilling one's obligations to society and morality.
Gandhi's statement reflects his belief that rights are not something we just possess, but something we earn through our actions. He argued that true entitlement comes from fulfilling our moral and social duties. When we act with responsibility and respect for others, we create a society where rights are naturally protected. This perspective places the focus on our individual and collective ethical obligations.

190. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Reading Ruskin's "Unto This Last" was a transformative experience for Gandhi, teaching him that the good of the individual is inseparable from the good of all. This led him to strongly emphasize the dignity of labor and the idea that all work, whether mental or physical, has equal value. He believed that respecting manual labor was essential for achieving social and economic equality.

191. (A) The means must be as pure as the ends.
Gandhi believed that the means used to achieve a goal are just as important as the goal itself. He famously argued that the "means must be as

NODIA

pure as the ends," rejecting the idea that a good outcome can justify using violent or immoral methods. For Gandhi, the process of seeking justice is inseparable from the justice itself, and only pure means can lead to a lasting and ethical peace.

192. (B) Gram Swaraj
When a centralized state ignores the autonomy of local villages, it violates the Gandhian principle of "Gram Swaraj," or village self-rule. Gandhi believed that India's strength lay in its villages and that they should be independent, self-sufficient units. Centralization was seen as a form of external control that prevents people from managing their own affairs and living according to their own values.

193. (B) It aims to inflict suffering on the opponent.
Satyagraha is a method of non-violent resistance that seeks to transform the opponent's heart, not to inflict suffering on them. While a satyagrahi may be willing to suffer themselves for their beliefs, they must always act with love and respect for their opponent. The goal is to reach a shared understanding of the truth and to achieve justice through moral courage and persuasion.

194. (A) Social welfare stewardship of private wealth.
Gandhi's principle of "Trusteeship" is a unique approach to property rights. It suggests that wealthy individuals should view their wealth as a trust to be managed for the benefit of society, rather than for their own personal gain. While it allows for the private ownership of property, it imposes a moral duty on owners to act as stewards of resources for the welfare of all.

195. (C) Tolstoy - Justification of state violence
This pair is incorrect because Leo Tolstoy was a radical pacifist who strongly opposed all forms of state violence. His work "The Kingdom of God is Within You" was a major influence on Gandhi's own commitment to non-violence. The other pairs are correct: Ruskin influenced his views on labor and Sarvodaya, Thoreau on civil disobedience, and the Gita on the concept of selfless action.

196. (D) Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience
An activist who peacefully breaks an unjust law, as Gandhi did during the Salt March, is directly applying the concepts of Satyagraha and civil disobedience. This form of resistance is based on the belief that individuals have a moral duty to refuse to cooperate with an unjust system. By accepting the legal consequences of their actions, they demonstrate their commitment to truth and non-violence.

NODIA

197. (C) He argued that violence is better than cowardice in the face of injustice.
While Gandhi was a staunch advocate for non-violence, he famously stated that if the only choice was between cowardice and violence, he would advise violence. He believed that it is better to fight for a just cause than to submit to injustice out of fear. This reflects his view that moral courage is the most important quality and that non-violence is the highest form of that courage.

198. (B) Violates the principle of self-restraint and leads to exploitation
From a Gandhian perspective, modern consumerism is seen as a problem because it violates the principle of self-restraint and leads to the exploitation of both people and the environment. Gandhi believed that humans should live simply and only take what they need. An emphasis on the constant accumulation of goods is seen as a distraction from moral and spiritual growth and a cause of social inequality.

199. (D) Swadeshi
A community that chooses self-sustaining cottage industries over large-scale industrialization is practicing "Swadeshi." This principle involves a preference for local products and industries as a way to achieve economic self-reliance and protect the livelihoods of local people. For Gandhi, swadeshi was an essential part of both individual and national freedom and a way to build a more just and sustainable economic system.

200. (A) The primacy of the individual conscience over unjust state laws
The core element of Thoreau's philosophy that resonated most with Gandhi was the idea that the individual conscience should take precedence over the laws of the state. This principle provided the moral justification for peaceful resistance to injustice. It suggests that every person has a responsibility to act according to their own

sense of right and wrong, even when it means challenging established authority.

201. (C) Jyotirao Phule
Jyotirao Phule was a pioneering social reformer in 19th-century Maharashtra who dedicated his life to the anti-caste movement and the empowerment of Dalits and Shudras. Along with his wife, Savitribai Phule, he was a staunch advocate for education as a tool for liberation. His work laid the foundation for subsequent movements seeking social justice and equality for all marginalized communities in India.

202. (B) I, II, and III only
The Dalit and anti-caste perspective in India is centrally shaped by the work of reformers like Jyotirao Phule, Narayana Guru, and B.R. Ambedkar. Phule challenged the ideological basis of caste, Narayana Guru promoted spiritual and social equality in the south, and Ambedkar led the political and legal struggle for Dalit rights. These thinkers represent a powerful intellectual tradition dedicated to dismantling systemic social hierarchy.

203. (D) The Brahmanical caste hierarchy and untouchability
Narayana Guru's slogan "One Caste, One Religion, One God for Mankind" was a profound critique of the caste system and the practice of untouchability. He argued that because all humans belong to the same species, social divisions based on caste are artificial and unjust. His message sought to unite people across these traditional boundaries and to promote a sense of universal human brotherhood and dignity.

204. (B) He sought caste annihilation and constitutional guarantees.
B.R. Ambedkar's approach to human rights was characterized by his call for the annihilation of caste and the need for strong constitutional guarantees. He believed that political independence alone would not bring true freedom if the social system remained unequal. His work as the chief architect of the Indian Constitution was focused on ensuring that marginalized communities had legal protection and a share in political power.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ambedkar advocated for affirmative action and reservations because he understood that formal equality is not enough for those who have been historically oppressed. He recognized that for marginalized communities to truly participate in society, they need specific measures to help them overcome long-standing social and economic barriers. This focus on substantive equality is a core part of his legacy and a key principle of justice.

206. (D) Satyashodhak Samaj
Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj, or "Truth Seekers' Society," in 1873. The primary goal of this institution was to liberate Dalits, Shudras, and women from the ideological and social dominance of the traditional caste hierarchy. It promoted education, equal rights, and the rejection of religious rituals that reinforced inequality, serving as a vital platform for social reform and mass mobilization.

207. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Phule's radical analysis compared the caste system to internal colonization, arguing that it was a system of exploitation. Far from excluding women, Phule was a pioneer in advocating for their rights and was one of the first to open schools for girls in India. He believed that the liberation of women and the lower castes were inextricably linked and essential for a just society.

208. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Matching these thinkers with their works and movements is essential for understanding the anti-caste tradition. Jyotirao Phule wrote "Gulamgiri," and Narayana Guru led the Aruvippuram Movement. B.R. Ambedkar's seminal work is "Annihilation of Caste," and E.V. Ramasamy, known as Periyar, founded the Self-Respect Movement. These contributions represent the diverse ways that reformers have fought against social inequality and for the dignity of all people.

209. (B) Phule - Pioneered women's education alongside caste reform
The correct pair identifies Jyotirao Phule's dual commitment to both women's education and caste reform. He recognized that both groups

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

were oppressed by the same social structures. The other options are incorrect: Ambedkar sought to abolish, not support, the Varna system; Narayana Guru used non-violent spiritual and social reform; and the Satyashodhak Samaj was formed to challenge, not promote, orthodox Hindu practices.

210. (A) I, II, III, and IV
B.R. Ambedkar's multifaceted work included analyzing caste as an "enclosed class," drafting the Indian Constitution, and leading the Mahad Satyagraha for water rights. He was a strong advocate for social democracy and minority rights, believing that political systems must be built on a foundation of social equality. His contributions have been foundational for the pursuit of social justice and the protection of fundamental rights in India.

211. (C) Legal reform and mechanization.
To address the grave injustice of manual scavenging, an application of Ambedkar's thought would require legal reform and mechanization. This approach seeks to use the power of the state to abolish a degrading practice and to provide alternative livelihoods for those affected. It reflects Ambedkar's belief in using constitutional and modern means to dismantle traditional systems of oppression and to ensure the dignity of all workers.

212. (D) Preservation of traditional hierarchical purity norms
The Dalit perspective on human rights is fundamentally opposed to the preservation of traditional hierarchical purity norms, which are the basis of the caste system. Instead, it demands the annihilation of caste, social and economic equality, and strong legal safeguards against discrimination. The goal is to move away from an oppressive past and toward a future based on the equal dignity and worth of every person.

213. (A) I, III, II, IV
These key events in the Dalit movement occurred in this order: Phule published "Gulamgiri" in 1873. Narayana Guru consecrated a Shiva idol at Aruvippuram in 1888, challenging traditional priestly authority. Ambedkar led the Mahad Satyagraha in 1927 to claim access to public water, and finally, he served as the chairman of the Drafting Committee for the Indian Constitution, which was adopted in 1950.

214. (B) It is a sense of common brotherhood of all Indians, essential for a democratic society.
For Ambedkar, "Fraternity" meant a sense of common brotherhood among all Indians, regardless of their caste or religion. He believed that this feeling of solidarity was essential for a functioning democratic society. Without fraternity, equality and liberty would remain incomplete, as they would not be rooted in a genuine sense of community and mutual respect among all citizens of the nation.

215. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Narayana Guru was a tireless campaigner against the caste system and untouchability in Kerala. However, he did not argue that different castes require different gods. Instead, his entire philosophy was based on the idea of universal spiritual equality, as expressed in his famous slogan. He sought to simplify and universalize religious practices to make them accessible and dignifying for all people, regardless of their social background.

216. (A) The Annihilation of Caste
B.R. Ambedkar wrote "The Annihilation of Caste" in 1936 as a radical critique of the structural basis of Hindu society. In this powerful work, he argued that the caste system is a fundamental obstacle to democracy and social progress and that it must be completely dismantled. He called for a thorough reform of society based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity for all citizens.

217. (C) Spiritual equality and dignity
The denial of temple entry to marginalized communities is a direct violation of the principle of spiritual equality and dignity championed by Narayana Guru. He believed that every human being has an equal right to spiritual life and that social status should not be a barrier to worship. His actions and teachings were aimed at ensuring that all people could participate in religious and social life with respect and honor.

218. (A) He advocated for mass education.
While it is true that Phule advocated for mass education, the statement that this was incorrect

NODIA

is false. The correct answer highlights that his commitment to education was a central part of his reform agenda. He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj and equated the condition of Dalits to slavery, but he was often critical of the elite leadership of the early nationalist movement, which he felt did not represent the masses.

219. (D) He argued that political democracy (one man, one vote) will fail without social democracy (equality and fraternity in society).
Ambedkar made a crucial distinction between political and social democracy. He argued that political democracy—the right to vote—is fragile if it is built on a foundation of social inequality. For a democracy to be truly successful and lasting, it must also be a "social democracy," meaning that the principles of equality and fraternity are deeply integrated into the everyday social and economic lives of the people.

220. (B) Ambedkar - Annihilation of caste through law and political power
This pair is correct as it identifies B.R. Ambedkar's focus on using legal and political means to abolish the caste system. However, the question asks for an incorrect pair, and (D) Phule - Promotion of Sanskritization is the one that is truly wrong. Phule was a radical critic who rejected the process of "Sanskritization," where lower castes try to adopt upper-caste customs, and instead advocated for a completely new social order.

221. (C) The Dalit perspective of substantive equality and compensatory justice
A policy ensuring proportional representation for marginalized castes in education is an application of the Dalit perspective on substantive equality. This approach recognizes that historical and structural disadvantages require "compensatory justice" to level the playing field. By providing these opportunities, the state aims to ensure that marginalized groups can achieve the same level of participation and success as others in the community.

222. (D) Universal fundamental human rights
Universal fundamental human rights are the direct opposite of traditional hierarchical codes like the Manusmriti, which Dalit thinkers like Ambedkar heavily criticized. These ancient codes established a society based on inequality and exclusion. In contrast, the modern concept of universal rights asserts that all people are born free and equal, a principle that Ambedkar worked to integrate into the foundational law of the Indian state.

223. (A) To escape the caste system and embrace a religion based on equality and rationality
Ambedkar chose to convert to Buddhism toward the end of his life as a way to completely break from the caste system. He saw Buddhism as a religion that was based on the principles of equality, rationality, and human dignity. For him, this was a logical step in his lifelong struggle for social justice and a way to provide his followers with a new and empowering spiritual identity.

224. (B) The extent to which it has dismantled caste barriers and ensured representation
From Ambedkar's perspective, the success of any democratic institution in India must be measured by its ability to dismantle caste barriers and ensure fair representation for all. He believed that the true test of a democracy is how it treats its most marginalized members. Therefore, an institution is only truly effective if it contributes to the goal of achieving social equality and fraternity within the nation.

225. (B) Annihilation of Caste and Fraternity
Cases involving honor killings due to inter-caste marriage represent a direct and violent challenge to Ambedkar's vision of the annihilation of caste and the establishment of fraternity. Such actions show that the deep-seated prejudices of the caste system still persist and that the sense of common brotherhood he sought is still under threat. It highlights the ongoing struggle to turn constitutional ideals into a lived social reality.

226. (A) They often place a strong emphasis on duties toward God, community, and fellow beings alongside rights.
Religious perspectives on human rights typically integrate rights with a strong emphasis on duties toward the divine, the community, and other individuals. In many traditions, having a right is inseparable from fulfilling one's moral and ethical obligations. This approach provides a framework where individual freedom is balanced by a sense of responsibility to others and to a higher moral order.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

227. (A) I, II, and III only
The feminist perspective on human rights has been transformative, arguing that traditional frameworks were often male-centric and ignored the specific experiences of women. It emphasizes that "women's rights are human rights" and seeks to break the "public/private divide" in law. This approach has led to a greater recognition of violations like domestic violence and reproductive rights abuses as significant human rights issues for the state to address.

228. (D) The Feminist Perspective
A court ruling that domestic violence is a human rights violation is a direct application of the feminist perspective. Historically, such violence was often dismissed as a "private" family matter. By bringing these issues into the realm of human rights, feminists have ensured that the state has a duty to protect women from harm, regardless of whether the abuse occurs in public or within the home.

229. (C) Rights are divine and balance communal duties.
In many Islamic perspectives, human rights are seen as being of divine origin and are deeply integrated with a set of communal duties. This framework balances individual entitlements with responsibilities to the family, the community, and God. Rights are viewed not as purely secular constructs but as moral obligations that are essential for maintaining a just and harmonious social order under a divine law.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Feminists have long critiqued the human rights movement's focus on "public" sphere abuses, like state-sponsored torture. They argue that this focus ignores the widespread violence and discrimination women face in the "private" sphere. By challenging this dichotomy, feminists have pushed for the recognition that the state has a duty to prevent and punish abuses within the home, thus expanding the scope of human rights protection.

231. (D) Humans are created in the divine image of God.
In Christian perspectives, the concept of human dignity is primarily rooted in the belief that all humans are created "imago dei," or in the divine image of God. This status provides every person with an inherent and equal worth that must be respected. This theological foundation has been a major influence on the development of natural law and the contemporary human rights framework.

NODIA

232. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The feminist perspective has highlighted that women face unique violations, such as reproductive rights abuses, that traditional male-centric frameworks often overlooked. CEDAW, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, is a key international treaty that embodies this perspective. It provides a comprehensive bill of rights for women and requires states to take active steps to achieve gender equality.

233. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Matching these perspectives with their key focus areas is essential for understanding the diverse ways that different traditions approach human rights. The feminist perspective seeks to break the public/private dichotomy, while the Christian perspective emphasizes "imago dei." The Islamic perspective views rights within the framework of sharia, and the Buddhist perspective focuses on the principles of compassion and interdependence among all living beings.

234. (A) Buddhist - Emphasis on Karuna (Compassion) and interdependence
The correct pair identifies the Buddhist perspective's emphasis on "Karuna" (compassion) and the interdependence of all things. This view suggests that rights are grounded in our mutual connection and the duty to prevent suffering. The other options misrepresent feminist, religious, and Islamic views, which generally seek to challenge the public/private divide, provide moral grounding for rights, and integrate law with morality.

235. (B) I, III, and IV
Feminist critiques have pointed out that international law historically ignored violence against women and that reproductive rights are central to their human rights. Furthermore, the concept of "intersectionality" is crucial for understanding how gender, race, and class

overlap to create unique forms of discrimination. These insights have led to a more nuanced and inclusive understanding of what it means to protect human rights for everyone.

236. (B) How gender, race, class, and caste overlap to create distinct modes of discrimination
An intersectional feminist approach to political representation requires looking at how different social identities, like gender, race, and caste, overlap to create unique barriers for certain women. This perspective recognizes that a woman's experience is not shaped by her gender alone. By understanding these complex intersections, policymakers can create more effective strategies to ensure that all marginalized groups are fairly represented in the political process.

237. (C) The reinforcement of patriarchal family structures
The reinforcement of patriarchal family structures is something the feminist perspective seeks to challenge, not promote. Instead, feminists focus on issues like equal pay, maternal mortality, and protection against gender-based violence. Their goal is to dismantle the systems of male dominance that lead to inequality and to ensure that women have the same rights and opportunities as men in all aspects of life.

238. (A) I, II, III, IV
The feminist human rights movement evolved in this chronological order: first-wave feminism focused on suffrage. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights later mentioned the equal rights of men and women. The adoption of CEDAW provided a detailed legal framework for women's rights, and finally, the 1993 Vienna Declaration explicitly stated that "women's rights are human rights," integrating gender concerns fully into the international agenda.

239. (A) Dignity is found in potential for enlightenment.
The Buddhist perspective on human rights is centered on the idea that every person possesses an inherent dignity because they have the potential for enlightenment. This spiritual foundation leads to an emphasis on non-violence, compassion, and the equality of all beings. In this tradition, protecting human rights is a way of creating the conditions for individuals to achieve their ultimate spiritual potential and end suffering.

240. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Most religious traditions do not emphasize unbridled individualism; instead, they often stress the ethical responsibilities that individuals have toward others. These perspectives suggest that human flourishing is found in community and in fulfilling our moral duties. By placing rights within a framework of shared responsibility, religious traditions provide a strong moral basis for the protection of human dignity and the well-being of all.

241. (B) Due diligence
The principle of "due diligence" is central to the feminist demand that states must protect women from violence committed by non-state actors. It means that the state has a legal obligation to take reasonable steps to prevent, investigate, and punish abuses, even if they occur in the "private" sphere. This principle holds the government accountable for its failure to provide adequate protection and justice for women.

242. (A) The patriarchal maintenance of the public/private divide in law
The historical exclusion of marital rape from criminal law is a clear effect of the patriarchal "public/private divide." This legal concept suggested that what happens between a husband and wife in the home is a private matter where the state should not intervene. Challenging this divide has been a major goal of feminists, who argue that the state's duty to protect individuals from violence applies everywhere.

243. (C) They are entirely uniform and lack internal debate.
This statement is incorrect because religious perspectives on human rights are incredibly diverse and involve significant internal debate. While they often provide a moral grounding for dignity, different groups within a single religion may have very different views on issues like gender equality or LGBTQ+ rights. This internal complexity shows that religious traditions are dynamic and are constantly engaging with modern human rights norms.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

244. (D) They ignore private and domestic oppression.
A primary feminist critique of first-generation rights is that they focus on state-sponsored abuses in the public sphere while ignoring the oppression women face in the private and domestic spheres. By emphasizing individual liberty against the state, these rights may fail to address the systemic inequality and violence that occur within the family, which can be just as damaging to a person's dignity and freedom.

245. (C) Public/Private Divide - Protects women from state intervention
The "public/private divide" has historically been used to exclude women from state protection, rather than to protect them. By labeling domestic matters as "private," the law often allowed abuses like domestic violence to go unpunished. The other pairs correctly identify intersectionality as overlapping discrimination, patriarchy as male dominance, and reproductive rights as essential bodily autonomy for all women in a just society.

246. (B) Biological differences should not lead to structural economic disadvantage (Substantive Equality).
An NGO advocating for paid maternity leave is promoting the principle of substantive equality. This approach recognizes that because women bear children, they may face structural economic disadvantages if they are treated identically to men who do not. By providing for paid leave, society ensures that a biological reality does not lead to inequality in the workforce, thus promoting a more fair and inclusive economic environment.

247. (D) Doctrinal restrictions on women's leadership and reproductive autonomy
While many modern religious perspectives align with universal human rights, some do maintain doctrinal restrictions on women's roles and autonomy. These can include limitations on women's leadership within the religion and restrictions on their reproductive choices. Such issues remain a point of significant tension and debate both within religious communities and between religious traditions and international human rights standards of gender equality.

248. (A) It violates women's bodily autonomy and freedom of expression.
From a feminist perspective, state-imposed dress codes for women are a violation of their bodily autonomy and freedom of expression. Such laws represent the state exercising control over women's personal choices and reinforcing traditional gender norms. Feminists argue that every person should have the right to decide how they present themselves in public and that the state should not use its power to enforce patriarchal standards.

249. (C) Feminist critiques of invisible labor
Policies that recognize unpaid domestic labor respond directly to feminist critiques of "invisible labor." Historically, the work that women do in the home was not counted in economic data, which masked their contribution to society and reinforced their economic dependence. By measuring and valuing this work, states can develop more equitable social and economic policies that acknowledge the essential role of domestic labor in the community.

NODIA

250. (A) Feminist human rights perspectives into international criminal law
The recognition of systematic rape as a crime against humanity signifies the successful integration of feminist perspectives into international law. This was a result of years of advocacy by feminists who fought to have gender-based violence taken seriously by global tribunals. This shift ensures that these grave violations are no longer ignored and that the specific harms faced by women during conflict are recognized and prosecuted.

251. (B) To act as a moral compass guiding interactions
Virtues serve as the fundamental moral compass within the framework of political and societal structures. They provide essential guidance for interactions between individuals, groups, the state, and non-state actors. By acting as an ethical guide, virtues help maintain the balance between rights and duties, ensuring that the system fosters harmony, justice, and human dignity.

252. (A) Human dignity
When civil society organizations intervene against the actions of non-state actors, their primary objective is the protection and preservation

of human dignity. This intervention occurs specifically when these actors infringe upon the inherent worth of individuals. Such actions ensure that justice is upheld even when formal state mechanisms fail to protect the fundamental values of the community.

253. (C) As a participant bound by human duties
Within the complex dynamic of society, individuals are conceptualized as active participants rather than just passive recipients of rights. They are inherently bound by human duties toward their group and the broader community. This active participation highlights that the fulfillment of rights is inextricably linked to the moral responsibilities individuals hold within the established social equilibrium.

254. (D) Realizing equality, rights, and justice
The substantive realization of equality, rights, and justice is deeply contingent upon the prevailing human values within a specific community. When values like compassion and humanity are prioritized, the political system can effectively foster a harmonious balance. These underlying moral commitments are essential for transforming abstract legal concepts into lived realities for all members of the society.

255. (C) Human values in maintaining equilibrium
The ongoing negotiation between liberty and equality emphasizes the indispensable role of human values in maintaining societal equilibrium. These values provide the necessary foundation for balancing competing interests between the state, civil society, and individuals. Without a firm grounding in humanity and dignity, achieving a stable and just social order remains difficult within any modern political framework.

256. (B) Universal rights versus cultural relativism
Academic discourse frequently confronts the tension between seeing rights as universal, inherent entitlements and viewing them through cultural relativism. Universalists argue for standards that apply to all humanity, while relativists maintain that moral rights must be understood within specific cultural contexts. This friction defines the debate on how human rights should be interpreted and implemented globally.

257. (D) It often ignores specific communal norms
Cultural relativists argue that the strict application of inalienable, universal rights often overlooks specific communal norms and local traditions. They believe that moral frameworks should be contextually sensitive rather than universally imposed. This perspective suggests that ignoring cultural nuances can lead to friction when international bodies attempt to enforce global standards on diverse societies with distinct values.

258. (A) Inherent and derived from a higher order
The naturalist position posits that human rights are inherent and inalienable moral rights derived from a higher order. These rights exist independently of state recognition or legal codification. This perspective suggests that certain fundamental entitlements belong to all individuals by virtue of their human nature, transcending the specific laws enacted by any recognized political authority.

259. (C) Rights are valid only when codified into law
The positivist stance asserts that the validity of rights is strictly dependent on their codification into law by a recognized authority. Unlike the naturalist perspective, positivism maintains that rights do not exist as enforceable entities unless they are formally enacted through legal systems. This focus on formal recognition makes the state the primary source and validator of rights.

260. (A) Rights are inherent to all humanity
Proponents of universalism align closely with the idea that specific rights are inherent to all of humanity, regardless of cultural or national boundaries. This perspective emphasizes that certain fundamental protections and entitlements transcend local norms. It advocates for global standards that recognize the shared dignity of every individual, forming the basis for international efforts to protect human rights.

261. (D) Public power, wisdom, and participation
In the traditional Indian governance framework, LokNeeti highlights the power, wisdom, and active participation of the people within the public sphere. It serves as a democratic counterpart to formal statecraft, ensuring that the community's collective voice influences societal management. This concept emphasizes that governance should

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

not be restricted to rulers but must involve the wisdom of the populace.

262. (B) Ensuring DandaNeeti serves fairness
Nyaya plays a critical role in the application of DandaNeeti by ensuring that the science of coercion and punishment is not used arbitrarily. It functions as a safeguard that aligns legal administration with the principles of fairness and justice. By integrating Nyaya, the state ensures that coercive measures serve the ultimate goal of maintaining an ethical and just society.

263. (C) The righteous duty, moral law, and cosmic order
Within the traditional Indian framework, Dharma represents the core foundation of righteous duty, moral law, and the cosmic order that sustains society. It acts as the guiding ethical principle for both rulers and the populace. By aligning actions with Dharma, individuals and governance structures ensure that they contribute to the moral well-being and stability of the community.

264. (D) Administration serves ethical well-being
Aligning Raj Neeti, or formal statecraft, with the principles of Dharma ensures that political administration focuses on the ethical well-being of the populace. This alignment prevents the arbitrary use of power and directs the state's policies toward moral and righteous outcomes. It establishes a governance model where the ruler's actions are consistently guided by higher ethical standards and social responsibility.

265. (A) Formal statecraft and ruler policies
Raj Neeti refers to the formal statecraft and political policies executed by a ruler within the traditional Indian administrative system. It encompasses the strategies and methods used by the state to manage public affairs and maintain order. While focused on administration, it is ideally expected to function in harmony with broader ethical principles like justice and righteous duty for society.

266. (B) Liberty and protection from state overreach
The first generation of human rights is primarily concerned with civil and political liberties. Its main focus is to protect the individual from arbitrary state overreach and to ensure personal freedom. By emphasizing rights like freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial, this generation establishes the foundational relationship between the citizen and the state's power.

267. (B) It demands social and economic equality
The subsequent generation of human rights shifts its focus toward social, economic, and cultural rights. Unlike the first generation's emphasis on negative liberties, this stage demands active state intervention to ensure equality, labor protections, and basic welfare. It recognizes that true freedom requires the fulfillment of material needs and the reduction of economic disparities within the broader society.

268. (A) Global cooperation beyond one state
Collective or solidarity rights require global cooperation that extends beyond the capacity of a single nation-state. These rights, which include environmental sustainability and peace, address issues that affect entire communities or the global population. Realizing these entitlements necessitates collaborative efforts and international frameworks, as individual governments alone cannot fully guarantee these broad, interconnected goals for their citizens.

269. (C) Rights to development, environmental sustainability, and peace
The broader generation of human rights encompasses collective entitlements such as the rights to development, environmental sustainability, and peace. These are also known as solidarity rights because they focus on the well-being of groups and the entire human race. Achieving these rights requires international solidarity and goes beyond the traditional focus on individual political liberties or basic domestic welfare.

270. (D) Historical response to socio-political challenges
Academically, each generation of human rights represents a specific historical response to the socio-political challenges of its time. From the initial focus on individual liberty to the later demands for economic equality and global solidarity, these generations reflect the evolving understanding of human needs. They show how legal and ethical frameworks adapt to address new forms of struggle and development.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

271. (C) Foundational property and individual liberties
In Locke's liberal perspective, foundational property and individual liberties serve as the core constraints against the exercise of arbitrary state power. This framework establishes that the state's authority is limited by the inherent rights of individuals to their person and possessions. Protecting these private interests is the primary justification for the state's existence and the main limit on its actions.

272. (B) The general will
Rousseau posits that state authority must be strictly aligned with the general will to achieve collective self-determination. This concept emphasizes that the legitimacy of the state depends on its ability to represent the common interest of the people. By following the general will, the political system ensures that the laws reflect the shared desires and welfare of the entire community.

273. (D) Protection from majority tyranny
J.S. Mill's classical liberalism provides a robust defense of individual liberty, particularly regarding freedom of expression. He argues that the individual must be protected from the tyranny of the majority, which can be just as oppressive as a single ruler. This defense ensures that unpopular or minority views are not suppressed by the prevailing sentiments of the broader society.

274. (A) By asserting natural equality and arguing to dismantle privileges
Thomas Paine radicalizes the liberal perspective by asserting the natural equality of all individuals and arguing for the dismantling of entrenched privileges. His approach challenges traditional social hierarchies and advocates for a more egalitarian system. By focusing on the inherent equality of people, Paine pushes the liberal agenda toward broader social reform and the elimination of institutional advantages.

275. (C) Maximizing market freedom
Neo-liberalism focuses primarily on maximizing market freedom and minimizing state intervention in the economy. Building on earlier liberal foundations, it prioritizes individual economic liberty and deregulation. This perspective argues that competitive markets are the most efficient way to organize society, often placing the autonomy of market actors above collective welfare strategies or extensive state-led economic management programs.

276. (A) As constructs of the dominant class to maintain unequal relations
From a Marxian perspective, rights are often conceptualized as constructs created by the dominant economic class. These legal and political frameworks serve to maintain and justify unequal relations of production within a capitalist society. By presenting these rights as universal, the ruling class conceals the underlying material inequalities and preserves its position of power over the laboring class.

277. (D) Dismantling capitalist structures of production
Marx argues that true human emancipation cannot be achieved through formal political rights alone. Instead, it requires the total dismantling of capitalist structures of production. These economic foundations are seen as the root cause of alienation and inequality. Only by transforming the material base of society can individuals achieve genuine freedom and move beyond the limitations of bourgeois rights.

278. (B) Normalizing values via cultural hegemony
Gramsci explains that the ruling class maintains dominance through cultural hegemony, which involves normalizing their specific values as universal common sense. This process occurs within civil society through institutions like the media and education. By securing the consent of the subordinate classes to these hegemonic ideas, the ruling class exercises control without relying solely on the use of physical force.

279. (C) Mass action and democratic participation of the proletariat
Rosa Luxemburg emphasizes that revolutionary change requires the mass action and spontaneous democratic participation of the proletariat. She advocates for grassroots mobilization where workers organize themselves to demand structural transformations. Her theory highlights the importance of the collective agency of the working class in challenging capitalist power and

NODIA

achieving a more just and democratic social and economic order.

280. (D) Material inequalities and hegemonic structures
The Marxian critique demonstrates that human rights cannot be fully realized without addressing material inequalities and hegemonic structures. It argues that formal legal rights are insufficient if the underlying economic and cultural power remains skewed in favor of the dominant class. Achieving true justice requires a fundamental transformation of society that tackles the root causes of exploitation and control.

281. (A) Moral self-restraint and empowerment
In the Gandhian perspective, Swaraj signifies more than just political independence from foreign rule. It represents a state of deep moral self-restraint and empowerment at the grassroots level. This concept of self-rule implies that individuals and communities must govern themselves ethically. It emphasizes that true liberation comes from internal discipline and the ability of local communities to manage their affairs.

282. (B) Through non-violent civil disobedience
Drawing from Thoreau, the Gandhian approach dictates that individuals have a moral obligation to resist unjust state power through non-violent civil disobedience. This method involves the peaceful refusal to obey unfair laws while accepting the consequences of such actions. It prioritizes ethical integrity and moral truth over blind obedience to the state, seeking to transform society through non-violence.

283. (C) Concentrated power is inherently coercive
Influenced by Tolstoy, the Gandhian perspective views the modern centralized state with suspicion because concentrated power is seen as inherently coercive. This viewpoint suggests that large-scale state structures inevitably rely on force to maintain order, which contradicts the principles of non-violence. Therefore, a decentralized system is preferred to minimize coercion and allow for more ethical and human-centered social organization.

284. (A) Duties are given primacy over Rights in achieving true Swaraj
A critical hallmark of the Gandhian perspective is the primacy of duties over rights. It posits that true rights are the organic outgrowths of duties that have been well-performed. By prioritizing ethical responsibilities toward the community over individual entitlements, citizens contribute to the realization of true Swaraj. This shift in focus ensures that societal harmony is built on mutual obligation.

285. (C) Dignity of labor and universal welfare
Ruskin's influence on the Gandhian perspective is most evident in the strong emphasis on the dignity of labor and the welfare of all. This viewpoint rejects the devaluation of manual work and advocates for a society where every individual's contribution is respected. The goal is to ensure the well-being of the entire community, focusing on inclusive and compassionate development.

286. (D) Education and social reform
According to Phule, education and social reform serve as the primary tools for the emancipation of marginalized communities. He believed that knowledge is essential for challenging structural inequalities and the historical oppression imposed by dominant social classes. By focusing on these areas, marginalized groups can gain the awareness and agency necessary to dismantle discriminatory hierarchies and secure their human dignity.

287. (C) By advocating for human equality and rejecting caste divisions
Narayana Guru contributes to the Dalit perspective by advocating for human equality and the complete rejection of caste-based divisions. His philosophy emphasizes shared human dignity and the idea that all individuals belong to a single human race. By challenging the spiritual and social foundations of the caste system, he provides a moral framework for achieving social justice and equality.

288. (B) The establishment of social democracy
Ambedkar recognized that the establishment of social democracy is an essential prerequisite for political democracy. He argued that a system of government based on voting and representation

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

cannot truly function if the underlying society is divided by rigid hierarchies and systemic discrimination. Without social equality and the recognition of shared dignity, political rights remain superficial and fail to protect the oppressed.

289. (D) The annihilation of caste
Ambedkar argued that the annihilation of caste is essential for the realization of true human rights. He believed that as long as caste hierarchies exist, the principles of equality and justice cannot be fully achieved. Dismantling this systemic form of discrimination is necessary to ensure that every individual, regardless of their birth, can enjoy fundamental rights and participate fully in society.

290. (A) Transformation, equality, and legal protection
Collectively, the Dalit perspective insists on structural transformation, social equality, and robust legal protections to secure human dignity. It emphasizes that dismantling entrenched hierarchies requires both social reform and formal political mechanisms. By combining these approaches, marginalized communities can overcome systemic discrimination and ensure that their rights are recognized and protected within the broader framework of a democratic society.

291. (C) They assert that they are divinely ordained
Religious perspectives fundamentally view human duties and moral rights as being divinely ordained. Rather than seeing them as social constructs or products of human reason alone, these perspectives ground them in a transcendent or divine order. This belief implies that individuals have sacred obligations to follow moral laws that are established by a higher power, ensuring spiritual and societal harmony.

292. (A) Human rationality
Secular humanism differs from religious perspectives by rooting human rights in human rationality rather than divine ordination. This approach relies on reason, logic, and shared human experience to establish moral and legal standards. While religious views look toward a transcendent source for guidance, secular humanism focuses on the inherent capacity of humans to determine ethical principles through rational deliberation and social consensus.

293. (D) Compassion and duty toward the vulnerable
In addressing poverty, religious perspectives frequently emphasize compassion, charity, and ethical responsibility toward the vulnerable. These actions are viewed as primary religious duties rather than mere social contracts. By centering the needs of the poor and marginalized, these frameworks provide a spiritually anchored approach to justice that prioritizes the moral obligation to assist those in need within the community.

294. (B) When doctrine intersects with modern rights
Tensions within religious perspectives often arise when traditional religious doctrines intersect with modern human rights frameworks. These conflicts occur when long-standing communal practices or sacred traditions clash with contemporary universalist norms and understandings of individual liberty. Resolving these tensions requires an intricate negotiation to find a balance between maintaining religious identity and upholding the evolving standards of global human rights.

295. (C) Convergence on values like compassion
Analysis of interfaith dialogues reveals that despite their various doctrinal differences, different religious perspectives often converge on universal human values. These shared values include the inherent sanctity of human life and the obligation to practice compassion. Such convergence offers a distinct, spiritually anchored paradigm for human dignity, showing that diverse traditions can agree on fundamental ethical principles for society.

296. (D) Historical neglect of gender experiences
The feminist perspective fundamentally challenges traditional human rights frameworks by exposing their historical neglect of gender-specific experiences and systemic inequalities. It critiques how mainstream discourses have often ignored the unique struggles faced by women. By highlighting these omissions, the feminist perspective seeks to create a more inclusive understanding of rights that accounts for the different realities of people across all gender identities.

NODIA

297. (A) Marginalized labor and domestic vulnerability
The classical divide between the public and private spheres has historically marginalized women's labor and concealed domestic vulnerabilities. This division has meant that abuses occurring within the home were often overlooked by human rights discourses focused on state-driven violations. By challenging this divide, the feminist perspective brings attention to the importance of protecting rights and ensuring justice within both public and private spaces.

298. (B) Their neutrality and male-centric norm
The feminist perspective critiques existing legal frameworks for their supposed neutrality, arguing that they often reflect a male-centric norm. This critique reveals how laws and policies can unintentionally disadvantage women by failing to account for gendered power dynamics. By exposing these biases, feminist scholars advocate for legal reforms that are more responsive to the specific needs and experiences of all individuals in society.

299. (B) To mainstream women's rights into the broader human rights agenda
By insisting that the personal is political, the feminist perspective seeks to mainstream women's rights into the broader human rights agenda. This approach argues that issues once considered private, such as domestic violence or reproductive health, are actually matters of public concern and political significance. It aims to ensure that gender-specific concerns are integrated into all levels of human rights discourse and policy.

300. (A) Dismantling barriers to participation
In the context of institutional reform, incorporating the feminist perspective requires actively dismantling the structural barriers that impede women's full participation in civil society. This involves addressing both formal and informal obstacles that prevent equality of opportunity. Removing these barriers helps institutions become more inclusive and representative, ensuring that justice is truly accessible to everyone regardless of gender.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 02

Origin and Evolution of Human Rights and International Standards

1. What is the fundamental premise of human rights in ancient philosophical thoughts?
(A) Rights are granted strictly by sovereign rulers to their subjects.
(B) Rights are inherent to human beings derived from divine or natural law.
(C) Rights exist only within the framework of a modern democratic constitution.
(D) Rights are exclusively based on economic status and property ownership.

2. Which ancient Indian concept closely parallels the modern understanding of human duties and inherent righteousness?
(A) Dharma
(B) Artha
(C) Kama
(D) Moksha

3. Identify the correct statement regarding ancient Greek philosophy and human rights.
(A) Aristotle argued for the absolute equality of all human beings including slaves.
(B) Plato asserted that only property owners possessed inherent natural rights.
(C) The Stoics believed in a universal natural law applicable to all humanity.
(D) Sophists rejected the idea of individual dignity entirely.

4. Identify the incorrect statement about the concept of human rights in ancient traditions.
(A) Ancient Chinese philosophy emphasized harmony and mutual respect.
(B) The Code of Hammurabi established legal standards but maintained social hierarchies.
(C) Ancient Hindu traditions stressed duties (Dharma) which implied corresponding rights.
(D) Ancient texts universally explicitly documented the term "Human Rights" as understood today.

5. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Stoic philosophy heavily influenced the later development of natural rights.
Reason (R): Stoicism posited that human beings belong to a universal community governed by reason and natural law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Identify the correct pair of ancient text and its civilization of origin regarding early legal principles.
(A) Code of Hammurabi - Ancient Egypt
(B) Cyrus Cylinder - Ancient Persia
(C) Magna Carta - Ancient Greece
(D) Twelve Tables - Ancient China

7. Identify the incorrect pair of ancient philosophers and their associated ideas.
(A) Cicero - Natural Law
(B) Confucius - Social harmony and benevolence
(C) Zeno - Universal brotherhood
(D) Aristotle - Universal human equality

8. All of the following ancient concepts contributed to the philosophical foundation of human rights, EXCEPT:
(A) The medieval doctrine regarding the Divine Right of Kings.
(B) The concept of Dharma as it existed in ancient India.

NODIA

(C) The principle of Ma'at found in ancient Egyptian society.
(D) The concept of Natural Law as seen in Roman jurisprudence.

9. Which of the following best describes the relevance of the Cyrus Cylinder (539 BC) in human rights history?
(A) It functioned as the first formal written constitution of the early Roman Empire.
(B) It established the first democratic parliament within the ancient Persian state.
(C) It is an early declaration promoting religious tolerance and freeing slaves.
(D) It codified the absolute power of the monarch over the daily lives of citizens.

10. Consider the following statements regarding Roman Law and natural rights:
1. Jus Civile applied only to Roman citizens.
2. Jus Gentium applied to all foreigners and citizens alike.
3. Jus Naturale was a philosophical concept of laws inherent in nature.
4. Roman law abolished slavery based on Jus Naturale.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

11. Which competency is most demonstrated by a scholar analyzing ancient texts to trace the roots of human rights?
(A) Advanced quantitative data and statistical analysis
(B) Formal clinical psychological and behavioral evaluation
(C) Precise mathematical and statistical forecasting
(D) Historical and philosophical synthesis

12. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: In ancient times, the concept of rights was predominantly intertwined with the concept of duties.
Statement II: Modern human rights prioritize absolute individual freedom without any corresponding social duties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

13. A ruler in a historical simulation decides to grant freedom of religion and abolish forced labor to maintain peace in a newly conquered territory. This action is most comparable to the historical precedent set by:
(A) King John of England
(B) Hammurabi
(C) Cyrus the Great
(D) Julius Caesar

14. How did the shift from localized tribal laws to universally applicable Roman Jus Gentium facilitate the conceptual evolution of human rights?
(A) By demonstrating that only legal citizens deserved formal state protection.
(B) By completely replacing natural law with a system of strict positive law.
(C) By isolating different cultures into various fragmented legal sub-systems.
(D) By showing that legal principles could transcend cultural and territorial borders.

15. Consider the following statements regarding ancient philosophies and human rights:
1. Buddhism emphasized non-violence and equality.
2. The Arthashastra exclusively advocated for tyrannical rule.
3. Roman jurists differentiated between civil law and natural law.
4. Islamic teachings introduced concepts of social justice and charity.
5. The Greek city-states granted equal political rights to women.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 3, 4, and 5

16. What was the direct cause of the barons forcing King John to sign the Magna Carta in 1215?
(A) The King's decision to abolish the monarchy.
(B) Heavy taxation and arbitrary abuses of royal power.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) The invasion of England by French forces.
(D) The King's attempt to establish a democracy.

17. The Magna Carta is defined in human rights history primarily as:
(A) A document that established universal suffrage.
(B) A charter that subjected the sovereign to the rule of law.
(C) A declaration of independence from the Roman Catholic Church.
(D) A treaty ending the Crusades.

18. Which specific principle was famously enshrined in Clause 39 of the Magna Carta?
(A) Protection against arbitrary imprisonment
(B) Freedom of individual speech and expression
(C) Establishment of a universal adult franchise
(D) Right to access free and compulsory education

19. Identify the correct statement regarding the Middle Ages and human rights.
(A) The feudal system was defined by total and absolute social equality.
(B) The Magna Carta applied to all English peasants and serfs in 1215.
(C) Natural law must guide positive law according to Thomas Aquinas.
(D) Monarchs of the Middle Ages universally rejected the Divine Right theory.

20. Match the historical documents in List I with their primary significance in List II.
List I: (Document)
P. Magna Carta (1215)
Q. Petition of Right (1628)
R. Habeas Corpus Act (1679)
S. English Bill of Rights (1689)
List II: (Significance)
1. Prevented unlawful detention without judicial review
2. Limited royal power and established parliamentary sovereignty
3. Established the principle that the King is not above the law
4. Restricted non-parliamentary taxation and forced billeting
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

21. Arrange the following landmark English documents in chronological order:
I. English Bill of Rights
II. Magna Carta
III. Habeas Corpus Act
IV. Petition of Right
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) II, I, IV, III

22. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Magna Carta.
(A) It was sealed at Runnymede.
(B) It immediately dismantled the feudal system in England.
(C) It established the principle of habeas corpus.
(D) It heavily influenced later constitutional documents like the US Constitution.

23. Identify the correct pair relating to medieval political thought.
(A) St. Augustine - Development of the modern Theory of Social Contract
(B) King John - Championing the establishment of democratic republics
(C) Marsilius of Padua - Advocacy for the absolute Divine Right of Kings
(D) Thomas Aquinas - Synthesis of Christian and Aristotelian philosophy

24. Which of the following is an exception to the rights generally recognized in the English Bill of Rights (1689)?
(A) The right of all citizens to vote in national elections.
(B) Freedom to elect members of Parliament without interference.
(C) Freedom of individual speech and expression within Parliament.
(D) Freedom from all cruel and highly unusual forms of punishment.

25. Which concept best captures the legacy of the Magna Carta in modern constitutionalism?
(A) Parliamentary supremacy
(B) Separation of powers
(C) Rule of Law

NODIA

(D) Judicial review

26. In assessing a government's modern legal framework, a human rights expert notes that the state can detain citizens indefinitely without trial. This violates a foundational principle originating from which historical event?
(A) The Magna Carta and the subsequent Habeas Corpus Act.
(B) The French Revolution and the Declaration of Rights.
(C) The signing of the European Treaty of Westphalia.
(D) The Marxist Revolutions and the Soviet constitutions.

27. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Magna Carta initially protected the rights of all English subjects including serfs.
Statement II: Over centuries, the principles of the Magna Carta were reinterpreted to apply to all citizens, forming the basis of modern civil liberties.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

28. A government passes a law allowing taxation without parliamentary consent. Based on the evolution of British constitutional history, this action most directly violates the principles established in:
(A) The modern Treaty of Versailles
(B) The Magna Carta and Petition of Right
(C) The Communist Manifesto text
(D) The United Nations Charter

29. How did Thomas Aquinas' concept of "Lex Naturalis" (Natural Law) influence the evolution of human rights?
(A) It provided justification for the absolute power of medieval monarchs.
(B) It completely separated morality from the study of legal jurisprudence.
(C) It argued that unjust positive laws do not constitute true laws.
(D) It posited that all rights are derived solely from state legislation.

30. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The English Bill of Rights (1689) marked a decisive shift from absolute monarchy to constitutional monarchy.
Reason (R): It established that the Crown could not suspend laws, levy taxes, or maintain a standing army during peacetime without Parliament's consent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. What is the core definition of John Locke's Theory of Natural Rights?
(A) Inherent rights to life, liberty, and property independent of the state.
(B) Rights as privileges granted by the sovereign ruler to maintain social order.
(C) Rights established exclusively by the majority will within a democratic society.
(D) Property rights as the only valid and enforceable category of human rights.

32. According to Lockean philosophy, what is the primary purpose of creating a civil government?
(A) To expand territorial boundaries through conquest.
(B) To protect the natural rights of individuals.
(C) To enforce a specific religious doctrine.
(D) To ensure absolute equality of wealth.

33. Identify the correct statement regarding John Locke's Social Contract Theory.
(A) Individuals surrender all of their natural rights to the sovereign for protection.
(B) Citizens may alter or abolish a government that fails to protect rights.
(C) The government holds absolute power and can never be legitimately overthrown.
(D) The state of nature was depicted as a state of constant and chaotic warfare.

NODIA

34. Identify the incorrect statement about the Modern Movement of Human Rights.
(A) It advocated for the Divine Right of Kings as

the basis of human dignity.
(B) It shifted the focus from religious and divine laws to secular and natural rights.
(C) It heavily relied on the Enlightenment philosophy.
(D) It culminated in major political revolutions in America and France.

35. Consider the following statements about John Locke:
1. He wrote 'Two Treatises of Government'.
2. He believed the mind is a 'tabula rasa' at birth.
3. He argued that natural rights are alienable and can be revoked by the state.
4. His ideas directly influenced the American Declaration of Independence.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

36. Identify the correct pair between the philosopher and his key concept.
(A) Thomas Hobbes - Right to Revolution
(B) John Locke - Absolute Monarchy
(C) Karl Marx - Divine Right Theory
(D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau - General Will

37. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Enlightenment thinkers.
(A) Montesquieu - The structural separation of governmental powers
(B) Voltaire - The individual right to freedom of speech and press
(C) Hobbes - Natural harmony and benevolence
(D) Locke - The inherent theory of individual natural rights

38. All of the following concepts are integral to Lockean philosophy EXCEPT:
(A) The concept of the State of Nature
(B) The Dictatorship of the Proletariat
(C) The theory of the Social Contract
(D) The inherent Right to own Property

39. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of how Locke viewed 'Property' in the context of natural rights?
(A) Property refers solely to land ownership granted by the sovereign king.
(B) Property is a communal asset to be managed by the centralized state.
(C) Property is an artificial right created exclusively by positive law.
(D) Property encompasses life, liberty, and the fruits of one's labor.

40. Consider the following elements of Modern Human Rights movements:
1. Rejection of feudalism
2. Emphasis on individualism
3. Advocacy for constitutionalism
4. Support for mercantilist economies
5. Belief in inherent human dignity

Which of the statements given above are the fundamental philosophical pillars of the movement?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

41. A political scientist analyzes a constitutional document that allows citizens to replace their leaders through elections if those leaders fail to protect basic freedoms. This mechanism is an applied example of:
(A) Hobbesian submission to the state
(B) Marxist dialectical materialism
(C) Lockean right to rebellion
(D) Divine right of sovereign kings

42. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Locke argued that in the state of nature, human beings were completely free and equal.
Statement II: Because the state of nature lacked an impartial judge to resolve disputes, humans entered into a social contract.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

43. A modern state passes legislation arbitrarily confiscating private farmlands without compensation. Applying Lockean theory, how would this act be evaluated?
(A) Legitimate, as the state possesses supreme

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

authority over all national land.
(B) Legitimate, provided it aims to redistribute wealth in an equal manner.
(C) Illegitimate, because agriculture is not protected under positive law code.
(D) Illegitimate, as it violates the natural right to private property.

44. What was the primary effect of the Lockean Theory of Natural Rights on 18th-century global politics?
(A) It strengthened the power of absolutist monarchies across Eastern Europe.
(B) It provided justification for the American and French Revolutions.
(C) It led directly to the universal abolition of the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
(D) It caused the immediate and total collapse of the global British Empire.

45. Match the following Enlightenment ideas in List I with their practical outcome in modern governance in List II.
List I: (Idea)
P. Natural Rights
Q. Separation of Powers
R. Social Contract
S. General Will
List II: (Outcome)
1. Democratic elections and constitutional authority
2. Bill of Rights
3. Independent Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature
4. Majority rule and popular sovereignty
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

46. The American Declaration of Independence was primarily drafted by:
(A) George Washington
(B) James Madison
(C) Alexander Hamilton
(D) Thomas Jefferson

47. Which famous phrase from the American Declaration of Independence directly echoes John Locke's philosophy?
(A) "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"
(B) "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity for all"
(C) "Workers of the entire world, unite today!"
(D) "No taxation without parliamentary representation"

48. Identify the correct statement regarding the American Bill of Rights.
(A) It was included in the original draft of the Constitution in 1787.
(B) It is the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution.
(C) It deals exclusively with the economic rights of American citizens.
(D) It was heavily opposed by the members of the Anti-Federalist group.

49. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the American Declaration of Independence (1776).
(A) It asserted that all men are created equal.
(B) It legally abolished slavery in the newly formed United States.
(C) It claimed that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.
(D) It listed specific grievances against King George III.

50. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The American Bill of Rights was added to the Constitution to protect individual liberties against the potential tyranny of the federal government.
Reason (R): The Anti-Federalists refused to ratify the Constitution unless there were explicit guarantees of personal freedoms.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

51. Identify the correct pair matching the US Amendment to the right it protects.
(A) First Amendment - The inherent right of all citizens to keep and bear arms
(B) Fifth Amendment - The legal prohibition of cruel and unusual punishment
(C) Fourth Amendment - Protection against

NODIA

unreasonable searches and seizures
(D) Eighth Amendment - The freedom of individual speech and religious practice

52. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the American Bill of Rights.
(A) 1st Amendment - Freedom of the Press
(B) 2nd Amendment - Right to keep and bear arms
(C) 6th Amendment - Right to a speedy and public trial
(D) 10th Amendment - Abolition of slavery

53. All of the following rights are explicitly protected under the First Amendment of the US Constitution EXCEPT:
(A) Freedom of Religion
(B) Freedom of Speech
(C) Right to Privacy
(D) Right to peacefully assemble

54. Which document is best recognized as fundamentally transforming natural rights philosophy into enforceable positive law within a national legal system?
(A) The Communist Manifesto
(B) The American Bill of Rights
(C) The Treaty of Westphalia
(D) The Magna Carta

55. Consider the following statements about the American human rights movement:
1. The Declaration of Independence served as a legal statute enforceable in courts.
2. The Bill of Rights initially applied only to the federal government, not the states.
3. The Virginia Declaration of Rights heavily influenced the US Bill of Rights.
4. Thomas Jefferson argued that rights are granted by the state.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 3 and 4
(D) 2 and 3

56. An attorney argues that a state law banning critical newspaper articles is unconstitutional. Which competency is being demonstrated, and which document provides the basis for this argument?
(A) Application of the First Amendment of the US Bill of Rights.
(B) Application of the principles found within the Magna Carta.
(C) Application of the French Declaration of the Rights of Man.
(D) Application of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

57. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The American Declaration of Independence established the foundational legal framework for the United States government.
Statement II: The US Constitution, along with the Bill of Rights, serves as the supreme law of the land in the United States.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

58. In a debate on constitutional rights, a speaker notes that a citizen cannot be forced to testify against themselves in a criminal trial. This is a direct application of which amendment from the American Bill of Rights?
(A) Fifth Amendment
(B) First Amendment
(C) Second Amendment
(D) Eighth Amendment

59. How did the incorporation of the American Bill of Rights affect the evolution of international human rights standards?
(A) It demonstrated that social and economic rights were the only enforceable rights.
(B) It isolated the United States from all international legal developments.
(C) It proved that unwritten constitutions are superior to written ones globally.
(D) It provided a codified model that later influenced the UDHR.

60. Match the key figures in List I to their contributions in the American rights movement in List II.
List I: (Key Figure)
P. Thomas Jefferson
Q. James Madison
R. George Mason

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

S. John Locke

List II: (Contribution)

1. Principal author of the US Bill of Rights
2. Principal author of the Declaration of Independence
3. Philosopher whose theories inspired the Revolution
4. Primary author of the Virginia Declaration of Rights

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

61. The goals of "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" are the defining mottos of which historical event?
(A) The American Revolution
(B) The Glorious Revolution
(C) The French Revolution
(D) The Russian Revolution

62. Which pivotal document was adopted by the French National Constituent Assembly in 1789?
(A) The English Bill of Rights
(B) The Communist Manifesto
(C) The Charter of Fundamental Rights
(D) The Declaration of the Rights of Man

63. Identify the correct statement regarding the French Declaration of 1789.
(A) Ignorance of rights is the sole cause of public miseries.
(B) It declared that the monarchy holds absolute power derived from God.
(C) It restricted political rights strictly to members of the aristocracy.
(D) It was primarily an economic treatise rather than a political document.

64. Identify the incorrect statement about the French Revolution's impact on human rights.
(A) It dismantled the absolute monarchy and the feudal system in France.
(B) It immediately granted equal political rights and suffrage to women.
(C) It emphasized the core concept of national sovereignty of the people.
(D) It promoted secularism and reduced the political power of the Church.

65. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen proclaimed that "men are born and remain free and equal in rights."
Reason (R): The revolutionaries sought to eradicate the rigid social hierarchy and privileges of the First and Second Estates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Identify the correct pair of French Revolution ideals and their meaning.
(A) Fraternity - Brotherhood and solidarity among citizens
(B) Liberty - Absolute freedom from any and all laws
(C) Equality - Equal distribution of all national wealth
(D) Sovereignty - The absolute right of the king to rule

NODIA

67. Identify the incorrect pair related to the French Revolution.
(A) Estates-General - The representative assembly of the three estates
(B) Bastille - A symbol of royal tyranny and oppression
(C) Robespierre - Championed the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy
(D) Olympe de Gouges - Author of the Declaration of the Rights of Woman

68. All of the following were core principles enshrined in the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen, EXCEPT:
(A) Presumption of innocence until proven guilty
(B) Freedom of religion and speech
(C) The right to property as an inviolable and sacred right
(D) The explicit abolition of colonial slavery worldwide

69. Which of the following is the most appropriate assesses the difference between the American and French Declarations of the late 18th century?
(A) The American Declaration was universal, while the French was local.
(B) The American Declaration rejected natural rights while France embraced them.
(C) The French aimed for social restructuring, the American for independence.
(D) The French Declaration was by monarchy, while the American was by citizens.

70. Consider the following statements regarding the French Revolution:
1. It established the principle that law is the expression of the general will.
2. It introduced the concept of active and passive citizens, initially limiting suffrage.
3. It completely achieved permanent political stability and human rights protection immediately after 1789.
4. It influenced human rights movements globally by universalizing the language of rights.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

71. Arrange the following landmark historical documents in chronological order:
I. French Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen
II. US Declaration of Independence
III. English Bill of Rights
IV. Magna Carta
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) IV, III, I, II

72. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" successfully united all factions during the French Revolution, preventing any internal violence.
Statement II: The Reign of Terror demonstrated a severe contradiction between the Revolution's stated human rights goals and its political practices.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

73. In analyzing a modern constitution that explicitly mentions "law as the expression of the general will," a legal scholar would trace this ideological root directly to:
(A) The American Bill of Rights and its subsequent amendments.
(B) The historical Magna Carta signed by King John of England.
(C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the French Revolution.
(D) John Locke and the English Glorious Revolution of 1688.

74. How did the French Revolution's concept of 'National Sovereignty' alter the philosophical landscape of human rights?
(A) It transferred political authority from the monarch to the nation.
(B) It validated the imperial expansion of France as a fundamental human right.
(C) It argued that only the aristocracy had the inherent right to govern.
(D) It replaced individual rights with a system of absolute state control.

75. Consider the following statements regarding the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen:
1. It was adopted in 1789.
2. It heavily relied on Enlightenment philosophy.
3. It stated that rights are limited only by the law to ensure others enjoy the same rights.
4. It established a command economy.
5. It was inspired by the American Revolution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 5

76. What is the fundamental critique of classical liberal human rights according to Marxist philosophy?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) They fail to protect the institution of the traditional monarchy.
(B) They are "bourgeois rights" that formalize inequality and exploitation.
(C) They give too much political and economic power to the working class.
(D) They are too focused on economic equality at the expense of freedom.

77. Which document outlines the foundational principles of the Marxist approach to society and rights?
(A) The Wealth of Nations
(B) The Leviathan
(C) The Communist Manifesto
(D) Two Treatises of Government

78. Identify the correct statement regarding the Marxist view on human rights.
(A) Marx believed that political emancipation under capitalism equated to genuine human emancipation.
(B) Marx argued that human rights are universal truths derived from God.
(C) The Marxist revolution aimed to strengthen the institution of private property.
(D) Marxism emphasizes collective economic rights over individual liberties.

79. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Marxist Revolutions and human rights.
(A) They strongly supported the traditional liberal concept of the absolute right to private property.
(B) They highlighted the severe exploitation of the working class (proletariat) during the Industrial Revolution.
(C) They argued that true freedom is impossible without economic equality and freedom from exploitation.
(D) They led to the ideological inclusion of social and economic rights in later international frameworks.

80. Match the revolutionary movement in List I with its primary ideological focus regarding rights in List II.
List I: (Movement)
P. Glorious Revolution
Q. American Revolution
R. French Revolution
S. Marxist Revolutions
List II: (Focus)
1. Political independence and codified civil liberties
2. Eradication of class structures and economic equality
3. Parliamentary sovereignty and Protestant succession
4. Overthrow of feudalism and establishment of national sovereignty
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

NODIA

81. Identify the correct pair relating to Marxist theory.
(A) Proletariat - The capitalist class owning the means of production
(B) Base - The economic structure of society
(C) Bourgeoisie - The working class
(D) Superstructure - The physical factories and machines

82. Identify the incorrect pair.
(A) John Stuart Mill - Architect of the Soviet Constitution
(B) Karl Marx - Das Kapital
(C) Friedrich Engels - Co-author of The Communist Manifesto
(D) Vladimir Lenin - Leader of the Bolshevik Revolution

83. All of the following are consequences of the Marxist critique on the evolution of human rights, EXCEPT:
(A) The global recognition of the right to work and fair wages.
(B) The inclusion of Economic, Social, and Cultural rights in the UN framework.
(C) The universal agreement that private property is the most sacred human right.
(D) The ideological division during the Cold War over the priority of civil vs. economic rights.

84. Which of the following best describes the Marxist concept of "alienation"?
(A) The legal process of deporting immigrants to their home countries.
(B) The total separation of church and state

within a secular society.
(C) The psychological isolation of political leaders from the masses.
(D) The estrangement of workers from their labor under capitalism.

85. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Marxist revolutions significantly influenced the inclusion of economic and social rights in the 20th-century human rights discourse.
Reason (R): Marxist ideology posits that without addressing economic disparity and class exploitation, civil and political rights are merely superficial.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Consider the following statements about the impact of Marxist ideology on human rights:
1. It challenged the exclusivity of civil and political rights.
2. It emphasized the right to education, health, and social security.
3. It formed the ideological basis for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).
4. It viewed the state apparatus in a capitalist society as a tool of class oppression.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

87. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Karl Marx viewed the "Rights of Man" declared in France as the rights of the egoistic individual, separated from the community.
Statement II: Marx advocated for a society where the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

88. An international labor rights advocate argues that workers deserve a living wage, safe conditions, and collective ownership of their factories to prevent exploitation. This argument is an application of which philosophical framework?
(A) Marxist Theory
(B) Classical Liberalism
(C) Divine Right Theory
(D) Social Darwinism

89. How did the Marxist Revolutions of the 20th century cause a bifurcation in international human rights law?
(A) They led to the immediate creation of a single, unified human rights treaty in 1945.
(B) They resulted in the UN abandoning human rights entirely for several decades.
(C) They caused the ideological split resulting in two separate covenants.
(D) They caused the drafting of the historical Magna Carta to be formally revised.

90. Consider the following statements regarding the 1917 Russian Revolution's impact on rights:
1. It resulted in the Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People.
2. It prioritized socio-economic restructuring over liberal democratic freedoms.
3. It completely successfully eradicated all forms of political repression.
4. It inspired global anti-colonial and labor movements.
5. It established a global capitalist hegemony.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 4, and 5

91. The Anti-Colonial Movements of the 20th century primarily fought for which fundamental human right?
(A) The right to bear arms
(B) The right to copyright and intellectual property

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) The right to absolute free trade
(D) The right to self-determination

92. Who was the key figure in the Freedom Movement in India known for advocating non-violent civil disobedience (Satyagraha)?
(A) Subhas Chandra Bose
(B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Bhagat Singh
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

93. Identify the correct statement regarding the impact of the Indian Freedom Movement on human rights.
(A) It strictly sought military conquest over the British Empire.
(B) It rejected all Western concepts of liberty and equality.
(C) It influenced the Indian Constitution's Fundamental Rights.
(D) It advocated for the continuation of the caste system for order.

94. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Anti-Colonial Movements.
(A) They exposed the hypocrisy of European powers that claimed to champion human rights while subjugating millions.
(B) They contributed to the UN recognizing self-determination as a core human right.
(C) They sought to restore economic, cultural, and political sovereignty to colonized peoples.
(D) They were uniformly peaceful and devoid of any armed struggle globally.

95. Match the Indian freedom struggle event or document in List I with its human rights significance in List II.
List I: (Event/Document)
P. Nehru Report (1928)
Q. Karachi Resolution (1931)
R. Poona Pact (1932)
S. Quit India Movement (1942)
List II: (Significance)
1. Demanded fundamental rights including freedom of expression and equality
2. Advocated for socio-economic rights and a minimum wage
3. Addressed the political representation of depressed classes
4. Mass demand for an immediate end to colonial rule and total independence
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

96. Identify the correct pair of Indian leaders and their primary contribution to human rights in India.
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru - Development of the political two-nation theory
(B) B.R. Ambedkar - Annihilation of Caste and drafting the Constitution
(C) Sardar Patel - Drafting the text of the original Communist Manifesto
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

97. Identify the incorrect pair regarding anti-colonial movements and their regions.
(A) Mau Mau Rebellion - Kenya
(B) African National Congress - South America
(C) FLN (National Liberation Front) - Algeria
(D) Indian National Congress - India

98. All of the following were major ideological influences on the Indian Freedom Movement EXCEPT:
(A) The concept of Fascism
(B) Lockean concepts of civil liberties
(C) The socio-economic principles of the Russian Revolution
(D) Indigenous philosophies of Ahimsa and Sarvodaya

99. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of how anti-colonialism reshaped international human rights?
(A) It restricted human rights only to independent nations of the Global North.
(B) It eliminated the need for the existence of the United Nations.
(C) It globalized human rights by including Global South perspectives.
(D) It prioritized civil rights over the right to development entirely.

100. Consider the following statements about the Indian freedom movement's approach to human rights:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

1. It emphasized both political freedom and social reform.
2. The demand for universal adult franchise was a key component.
3. It rejected the inclusion of minority rights.
4. The 1931 Karachi session explicitly committed to civil liberties and economic justice.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 2, and 4

101. Arrange the following events related to the evolution of human rights in the Indian context in chronological order:
I. Adoption of the Constitution of India
II. The Karachi Session of the INC
III. The Nehru Report
IV. The formation of the Indian National Congress
(A) IV, III, II, I
(B) IV, II, III, I
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) IV, III, I, II

102. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The right to self-determination is exclusively a political concept without any economic implications.
Statement II: Anti-colonial movements argued that true self-determination includes the right of a people to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

103. A newly independent nation drafts its constitution explicitly abolishing untouchability and guaranteeing affirmative action for marginalized groups. This directly mirrors the constitutional application of human rights championed by:
(A) Thomas Jefferson
(B) Karl Marx
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Winston Churchill

104. How did the anti-colonial struggle directly cause the expansion of the UN human rights agenda in the 1960s?
(A) Independent states pushed for declarations targeting colonialism.
(B) They vetoed the UDHR and drafted a completely different charter.
(C) They successfully lobbied to remove civil and political rights from international law.
(D) They caused the UN to relocate its headquarters to the African continent.

NODIA

105. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Freedom Movement in India was uniquely holistic in its human rights approach, tackling both British imperialism and internal social evils like the caste system.
Reason (R): Leaders like Gandhi and Ambedkar realized that political independence would be meaningless without social equality and structural reform.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. Identify the definition of "Satyagraha" as utilized in the Indian Freedom Movement.
(A) A formal armed rebellion carried out against the sovereign state.
(B) A passive acceptance of social and political injustice in society.
(C) A method of non-violent resistance and appeal to truth.
(D) A diplomatic treaty signed between various colonial powers.

107. Who among the following is famously associated with the statement "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) Bhagat Singh
(D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

108. Identify the correct statement regarding the Constitution of India in relation to human rights.
(A) Part III of the Constitution deals with Directive Principles of State Policy.
(B) Part IV of the Constitution guarantees justiciable Fundamental Rights.
(C) The Indian Fundamental Rights were influenced by the US Bill of Rights.
(D) The Indian Constitution does not recognize the right to constitutional remedies.

109. Identify the incorrect statement about the right to self-determination.
(A) It is recognized in Article 1 of both the ICCPR and ICESCR.
(B) It was a central demand of the anti-colonial movements.
(C) It only applies to nations that were colonized before the 18th century.
(D) It implies the right of a people to freely determine their political status and pursue economic, social, and cultural development.

110. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution's alignment with international human rights:
1. Article 14 ensures equality before the law.
2. Article 17 abolishes untouchability.
3. Article 21 guarantees the protection of life and personal liberty.
4. The Constitution restricts the right to freedom of religion to the majority community.
5. The Directive Principles reflect socio-economic rights.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 5

111. What is the formal definition of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?
(A) A milestone document set as a common standard for all peoples.
(B) A legally binding global treaty enforceable by a global police force.
(C) A military pact among Allied nations signed immediately post-WWII.
(D) An economic agreement to stabilize global currency and trade markets.

112. In which year was the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the UN General Assembly?
(A) 1945
(B) 1948
(C) 1950
(D) 1966

113. Identify the correct statement regarding the UDHR.
(A) It was drafted exclusively by representatives from Western European nations.
(B) It contains 30 articles detailing an individual's fundamental rights and freedoms.
(C) The Soviet bloc overwhelmingly voted in favor of it without any abstentions.
(D) It lacks any mention of economic, social, and cultural rights.

114. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the drafting of the UDHR.
(A) The drafting committee excluded any inputs from Asian or Latin American countries.
(B) Eleanor Roosevelt chaired the UDHR drafting committee.
(C) Hansa Mehta of India played a crucial role in changing the phrase "All men are created equal" to "All human beings are born free and equal".
(D) Charles Malik and René Cassin were significant contributors to the draft.

115. Match the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article in List I with the right it protects in List II.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 1
Q. Article 3
R. Article 4
S. Article 5
List II: (Right)
1. Right to life, liberty and security of person
2. Prohibition of slavery and slave trade
3. Freedom from torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment
4. All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

116. Identify the correct pair regarding the UDHR.
(A) Article 9 - Right to form trade unions
(B) Article 26 - Prohibition of arbitrary arrest
(C) Article 15 - Right to rest and leisure
(D) Article 2 - Prohibition of discrimination

117. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the UDHR.
(A) Article 18 - Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
(B) Article 19 - Freedom of opinion and expression
(C) Article 25 - Right to seek asylum in other countries
(D) Article 21 - Right to participate in government

118. All of the following rights are explicitly recognized in the UDHR EXCEPT:
(A) The right to work and to equal pay for equal work.
(B) The right of a State to arbitrarily expel its citizens.
(C) The right to education.
(D) The right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being.

119. Which of the following is the most appropriate explains why the UDHR is considered the foundation of international human rights law?
(A) It is a hard law that automatically overrules all national constitutions.
(B) It provides a mechanism for citizens to directly sue the UN in court.
(C) It was drafted and finalized before the official end of World War II.
(D) It was the first time nations agreed on universal inalienable rights.

120. Consider the following statements about the UDHR:
1. It is a resolution of the UN General Assembly.
2. Although not originally legally binding, many of its provisions are now considered customary international law.
3. It comprises both civil/political and economic/social/cultural rights.
4. It was adopted with zero abstentions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

121. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The UDHR reflects a compromise between different ideological blocs during the early Cold War era.
Statement II: The inclusion of economic and social rights was primarily driven by Western capitalist states, while civil rights were pushed by the Soviet bloc.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

122. A civil society group references a foundational UN document to argue that their government must not torture political prisoners. They are most likely citing which article of the UDHR?
(A) Article 5
(B) Article 3
(C) Article 12
(D) Article 26

123. How did the atrocities of the Holocaust directly affect the creation of the UDHR?
(A) They led to the immediate dissolution of the League of Nations.
(B) They proved that human rights are an internal matter of sovereign states.
(C) They caused the UN to focus strictly on global economic development.
(D) They demonstrated that domestic law alone cannot protect dignity.

124. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The UDHR is often referred to as customary international law.
Reason (R): Because of its widespread acceptance and repeated invocation by states over decades, its principles have crystallized into binding legal norms.

NODIA

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. Consider the following rights mentioned in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):
1. Right to own property.
2. Right to nationality.
3. Right to a fair and public hearing.
4. Right to rest and leisure.
5. Right to absolute internet access.

Which of the above are explicitly listed in the 1948 UDHR text?
(A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, and 5

126. What was the primary impact of the UDHR on the Constitutions of 'New' States formed after 1948?
(A) It forced them to adopt socialist economic models and industrial plans.
(B) It mandated them to join the NATO military alliance immediately.
(C) It prohibited them from ever establishing a standing national military.
(D) It served as a definitive model for drafting national bills of rights.

127. Which 'New' State's Constitution, adopted in 1950, heavily reflects the principles of the UDHR in its Fundamental Rights chapter?
(A) The Constitution of India
(B) The Constitution of the Soviet Union
(C) The Magna Carta
(D) The Constitution of the United Kingdom

128. Identify the correct statement regarding the influence of the UDHR on post-colonial African constitutions.
(A) African nations uniformly rejected the UDHR as a colonial construct.
(B) Many Francophone African nations explicitly referenced the UDHR.
(C) The UDHR prevented African states from joining the United Nations.
(D) Post-colonial constitutions only adopted the economic rights of the UDHR.

129. Identify the incorrect statement about the UDHR's impact on domestic law.
(A) The UDHR inspired the creation of regional human rights instruments like the European Convention on Human Rights.
(B) The UDHR strictly forbids states from drafting their own independent human rights laws.
(C) National courts occasionally cite the UDHR to interpret ambiguous constitutional provisions.
(D) Many constitutions drafted post-1948 structurally mimic the rights listed in the UDHR.

130. Match the document or concept in List I to its characteristic in List II.
List I: (Document/Concept)
P. UDHR
Q. ICCPR
R. ICESCR
S. International Bill of Human Rights
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Comprises the UDHR, ICCPR, and ICESCR
2. Binding treaty focused on civil and political liberties
3. Non-binding declaration setting a common standard
4. Binding treaty focused on socio-economic rights
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

131. Identify the correct pair regarding the integration of UDHR principles.
(A) Right to Life in UDHR - Ignored by all post-1948 constitutions and laws
(B) Prohibition of Torture - Concept found only in ancient Roman law codes
(C) Right to Education in UDHR - Reflected in Article 21A of the Indian Constitution
(D) Right to Property - Completely excluded from the text of the 1948 UDHR

132. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the UDHR.
(A) Preamble - Recognizes inherent dignity of

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

all members of the human family
(B) Article 14 - Right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution in others
(C) Article 29 - Specific duties of the individual toward the community
(D) Article 30 - Rights cannot be destroyed by any state or group.

133. All of the following are ways the UDHR impacted 'New' States EXCEPT:
(A) Providing a ready-made vocabulary for constitutional draftsmen to use.
(B) Inspiring domestic legislation on national human rights commissions.
(C) Mandating the exact form of democratic government they must adopt.
(D) Serving as a benchmark for political legitimacy in the international community.

134. Which of the following is the best evaluates the significance of the UDHR's translation into over 500 languages?
(A) It proves that linguistic diversity is a threat to human rights.
(B) It highlights the document's universal appeal and educational role.
(C) It was a strict legal requirement mandated by the UN Charter.
(D) It demonstrates that human rights are exclusively a linguistic phenomenon.

135. Consider the following statements about the impact of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 'New' States:
1. It provided a moral and legal framework during the transition from colonialism to independence.
2. It influenced the inclusion of justiciable fundamental rights in domestic constitutions.
3. It led to the establishment of the Organization of African Unity (now AU), whose charter references the UDHR.
4. It completely ended all human rights violations in post-colonial states.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

136. A scholar notes that the Kenyan Constitution of 2010 contains a comprehensive Bill of Rights covering both civil and socio-economic rights. This broad spectrum most directly mirrors the structure of:
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) The Magna Carta
(C) The US Bill of Rights
(D) The English Bill of Rights

137. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The UDHR's influence is seen only in international treaties, not in national constitutions.
Statement II: Many new nations incorporated the provisions of the UDHR almost verbatim into their bills of rights to signal their commitment to civilized international norms.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

138. The inclusion of the "Right to Constitutional Remedies" in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution resonates deeply with which UDHR Article that guarantees an effective remedy by competent national tribunals?
(A) Article 8
(B) Article 1
(C) Article 24
(D) Article 30

139. How did the UDHR function as an anti-colonial tool for leaders of independence movements?
(A) It explicitly granted them direct military support from the UN forces.
(B) It authorized the creation of independent and sovereign national currencies.
(C) It allowed them to bypass the authority of the UN Security Council.
(D) It provided a standard to judge colonial abuses and discrimination.

140. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The UDHR had a profound impact on the constitutions of 'New' States

NODIA

emerging in the 1950s and 1960s.
Reason (R): These states sought international recognition and legitimacy, and adopting the universally acclaimed standards of the UDHR demonstrated their readiness to join the international community.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. What does ICCPR stand for in the context of UN human rights conventions?
(A) International Commission on Civil and Political Rights
(B) International Charter of Civil and Public Rights
(C) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
(D) Intergovernmental Covenant on Civil and Penal Rights

142. In which year were both the ICCPR and the ICESCR adopted by the UN General Assembly?
(A) 1948
(B) 1976
(C) 1993
(D) 1966

143. Identify the correct statement regarding the ICCPR.
(A) It imposes legally binding obligations to ensure civil and political rights.
(B) It strictly deals with economic development and the role of trade unions.
(C) It was adopted in 1948 alongside the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(D) It is monitored and enforced by the members of the UN Security Council.

144. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the ICESCR.
(A) It includes the right to work and the right to education.
(B) It mandates the immediate realization of all socio-economic rights.
(C) It operates on the principle of "progressive realization."
(D) It is monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

145. Match the core UN Convention in List I to its monitoring body in List II.
List I: (Convention)
P. ICCPR
Q. ICESCR
R. CEDAW
S. Convention against Torture (CAT)
List II: (Monitoring Body)
1. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
2. Committee against Torture
3. Human Rights Committee
4. Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

146. Identify the correct pair regarding the First Optional Protocols of the Covenants.
(A) First Optional Protocol to ICCPR - Individual complaints mechanism
(B) First Optional Protocol to ICESCR - Abolishes the use of the death penalty
(C) Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR - Deals with individual legal complaints
(D) Optional Protocol to CEDAW - Focuses strictly on the rights of the child

147. Identify the incorrect pair regarding specific rights in the Covenants.
(A) Article 6 of ICCPR - Right to life
(B) Article 11 of ICESCR - Right to an adequate standard of living
(C) Article 9 of ICCPR - Right to paid maternity leave
(D) Article 1 of ICCPR & ICESCR - Right to self-determination

148. All of the following are non-derogable rights under Article 4 of the ICCPR EXCEPT:
(A) Right to life
(B) Freedom from torture
(C) Freedom from slavery
(D) Freedom of movement

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

149. Which of the following is the most accurate description of "progressive realization" as found in the ICESCR?
(A) States must guarantee socio-economic rights within 5 years of ratification.
(B) States can delay civil and political rights until they are economically developed.
(C) States take measures to the maximum of resources to achieve rights.
(D) States must rely entirely on foreign aid to secure human rights.

150. Consider the following statements about the ICCPR and ICESCR:
1. Together with the UDHR, they form the International Bill of Human Rights.
2. Both covenants share an identical Article 1 on the right to self-determination.
3. The ICCPR generally requires immediate compliance, whereas the ICESCR allows for progressive realization.
4. The USA has ratified both the ICCPR and the ICESCR.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

151. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The ICCPR permits states to derogate from certain rights during times of public emergency that threaten the life of the nation.
Statement II: The right to be free from torture is a derogable right under the ICCPR during times of war.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

152. A citizen is unlawfully detained without trial. They wish to file a complaint at the international level after exhausting domestic remedies. Under which mechanism can they do this, provided their state has ratified it?
(A) The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR
(B) The UN Security Council Resolution
(C) The ICESCR Article 2
(D) The Magna Carta Tribunal

153. How does the implementation mechanism of the ICCPR primarily differ from a domestic judicial system?
(A) The Human Rights Committee issues binding legal verdicts with police to execute them.
(B) The ICCPR completely bypasses the authority of domestic national courts.
(C) The Human Rights Committee issues authoritative but non-coercive views.
(D) The ICCPR mechanisms are only available to states, not individual persons.

154. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The division of human rights into two separate covenants (ICCPR and ICESCR) in 1966 was largely a result of Cold War politics.
Reason (R): Western states prioritized civil and political rights as foundational, whereas the Socialist bloc argued that economic and social rights were the prerequisites for true freedom.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

155. Consider the following rights:
1. Freedom of speech
2. Right to form trade unions
3. Right to a fair trial
4. Right to social security
5. Right to health

Which of these are covered primarily under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 3, 4, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

156. What is the full form of CEDAW?
(A) Committee for the Empowerment and Development of All Women in society

NODIA

(B) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
(C) Covenant on the Equal Distribution of Assets for Women in the family
(D) Charter for the Emancipation of Domestic and Agricultural Women globally

157. CEDAW is often referred to as:
(A) The Magna Carta of the UN
(B) The Global Protocol on Gender Correctness
(C) The International Bill of Rights for Women
(D) The Women's Suffrage Charter

158. Identify the correct statement regarding CEDAW.
(A) It strictly addresses political rights and ignores reproductive health.
(B) It allows states to permanently deny women the right to vote if customary.
(C) It was adopted in 1948 alongside the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(D) It requires states to eliminate discrimination in public and private spheres.

159. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Convention against Torture (CAT).
(A) It asserts that an order from a superior officer may be invoked as a justification of torture.
(B) It defines torture as severe pain or suffering intentionally inflicted for purposes like obtaining a confession.
(C) It embodies the principle of non-refoulement, preventing states from deporting individuals to countries where they risk being tortured.
(D) It requires states to make torture a criminal offense under their domestic law.

160. Match the Convention in List I with its adoption year by the UN General Assembly in List II.
List I: (Convention)
P. ICCPR
Q. CEDAW
R. CAT
S. CRPD
List II: (Year)
1. 1979
2. 1984
3. 2006
4. 1966
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

161. Identify the correct pair regarding the specific principles and their associated Convention.
(A) Non-refoulement regarding torture - CEDAW protocol
(B) Temporary Special Measures (Affirmative Action) - CEDAW
(C) Progressive Realization - CAT treaty provisions
(D) Absolute Derogation - ICCPR specific articles

162. Identify the incorrect pair regarding international human rights bodies.
(A) CEDAW Committee - Monitors the ICESCR
(B) Human Rights Committee - Monitors ICCPR
(C) Committee against Torture (CAT) - Monitors the Convention against Torture
(D) Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Monitors CRPD

NODIA

163. All of the following are obligations under CEDAW EXCEPT:
(A) Incorporating the principle of equality of men and women in the national constitution.
(B) Establishing tribunals and public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination.
(C) Mandating a purely matriarchal system of government.
(D) Ensuring women equal opportunity to represent their governments at the international level.

164. What is the most appropriate definition of "Torture" according to Article 1 of the Convention against Torture (CAT)?
(A) Any pain or suffering arising only from or inherent in lawful sanctions.
(B) Minor physical altercations between private citizens without state involvement.
(C) Standard psychological stress experienced during normal legal proceedings.
(D) Severe pain intentionally inflicted by or with the consent of an official.

165. Consider the following statements about CEDAW and CAT:
1. Both are core UN human rights treaties.
2. CEDAW uniquely addresses discrimination in private life and culture, not just state action.
3. CAT establishes universal jurisdiction for the prosecution of torturers.
4. Neither convention has a monitoring committee.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 2, and 4

166. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Convention against Torture explicitly states that no exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or a threat of war, may be invoked as a justification of torture.
Statement II: Domestic law can override CAT if national security is at imminent risk.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

167. A country passes a law providing reservations (quotas) for women in the national parliament to accelerate de facto equality. Under CEDAW, this policy is evaluated as:
(A) A clear violation of the international principle of non-discrimination.
(B) An illegal derogation of the political rights of the national population.
(C) A permanent violation of the ICCPR treaty signed by the member state.
(D) A Temporary Special Measure that is explicitly permitted and encouraged.

168. How does the principle of "non-refoulement" under Article 3 of CAT function in international law?
(A) It prohibits returning a person where they risk being subjected to torture.
(B) It requires states to extradite criminals strictly to countries with the death penalty.
(C) It allows states to refuse entry to all refugees seeking asylum at the border.
(D) It compels states to deport individuals accused of terrorism to military tribunals.

169. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): CEDAW places significant emphasis on changing traditional gender roles.
Reason (R): Article 5 of CEDAW requires States Parties to take measures to modify social and cultural patterns based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either of the sexes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Consider the following elements concerning the Convention against Torture (CAT):
1. It prohibits cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.
2. It allows an exception for torture in ticking time-bomb scenarios.
3. It requires states to train their law enforcement and military personnel regarding the prohibition of torture.
4. It obliges states to ensure that victims of torture obtain redress and a right to fair and adequate compensation.
5. It is a strictly regional European treaty.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 5
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 4, and 5

171. What does CRC stand for in international human rights law?
(A) Charter on the Rescue of Children
(B) Covenant for the Reformation of Criminals
(C) Committee for the Rights of Citizens
(D) Convention on the Rights of the Child

172. According to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), a "child" is generally defined as every human being below the age of:
(A) 14 years

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) 18 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 21 years

173. Identify the correct statement regarding the CRC.
(A) It focuses only on the civil rights of children, ignoring their economic rights.
(B) It explicitly grants children the right to vote in national elections from the age of 12.
(C) It is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history.
(D) It does not recognize the role of parents or the family unit.

174. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers (CMW).
(A) It aims to protect migrant workers and their families from exploitation.
(B) It applies to the entire migration process, from preparation to return.
(C) It emphasizes that undocumented migrant workers are also entitled to fundamental human rights.
(D) It has been ratified by every major destination country in the Global North.

175. Match the guiding principle of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (Principle)
P. Non-discrimination
Q. Best interests of the child
R. Right to life, survival, and development
S. Respect for the views of the child
List II: (Description)
1. Children have the right to participate in decisions affecting them
2. All actions concerning children must prioritize their welfare
3. Rights apply to all children without exception
4. The state must ensure the maximum possible physical and mental growth
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

176. Identify the correct pair regarding CRC Optional Protocols.
(A) Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children - Focuses on juvenile delinquency
(B) Optional Protocol - Raises the age of direct participation in hostilities.
(C) Optional Protocol on Communications - Focuses on internet access for children
(D) Optional Protocol on Education - Focuses on university access for youth

177. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Migrant Workers' rights.
(A) Documented Migrants - Entitled to equality of treatment with nationals regarding employment
(B) Undocumented Migrants - Stripped of all fundamental human rights under the CMW
(C) CMW - Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
(D) Family Reunification - A key concern addressed by the CMW

178. All of the following are core principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) EXCEPT:
(A) The right to child labor in hazardous industries for economic survival
(B) The best interests of the child as a primary consideration in all actions
(C) The universal and fundamental principle of non-discrimination
(D) The specific right of the child to be heard in all judicial matters

NODIA

179. Which of the following is the best explanation for the reluctance of many developed nations to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers (CMW)?
(A) They believe migrant workers do not deserve human rights in any form.
(B) They already have domestic laws that explicitly ban all forms of migration.
(C) They are concerned that the treaty places too many obligations on host states.
(D) The UN banned developed nations from ratifying it due to economic reasons.

180. Consider the following statements regarding the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC):

1. It recognizes the family as the fundamental group of society and the natural environment for the growth of children.
2. It allows for capital punishment for offenses committed by persons below 18 years of age.
3. It requires states to protect children from all forms of physical or mental violence.
4. The USA is the only UN member state that has not ratified the CRC.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

181. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers distinguishes between documented and undocumented migrants, granting no rights to the latter.
Statement II: The CMW ensures that all migrant workers, regardless of their legal status, enjoy basic human rights, while granting additional rights to those in a regular situation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

182. A local court is deciding the custody of a child during a divorce proceeding. The judge rules against the wealthier parent because placing the child with the other parent provides a more stable emotional environment. This ruling is a direct application of which core principle of the CRC?
(A) Progressive realization
(B) The best interests of the child
(C) Non-refoulement
(D) Absolute autonomy of the child

183. How does the CRC address the concept of juvenile justice?
(A) It mandates that children should be tried in adult courts to learn responsibility.
(B) It requires states to execute juvenile offenders for serious criminal crimes.
(C) It explicitly states that children are exempt from any form of legal accountability.
(D) It prohibits life imprisonment without the possibility of release for children.

184. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Convention on the Rights of the Child represents a paradigm shift in international law regarding children.
Reason (R): It transformed children from being viewed merely as objects of protection or property of their parents into subjects of rights with agency and a voice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

185. Consider the following provisions:
1. Protection from economic exploitation (child labor).
2. Right to free and compulsory primary education.
3. Right of undocumented migrants to emergency medical care.
4. Right of migrant workers to transfer their earnings and savings.
5. The absolute right of a state to conscript 14-year-olds into the military.

Which of these provisions are supported by the combined frameworks of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers (CMW)?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, and 5

186. What is the primary objective of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)?
(A) To eliminate racial discrimination and promote understanding among all races.
(B) To establish global economic parity between developed and developing nations.
(C) To create separate but equal societies across all diverse racial groups.
(D) To regulate international migration quotas based on race and ethnicity.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

187. In the context of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), what does 'Reasonable Accommodation' mean?
(A) Providing free luxury housing for persons with disabilities in all cities.
(B) Eliminating all architectural structures and barriers globally and immediately.
(C) Segregating persons with disabilities into specialized state institutions.
(D) Modifications to ensure persons with disabilities enjoy rights on an equal basis.

188. Identify the correct statement regarding the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD).
(A) It focuses entirely on a medical model of disability and physical cure.
(B) It marks a shift from viewing persons as objects to subjects with rights.
(C) It limits the rights of persons with disabilities strictly to physical access.
(D) It explicitly prohibits persons with disabilities from participating in politics.

189. Identify the incorrect statement concerning ICERD (Convention against Racial Discrimination).
(A) It defines racial discrimination as any distinction based on race, colour, descent, or national/ethnic origin.
(B) It permits "special measures" (affirmative action) for the sole purpose of securing adequate advancement of certain racial groups.
(C) It allows states to implement apartheid if socially necessary.
(D) It requires states to criminalize the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority.

190. Match the Convention concept in List I with its definition in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Universal Design (CRPD)
Q. Special Measures (ICERD)
R. Supported Decision-Making (CRPD)
S. Hate Speech Prohibition (ICERD)
List II: (Definition)
1. Temporary affirmative action to achieve equality
2. Designing products and environments usable by all people without adaptation
3. Criminalizing ideas based on racial superiority
4. Empowering individuals to make their own legal choices with necessary help
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

191. Identify the correct pair regarding models of disability.
(A) Medical Model - Focuses on fixing the individual's impairment.
(B) Social Model - Views the impairment itself as the sole cause of disability.
(C) Charity Model - Views persons with disabilities as active rights-holders.
(D) Human Rights Model - Aims to institutionalize persons with disabilities.

192. Identify the incorrect pair regarding UN Conventions.
(A) CERD - The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
(B) CRPD Article 12 - Denies legal capacity to persons with mental disabilities
(C) ICERD Article 4 - Condemns racial segregation and the practice of apartheid
(D) CRPD - The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

193. All of the following are obligations under the CRPD EXCEPT:
(A) Ensuring accessibility to the physical environment, transportation, and information.
(B) Forcing persons with disabilities to live in specialized medical institutions.
(C) Providing inclusive education systems at all levels.
(D) Promoting access to employment in the open labor market.

NODIA

194. Which of the following is the best represents the paradigm shift introduced by the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) in international law?
(A) Recognizing that disability results from interaction with barriers.
(B) Moving from a social model to a medical

model of disability and impairment.
(C) Establishing that disability is a valid reason to deny legal capacity to all.
(D) Declaring that persons with disabilities must be cured before obtaining rights.

195. Consider the following statements about ICERD:
1. It was adopted in 1965, before the ICCPR and ICESCR.
2. It condemns colonialism and all segregation.
3. It requires states to eradicate all incitement to racial discrimination.
4. It does not allow any individual complaints under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 3, and 4

196. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: ICERD explicitly requires States Parties to declare illegal and prohibit organizations which promote and incite racial discrimination.
Statement II: This requirement has often caused tension with countries that prioritize absolute freedom of speech, such as the United States.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

197. A university introduces a policy providing extra time and screen-reading software for visually impaired students during exams. This is a direct application of the CRPD principle of:
(A) Progressive realization
(B) Affirmative action
(C) Reasonable accommodation
(D) Non-refoulement

198. How does the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) approach the concept of "Legal Capacity" under Article 12?
(A) It allows for substitute decision-making (guardianship) for all persons.
(B) It asserts that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity equally.
(C) It removes the right to sign contracts from anyone with a physical disability.
(D) It delegates all legal decisions to the state or local government.

199. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): ICERD permits temporary special measures (affirmative action).
Reason (R): Such measures are necessary to correct historical injustices and bring disadvantaged racial or ethnic groups to a level of de facto equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

200. Consider the following statements regarding the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD):
1. It recognizes sign languages and promotes the linguistic identity of the deaf community.
2. It demands the abolition of forced sterilization of persons with disabilities.
3. It mandates that inclusive education is a right.
4. It focuses exclusively on physical mobility impairments.
5. It requires states to provide habilitation and rehabilitation services.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

201. The concept of the "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) was primarily developed to address which failure of the international community?
(A) The failure to prevent global financial crises and economic instability.
(B) The failure to control nuclear proliferation and weapon development.
(C) The failure to prevent mass atrocities like the genocide in Rwanda.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) The failure to regulate global climate change and environmental decay.

202. According to the R2P framework, who holds the primary responsibility to protect a population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity?
(A) The individual State itself
(B) The United Nations Security Council
(C) The International Criminal Court
(D) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

203. Identify the correct statement regarding Pillar Two of the R2P framework.
(A) It authorizes unilateral military intervention by any member state.
(B) It completely abolishes state sovereignty and national border control.
(C) It deals strictly with post-conflict economic sanctions and trade bans.
(D) It emphasizes assisting states in fulfilling their protection duties.

204. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the "Responsibility to Protect".
(A) It was unanimously adopted by heads of state at the 2005 UN World Summit.
(B) R2P redefines sovereignty not just as a right of non-interference, but as a responsibility.
(C) Pillar Three allows the international community to take timely and decisive action, including Chapter VII measures, if a state manifestly fails to protect its population.
(D) R2P applies to any human rights violation, including censorship and voting rights disputes.

205. Match the Pillar of R2P in List I with its corresponding concept in List II.
List I: (Pillar/Event)
P. Pillar I
Q. Pillar II
R. Pillar III
S. 2005 World Summit
List II: (Concept)
1. Timely and decisive response by the international community
2. The State's primary responsibility to protect its populations
3. The formal adoption of the R2P framework by the UN
4. International assistance and capacity-building
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

206. Identify the correct pair regarding state responsibility and international law.
(A) R2P - A legally binding treaty identical to the ICCPR and ICESCR
(B) Humanitarian Intervention - Always legal without UN Security Council vote
(C) Chapter VII of UN Charter - Deals exclusively with peaceful arbitration
(D) State Sovereignty - Historically viewed as absolute immunity from scrutiny

207. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the crimes covered by R2P.
(A) Environmental Degradation - One of the four specific crimes covered by R2P
(B) Genocide - Intent to destroy a national, ethnical, racial or religious group
(C) War Crimes - Serious breaches of international humanitarian law
(D) Crimes Against Humanity - Widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population

208. All of the following are the strict specific crimes to which R2P applies EXCEPT:
(A) Genocide
(B) Piracy on the high seas
(C) War Crimes
(D) Ethnic Cleansing

209. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of how R2P alters the traditional Westphalian concept of sovereignty?
(A) It completely eliminates the concept of national borders and laws.
(B) It shifts sovereignty from 'sovereignty as control' to 'responsibility'.
(C) It transfers absolute sovereignty to the UN Secretary-General's office.
(D) It allows neighboring states to annex territory if rights are violated.

210. Consider the following statements about R2P:

NODIA

1. It requires authorization from the UN Security Council for military intervention.
2. It prioritizes prevention and peaceful measures before coercive action.
3. It has been invoked in UN resolutions concerning Libya and Côte d'Ivoire.
4. It makes military intervention mandatory in all cases of human rights abuses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 2, 3, and 4

211. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Responsibility to Protect provides legal justification for any state to unilaterally bomb another state committing human rights abuses.
Statement II: Forceful intervention under R2P is considered a measure of last resort and must strictly be authorized by the UN Security Council.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.

212. A state is experiencing internal conflict where the government is systematically targeting a specific ethnic minority. The international community provides mediation and technical assistance to halt the violence. Which R2P pillar is being operationalized?
(A) Pillar I
(B) Pillar III
(C) Pillar IV
(D) Pillar II

213. What is the fundamental cause-and-effect relationship that led the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) to draft the R2P report in 2001?
(A) Cause: Success in Rwanda; Effect: A desire to codify that success.
(B) Cause: The end of the Cold War; Effect: Immediate dissolution of the UN.
(C) Cause: The 1999 Kosovo intervention; Effect: Reconciling sovereignty and rights.
(D) Cause: The drafting of the Magna Carta; Effect: The creation of R2P.

214. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The invocation of R2P in the 2011 Libya intervention was highly controversial.
Reason (R): Many states argued that the NATO-led coalition exceeded the UN mandate of civilian protection and pursued regime change instead.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

215. Consider the following sequence of actions under R2P when a state is failing to protect its population:
1. Early warning and preventive diplomacy.
2. Capacity building and state assistance.
3. Economic sanctions or arms embargoes under Chapter VII.
4. Military intervention authorized by the UN Security Council.
5. Unilateral military invasion by a neighboring country.

Which combination reflects the correct, legitimate progression of R2P mechanisms?
(A) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

216. What was the central theme and most famous declaration of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action (1993)?
(A) All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.
(B) Human rights are culturally relative and subject to national interpretation.
(C) Economic rights hold supremacy over civil rights.
(D) The UN has no mandate to monitor domestic human rights.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

217. Which significant institutional outcome directly resulted from the 1993 Vienna World Conference on Human Rights?
(A) The creation of the International Criminal Court for trial of war crimes.
(B) The drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights document.
(C) The establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
(D) The total abolition of the UN Security Council and its veto power.

218. Identify the correct statement regarding the Vienna Declaration of 1993.
(A) It recognized women's rights as human rights, a major milestone in international law.
(B) It completely dismissed the right to development.
(C) It argued that authoritarian regimes are exempt from international human rights standards if they provide economic growth.
(D) It was boycotted by all developing nations.

219. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Helsinki Declaration (Helsinki Final Act of 1975).
(A) It linked peace and security directly to the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
(B) It recognized the post-WWII borders of Europe.
(C) It led to the creation of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).
(D) It was a legally binding treaty signed during the Cold War.

220. Match the Declaration in List I with its primary geopolitical or thematic significance in List II.
List I: (Declaration)
P. UDHR (1948)
Q. Helsinki Declaration (1975)
R. Vienna Declaration (1993)
S. ASEAN Declaration (2012)
List II: (Significance)
1. Emphasized universality and indivisibility post-Cold War
2. The foundational baseline of international human rights
3. Linked East-West détente with human rights commitments
4. A regional framework emphasizing "Asian Values" and non-interference
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

221. Identify the correct pair regarding international declarations.
(A) Helsinki Declaration - Created the African Union and its charter.
(B) ASEAN Declaration - Focuses entirely on European political integration.
(C) Vienna Declaration - Reaffirmed the Right to Development as inalienable.
(D) Universal Declaration - Signed only by Western European countries in 1948.

222. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the Helsinki Final Act.
(A) Basket I - Questions relating to Security in Europe
(B) Basket III - Cooperation in Humanitarian and Other Fields (Human Rights)
(C) Basket II - Economic, Scientific, and Environmental Cooperation
(D) Basket IV - Establishment of a unified European military command

223. All of the following concepts were heavily emphasized in the Vienna Declaration (1993) EXCEPT:
(A) The superiority of civil rights over socio-economic rights.
(B) The eradication of extreme poverty as essential for the full enjoyment of human rights.
(C) The rights of indigenous peoples.
(D) The crucial role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in human rights protection.

224. Which of the following is the most appropriate analysis of the significance of the Helsinki Declaration in the context of the Cold War?
(A) It provided a mechanism for the Soviet bloc to ignore human rights completely.
(B) It legitimized human rights as a valid topic of international diplomacy.
(C) It triggered the immediate collapse of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Soviet Union and its satellites.
(D) It banned the existence of human rights NGOs within all signatory states.

225. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (2012) has been criticized by international human rights organizations.
Reason (R): The declaration includes clauses stating that the realization of human rights must be considered in the regional and national context, which critics argue provides a loophole for states to justify abuses based on cultural relativism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

226. Consider the following statements about the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration:
1. It was adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 2012.
2. It explicitly prioritizes state sovereignty and non-interference over human rights enforcement.
3. It creates a binding regional court of human rights identical to the European Court of Human Rights.
4. It attempts to balance universal rights with specific regional "Asian Values".

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

227. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Vienna Declaration of 1993 successfully ended the debate between universalism and cultural relativism by stating that while national and regional particularities must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States to promote and protect all human rights.
Statement II: After 1993, no country ever invoked cultural relativism to justify human rights violations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

NODIA

228. A Southeast Asian nation arrests a journalist, claiming that Western concepts of free speech disrupt national harmony and economic development. This defense relies heavily on the principles historically associated with:
(A) The Vienna Declaration's principle of the indivisibility of all rights.
(B) The Magna Carta's due process clause as interpreted in the modern era.
(C) The First Amendment of the US Constitution regarding freedom of speech.
(D) The "Asian Values" discourse and clauses in the ASEAN Declaration.

229. How did the Helsinki Declaration inadvertently lead to the strengthening of civil society in the Eastern Bloc?
(A) It legally forced the Soviet Union to adopt capitalism and free markets.
(B) It allowed Western militaries to invade Eastern Europe to protect rights.
(C) Commitment to human rights commitments gave dissidents a legit standard.
(D) It heavily funded the KGB to suppress protests and political movements.

230. Consider the following elements:
1. Reaffirming universality and indivisibility.
2. Establishing the High Commissioner for Human Rights.
3. Integrating women's rights into the mainstream UN system.
4. Focusing heavily on the right to development.
5. Mandating a single global currency.

Which of the above were direct outcomes or focuses of the 1993 Vienna Declaration?
(A) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

231. The term "International Standards" in human rights primarily refers to:

(A) Economic metrics used by the World Bank to measure global poverty levels.
(B) Moral guidelines strictly enforced by religious institutions globally today.
(C) The domestic constitutional laws of Western nations in the Global North.
(D) Treaties, declarations, and customary law developed under the UN.

232. What legal doctrine dictates that states are primarily responsible for implementing international human rights treaties within their domestic jurisdictions?
(A) The doctrine of state responsibility and pacta sunt servanda.
(B) The principle of subsidiarity within the context of federal governance.
(C) The doctrine of unilateral abrogation of international treaty obligations.
(D) The concept of terra nullius as applied in traditional international law.

233. Identify the correct statement regarding the concept of 'State Responsibility' in human rights law.
(A) States are only responsible for rights violations by high-ranking officials.
(B) State responsibility only applies to states that have a democratic form.
(C) A state has an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights.
(D) State responsibility means the UN handles all local judicial matters.

234. Identify the incorrect statement regarding International Human Rights Law.
(A) It provides absolute protection, meaning no rights can ever be restricted under any circumstances.
(B) It heavily regulates how a state treats its own citizens, departing from traditional international law which only governed relations between states.
(C) It utilizes a system of state reporting, where countries submit regular reports to treaty bodies.
(D) Customary international law binds all states regardless of specific treaty ratification, unless they are persistent objectors.

235. Match the state obligation in List I with its correct definition in List II.
List I: (Obligation)
P. Obligation to Respect
Q. Obligation to Protect
R. Obligation to Fulfill
S. Progressive Realization
List II: (Definition)
1. The state must take positive actions to facilitate the enjoyment of basic human rights
2. The state must prevent third parties (like corporations or individuals) from violating rights
3. The state must refrain from interfering with or curtailing the enjoyment of rights
4. Achieving socio-economic rights gradually over time based on available resources
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

236. Identify the correct pair regarding the evolution of human rights.
(A) Second Generation Rights - Environmental and Developmental Rights
(B) First Generation Rights - Civil and Political Rights
(C) Third Generation Rights - Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
(D) Fourth Generation Rights - Right to absolute monarchy

237. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights declarations.
(A) 1948 - Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) 1993 - Vienna Declaration
(C) 1215 - American Declaration of Independence
(D) 2012 - ASEAN Human Rights Declaration

238. All of the following are mechanisms for monitoring state compliance with international human rights standards EXCEPT:
(A) The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) by the Human Rights Council.
(B) Periodic state reports to UN treaty bodies.
(C) Individual complaint mechanisms under optional protocols.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) Immediate military intervention by the UN General Assembly.

239. Which of the following is the most appropriate synthesis of the relationship between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the core UN human rights treaties?
(A) The UDHR provided the vision, and treaties provided binding obligations.
(B) The core treaties completely invalidated the 1948 Universal Declaration.
(C) The UDHR covers entirely different topics than the core international treaties.
(D) The core treaties are merely regional applications of the global UDHR text.

240. Consider the following statements about the evolution of State Responsibility:
1. Traditionally, how a state treated its own citizens was considered exclusively its domestic affair.
2. The Nuremberg Trials established that state officials can be held internationally responsible for crimes against humanity.
3. The adoption of the UN Charter and UDHR internationalized human rights, modifying absolute state sovereignty.
4. State responsibility in human rights only applies during armed conflicts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

241. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The concept of the "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) creates a legal obligation for the UN to intervene forcefully in all cases of human rights abuses.
Statement II: R2P focuses specifically on four mass atrocity crimes and primarily emphasizes peaceful, preventive measures, making force a highly regulated last resort.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

242. A multinational corporation operating in a developing nation forces its employees to work in hazardous conditions without pay. Under the international human rights framework regarding State Responsibility, who is primarily accountable on the international stage?
(A) The State, for failing its 'Obligation to Protect' by not regulating.
(B) Only the multinational corporation itself for its internal labor policy.
(C) The United Nations and its various specialized economic and labor agencies.
(D) The workers themselves for accepting the jobs and hazardous conditions.

243. How does the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) strengthen the international standard-setting framework?
(A) It allows the UN to expel member states automatically for violations.
(B) It bypasses national governments to work directly with private citizens.
(C) It involves a peer-review mechanism where all Member States are reviewed.
(D) It only reviews states that have not signed any human rights treaties.

NODIA

244. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The principle of indivisibility established at the Vienna Conference asserts that civil and political rights cannot be fully realized without economic, social, and cultural rights, and vice versa.
Reason (R): Poverty and lack of education often severely restrict an individual's ability to exercise their civil liberties, such as voting or seeking legal remedy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

245. Consider the following UN Core Human Rights Treaties:
1. ICCPR
2. ICESCR

3. CEDAW
4. CAT
5. CRC

Which of the above have established monitoring bodies (Committees) to oversee their implementation?

(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 1, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

246. Which international declaration directly stimulated the creation of national human rights institutions (NHRIs) aligned with the "Paris Principles"?

(A) The historical Magna Carta
(B) The Vienna Declaration (1993)
(C) The American Declaration text
(D) The European Treaty of Versailles

247. The philosophical concept of human rights evolving from "Natural Rights" to "International Standard Setting" indicates a shift from:

(A) Binding international law to mere philosophical theory and abstract ideas.
(B) Democratic frameworks to absolute monarchies and centralized state power.
(C) Global unity to regional isolationism and the rejection of universalism.
(D) Abstract moral philosophy to codified, universally agreed-upon law.

248. Which fundamental principle of human rights is defined as the idea that rights belong inherently to every person, regardless of nationality, race, gender, or religion?

(A) Universality
(B) Inalienability
(C) Indivisibility
(D) Subsidiarity

249. What is the fundamental impact of the Vienna Declaration's assertion that "the promotion and protection of all human rights is a legitimate concern of the international community"?

(A) It strictly reinforced the doctrine of absolute non-interference in affairs.
(B) It mandated the creation of a global super-state with sovereign power.
(C) It neutralized the argument that rights criticism is unlawful intervention.
(D) It dissolved the United Nations Human Rights Commission and its mandates.

250. Consider the following statements and select the correct option.

Statement I: The origin and evolution of human rights reflect a linear, uninterrupted progression of expanding freedoms universally embraced by all civilizations simultaneously.

Statement II: The evolution of human rights is characterized by historical struggles, ideological conflicts, anti-colonial resistance, and gradual consensus-building through international standard-setting.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In a historical study analyzing medieval governance, scholars examine a transitional case during the Middle Ages where a sovereign's absolute authority was successfully challenged. The case involves a monarch who, facing a severe rebellion from prominent barons, was compelled to negotiate and sign a comprehensive charter of liberties. This charter served as a foundational mechanism to limit arbitrary royal power and ensure that freemen could not be imprisoned or stripped of their property without the lawful judgment of their peers. Academic analysis of this event highlights it as a critical juncture in the evolution of human rights, effectively establishing the precedent that even the sovereign is subject to the rule of law. This medieval development, reminiscent of the Magna Carta, signifies a shift from the divine right of kings to a system where basic legal rights and due process are formally recognized. The document laid the groundwork for future constitutional governance by institutionalizing protections against arbitrary taxation and unlawful detainment, thereby embedding the concept of fundamental rights into the medieval legal framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

251. What was the primary mechanism used in the case study to limit the arbitrary power of the sovereign during the Middle Ages?
(A) establishing democratic parliaments
(B) signing a charter of liberties
(C) abolishing the existing monarchy
(D) surrendering power voluntarily

252. According to the source, what precedent was effectively established by the signing of this medieval charter?
(A) That even the sovereign is subject to the rule of law
(B) That the sovereign possesses absolute, unquestionable authority
(C) That fundamental rights are granted exclusively by the church
(D) That freemen have no legal rights regarding their property

253. The historical development described in the passage is explicitly stated to be reminiscent of which syllabus concept?
(A) The American Bill of Rights
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(C) The Magna Carta
(D) The French Revolution

254. How did the charter protect freemen from arbitrary actions by the state?
(A) granting immunity from all forms of state taxes
(B) allowing the creation of sovereign territories
(C) providing control over monarchical wealth
(D) ensuring no imprisonment without peers' judgment

255. The passage indicates that the charter signified a shift away from which traditional concept of governance?
(A) Constitutional governance
(B) Established rule of law
(C) Divine right of kings
(D) Procedural due process

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A newly formed republic convenes a constitutional assembly tasked with drafting a foundational document that guarantees fundamental freedoms. The drafting committee explicitly adopts the framework of Lockean philosophy to structure the state's relationship with its citizens. By integrating the Theory of Natural Rights, the assembly declares that all individuals possess inherent, inalienable rights to life, liberty, and property merely by virtue of their existence. The constitutional debate centers on the premise that the primary function of the newly established government is not to grant these rights, but rather to protect them. According to the drafted preamble, if the state fails in its protective duty or infringes upon these natural rights, the citizens retain the legitimate authority to alter or abolish the government. This case study of constitutional drafting illustrates the enduring influence of the modern movement of human rights, demonstrating how seventeenth-century philosophical doctrines continue to serve as the structural backbone for contemporary democratic governance. It emphasizes the paradigm shift where state authority is strictly conditional upon the preservation of the citizens' pre-existing natural rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which philosophical framework does the constitutional assembly explicitly adopt to structure the state's relationship with its citizens?
(A) Marxist philosophy
(B) Lockean philosophy
(C) Cultural relativism
(D) Divine right theory

257. According to the integrated Theory of Natural Rights in the passage, what are the inherent rights possessed by all individuals?
(A) Equality, fraternity, and solidarity
(B) Education, health, and standard of living
(C) Freedom of speech, assembly, and religion
(D) Life, liberty, and property

258. Based on the constitutional debate described, what is considered the primary function of the newly established government?
(A) Protecting citizens' natural rights
(B) Granting rights to all new citizens
(C) Equalizing property among individuals
(D) Enforcing authority over the populace

NODIA

259. What consequence does the drafted preamble establish if the government infringes upon the citizens' natural rights?
(A) Emergency powers to restore social order
(B) Appeals to international legal tribunals
(C) Authority for citizens to alter government
(D) Automatic shift to an absolute monarchy

260. The case study highlights that state authority under this modern movement framework is strictly conditional upon what factor?
(A) Protecting citizens' pre-existing rights
(B) Ensuring economic prosperity of the nation
(C) Eliminating all forms of private property
(D) Expanding sovereign territorial boundaries

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Researchers analyzing the ideological foundations of a prominent anti-colonial movement note its profound reliance on the rhetoric and objectives of the French Revolution. The movement's leaders explicitly mobilized their followers by adopting the core goals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity as their guiding political doctrine. In their manifestos, they argued that colonial subjugation inherently violated the principle of Liberty by imposing external, arbitrary rule. Furthermore, they demanded Equality to dismantle the racially and socially stratified systems established by the colonial power. The concept of Fraternity was utilized as a unifying mechanism to build solidarity among the diverse indigenous populations, fostering a collective national identity against the imperial state. This case exemplifies how the modern movement of human rights transitioned across geographical boundaries, utilizing European revolutionary ideals to fuel anti-colonial movements. By framing their struggle for independence through the lens of these tripartite goals, the leaders successfully legitimized their resistance on the international stage, transforming a local rebellion into a broader human rights campaign for self-determination and dismantling hierarchical colonial structures.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Which historical event's objectives profoundly influenced the anti-colonial movement described in the source?
(A) The American Declaration of Independence
(B) The drafting of the Magna Carta
(C) The adoption of the Vienna Declaration
(D) The French Revolution

262. According to the passage, how did the colonial subjugation violate the principle of Liberty?
(A) By eliminating all forms of private property ownership
(B) By imposing external, arbitrary rule upon the population
(C) By forcing the indigenous population to adopt a new religion
(D) By failing to provide adequate economic resources

263. What was the specific purpose of demanding "Equality" within the context of this anti-colonial movement?
(A) Building a unified military resistance
(B) Ensuring equal international trade deals
(C) Dismantling racially stratified systems
(D) Distributing wealth among all citizens

264. How was the concept of "Fraternity" utilized by the leaders of the movement?
(A) Negotiating settlements with officials
(B) Creating alliances with European states
(C) Organizing leadership in rebel forces
(D) Fostering a collective national identity

265. What was the ultimate result of framing the struggle through the tripartite goals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity?
(A) International human rights campaign status
(B) Immediate withdrawal of the colonial power
(C) Alienation of allies over revolutionary talk
(D) Restriction to unrecognized local rebellion

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Following its independence in the mid-twentieth century, a 'new' state established a constituent assembly to draft its first constitution. Academic scholars examining this foundational text observe the profound impact of international standard setting, specifically the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). The drafters directly incorporated the language and principles of the UDHR into the state's domestic bill of rights,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

seeking to align their newly sovereign nation with emerging global norms. The constitutional debates reveal a deliberate strategy to legitimize the new state internationally by guaranteeing civil, political, economic, and social rights modeled on the 1948 declaration. This integration ensured that fundamental human dignities, previously denied under colonial administration, were legally enshrined as enforceable rights within the domestic legal system. The case demonstrates how the UDHR functioned not merely as an international standard, but as a critical template for the constitutional frameworks of 'new' states emerging from decolonization. By adopting these standards, the state effectively bridged the gap between international human rights aspirations and domestic constitutional obligations, setting a precedent for subsequent constitutional developments.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What specific international document had a profound impact on the 'new' state's constituent assembly?
(A) The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
(C) The Helsinki Declaration
(D) The ASEAN Declaration

267. Why did the constitutional drafters incorporate the principles of the UDHR into their domestic bill of rights?
(A) To strictly comply with mandatory colonial directives
(B) To align the newly sovereign nation with emerging global norms
(C) To replace the need for an independent judicial system
(D) To secure immediate financial aid from international organizations

268. According to the constitutional debates, what was the strategic purpose of guaranteeing rights modeled on the 1948 declaration?
(A) To legitimize the new state internationally
(B) To assert dominance over neighboring post-colonial states
(C) To bypass the democratic voting process
(D) To maintain the social hierarchy established during colonial rule

269. How did the integration of UDHR principles alter the status of fundamental human dignities in the 'new' state?
(A) Theoretical concepts without backing
(B) Privileges for the political elite
(C) Enforceable domestic legal rights
(D) Delegation to international courts

270. The passage concludes that the UDHR functioned as a critical template bridging the gap between which two elements?
(A) Colonial policies and local traditions
(B) Economic success and social equality
(C) Sovereignty and military alliances
(D) Global goals and domestic obligations

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An international law tribunal is tasked with evaluating a member state's compliance with UN-sponsored core international conventions on human rights. The state recently ratified both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The tribunal's analysis focuses on the state's differing approaches to implementing these two treaties. Under the ICCPR, the state is mandated to take immediate legal action to guarantee freedoms such as speech, assembly, and a fair trial. Conversely, the tribunal notes that the state's obligations under the ICESCR—which encompass the rights to education, health, and an adequate standard of living—are subject to progressive realization based on maximum available resources. This case study underscores the dual framework of international standards established by these core conventions. It highlights the complexities a state faces when balancing immediate legal enforceability of civil and political rights against the programmatic, resource-dependent nature of economic, social, and cultural rights, reflecting the bifurcated nature of modern human rights implementation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

271. Which UN-sponsored core conventions did the member state recently ratify in the provided case?
(A) CEDAW and CRPD
(B) Convention against Torture and Rights of Child Convention
(C) ICCPR and ICESCR
(D) CRD and Convention on the Rights of Migrant workers

272. According to the tribunal's analysis, what type of implementation is required by the state under the ICCPR?
(A) Progressive realization based on resources
(B) Immediate legal action to guarantee freedoms
(C) Voluntary compliance over a ten-year period
(D) Delegation of enforcement to local municipalities

273. Which of the following rights are specifically associated with the ICESCR in the passage?
(A) Freedom of assembly and political speech
(B) Rights including access to fair trials
(C) Right to petition the state government
(D) Education, health, and living standards

274. What standard determines the implementation of obligations under the ICESCR?
(A) Progressive realization based on maximum available resources
(B) Immediate legal enforcement irrespective of cost
(C) Unconditional guarantees mandated by the UN Security Council
(D) Case-by-case approval by an international court

275. The case study highlights the complexities of modern human rights implementation resulting from what structural feature of the conventions?
(A) Overlap and duplication of rights
(B) Rejection of rights for prosperity
(C) Dual nature of modern implementation
(D) Irrelevance of domestic law for compliance

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A national legislative committee initiates a comprehensive review of its domestic equality laws to ensure alignment with specific UN-sponsored core international conventions. The review primarily focuses on fulfilling the state's obligations under the Convention on the Elimination of ALL Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). To comply with CEDAW, the committee drafts legislation dismantling systemic barriers that hinder women's equal participation in the political and economic sectors, aiming to eradicate both direct and indirect discrimination. Simultaneously, drawing upon the CRPD, the committee proposes mandatory accessibility standards and inclusive education frameworks to guarantee that persons with disabilities can exercise their fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others. This legislative case study illustrates the practical application of specialized international human rights standards. By systematically integrating the mandates of CEDAW and CRPD into domestic law, the state demonstrates a commitment to moving beyond broad human rights declarations toward addressing the unique vulnerabilities and structural inequalities faced by specific marginalized populations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. The national legislative committee is reviewing laws to align with which specific UN-sponsored conventions?
(A) CEDAW and CRPD
(B) ICCPR and ICESCR
(C) Convention against Torture and CRD
(D) Rights of Child Convention and Migrant Workers Convention

277. What is the primary objective of the legislation drafted to comply with CEDAW?
(A) Granting control over economic sectors
(B) Eradicating workplace discrimination
(C) Creating separate schools for women
(D) Dismantling political/economic barriers

278. Which convention inspires the committee's proposal for mandatory accessibility standards?
(A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
(B) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
(C) Convention against Racial Discrimination

NODIA

(CRD)
(D) Convention on the Elimination of ALL Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

279. According to the CRPD framework mentioned in the text, what is the goal of creating inclusive education frameworks?
(A) Isolated learning environments for all
(B) Lower academic standards for everyone
(C) Exercising freedoms on an equal basis
(D) Exempting individuals from schooling

280. The case study demonstrates that by integrating these specialized mandates, the state is addressing what specific issue?
(A) Universal right to self-determination
(B) Basic civil and political population rights
(C) Dependency on international human rights
(D) Marginalized group vulnerabilities

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

During a severe internal conflict, a sovereign state's government systematically attacks its own civilian population, resulting in widespread atrocities. An international diplomatic council convenes to address the crisis, framing their intervention through the concept of the "Responsibility to Protect." The council's academic advisors emphasize that the primary State Responsibility for Protection of Human Rights lies with the sovereign state itself. However, because the state has manifestly failed to uphold this duty, and is in fact the perpetrator of the violations, the responsibility legally and ethically shifts to the international community. The council debates the appropriate proportional measures, ranging from diplomatic sanctions to potential collective intervention, required to halt the atrocities. This scenario highlights a significant evolution in international human rights law, where traditional notions of absolute state sovereignty are conditional upon the state's capacity and willingness to protect its population. The application of the "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine illustrates the international community's subsidiary obligation to intervene when a state actively breaches its foundational duty to safeguard basic human rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the academic advisors in the scenario, where does the primary responsibility for the protection of human rights lie?
(A) With the sovereign state itself
(B) With the international diplomatic council
(C) With neighboring states
(D) With the civilian population

282. Under what condition does the responsibility to protect shift to the international community in this case?
(A) State experiences of economic downturns
(B) Failure of duty and violation perpetration
(C) Requests for financial infrastructure aid
(D) Peaceful changes in political leadership

283. The concept of the "Responsibility to Protect" challenges which traditional notion in international law?
(A) Universalizing human rights
(B) Absolute state sovereignty
(C) Global cultural relativism
(D) Standard diplomatic immunity

284. What range of proportional measures does the council debate to halt the atrocities?
(A) Sanctions and collective intervention
(B) The deployment of nuclear weapons
(C) Economic embargoes without negotiation
(D) Annexation of the sovereign territory

285. The doctrine discussed in the text establishes what type of obligation for the international community?
(A) Obligation to govern unstable states
(B) Prohibition against state interference
(C) Intervention when states breach duties
(D) Option to observe without taking action

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

At a global diplomatic summit, delegates engage in a contentious debate regarding the enforcement of human rights across diverse cultural landscapes. The summit's working group relies heavily on the framework established by the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights 1993 to resolve the deadlock. Certain delegates argue for cultural relativism, suggesting that human rights implementation should vary according to national and religious specificities. In response, the prevailing faction

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

invokes the Vienna Declaration to assert that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated. The working group drafts a resolution emphasizing that while the significance of national and regional particularities must be borne in mind, it is the fundamental duty of states to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, regardless of their political or cultural systems. This case demonstrates the critical role of the Vienna Declaration in reaffirming the universality of human rights against relativistic challenges, solidifying the international consensus that the promotion and protection of these rights is a legitimate, overarching concern of the global community.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which 1993 declaration is heavily relied upon by the summit's working group to resolve the debate?
(A) The Helsinki Declaration
(B) The ASEAN Declaration
(C) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(D) The Vienna Declaration on Human Rights

287. What argument is put forward by the delegates supporting cultural relativism?
(A) Identical rights in every jurisdiction
(B) Global tribunals dictating local law
(C) Varying rights by national specificity
(D) Economic rights over civil liberties

288. How does the prevailing faction describe human rights based on the Vienna Declaration?
(A) Divisible and culturally dependent rights
(B) Universal, indivisible, and interrelated
(C) Subordinate to state sovereign interests
(D) Only applicable to democratic political sets

289. According to the drafted resolution, what must be "borne in mind" while asserting the duty of states to protect human rights?
(A) The absolute superiority of international law over domestic politics
(B) The financial cost of implementing human rights
(C) The historical grievances of the sovereign state
(D) The significance of national and regional particularities

290. The passage concludes that the Vienna Declaration reaffirmed which core principle against relativistic challenges?
(A) The universality of human rights
(B) The necessity of military intervention
(C) The supremacy of the United Nations Security Council
(D) The primacy of economic development over civil liberties

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

NODIA

A contemporary geopolitical study analyzes a historical regional security conference where opposing ideological blocs negotiated a comprehensive agreement to reduce geopolitical tensions. The researchers focus on the integration of human rights principles within this treaty, directly modeling their analysis on the Helsinki Declaration. The agreement structured its diplomatic approach by linking territorial integrity and peaceful dispute settlement with an explicit commitment to respecting fundamental human rights and freedoms. The study highlights how the participating states agreed that the protection of human rights was not merely an internal domestic issue, but an essential component of international peace, security, and cooperation. Dissident groups within the authoritarian states utilized these newly agreed-upon international commitments to monitor their governments and demand domestic reforms. This case illustrates the strategic function of the Helsinki Declaration framework, showcasing how the formal linkage of diplomatic security protocols with human rights standards created a legitimate international platform for advocating civil liberties and fostering accountability across deeply divided political alliances during a period of intense ideological conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. The regional security conference analyzed in the study is modeled on which declaration?
(A) The Vienna Declaration
(B) The ASEAN Declaration
(C) The Helsinki Declaration
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

292. How did the comprehensive agreement structure its diplomatic approach?
(A) Linking integrity with human rights
(B) Prioritizing military over integrity
(C) Isolating rights from world security
(D) Mandating dissolution of alliances

293. According to the participating states in the agreement, the protection of human rights was recognized as:
(A) Strictly an internal domestic matter
(B) A barrier to economic cooperation
(C) A concern addressed during peacetime
(D) Essential for peace and security

294. Who utilized the newly agreed-upon international commitments to demand domestic reforms?
(A) International peacekeeping forces
(B) Dissidents in authoritarian states
(C) Monarchs leading allied nations
(D) Global multinational corporate entities

295. What strategic function did the Helsinki Declaration framework serve during the period of intense ideological conflict?
(A) Justification for military strikes
(B) Centralized monitoring in one court
(C) Platform for liberty and accountability
(D) Withdrawal from treaties without cost

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A regional intergovernmental commission in Southeast Asia convenes to evaluate the effectiveness of its human rights mechanism. The commission's assessment is strictly guided by the principles outlined in the ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights. During the proceedings, member states emphasize the necessity of balancing the promotion of human rights with the foundational regional principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of sovereign nations. The evaluation report notes that while the declaration formally recognizes universal human rights, their realization must be considered within the regional context, bearing in mind different political, economic, legal, and historical backgrounds. Critics within the commission argue that this contextualization provides states with a justification to limit rights enforcement, whereas proponents maintain that it ensures regional consensus and cooperation. This case study reflects the unique challenges inherent in the ASEAN Declaration framework, where the institutionalization of human rights standards operates alongside a strong adherence to state sovereignty, illustrating the complex dynamics of regional standard-setting in diverse geopolitical environments.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. The intergovernmental commission's assessment is guided by the principles of which specific document?
(A) The Vienna Declaration
(B) The Helsinki Declaration
(C) The ICCPR
(D) The ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights

297. What foundational regional principle do member states emphasize balancing with the promotion of human rights?
(A) Non-interference in internal affairs
(B) Collective responsibility to protect
(C) Immediate and progressive realization
(D) Universal international jurisdiction

298. According to the evaluation report, how must the realization of universal human rights be considered?
(A) Strict adherence to Western systems
(B) Regional context/diverse backgrounds
(C) Ignoring historical/economic backgrounds
(D) Binding international court decisions

299. What is the primary concern raised by critics within the commission regarding this contextualization?
(A) It forces states to adopt homogeneous legal systems
(B) It provides states with a justification to limit rights enforcement
(C) It gives the international community too much power over local affairs
(D) It leads to immediate economic instability

300. The case study illustrates the complex dynamics between the institutionalization of human rights standards and the adherence to which concept?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) State sovereignty
(B) Cultural assimilation
(C) Global federalism
(D) Absolute monarchy

www.nodia.in

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Rights are inherent to human beings derived from divine or natural law.
In ancient philosophical thought, human rights were conceptualized as inherent qualities of every human being. This foundation suggested that such rights were not merely granted by political rulers but were instead derived from a higher moral order, often referred to as natural law or divine principles. This perspective emphasized the intrinsic value and dignity of the human person.

2. (A) Dharma
The ancient Indian concept of Dharma encompasses the ideas of duty, law, and righteousness. It suggests that individuals have inherent obligations toward society and themselves. While modern human rights often focus on individual claims, Dharma highlights the moral order where performing one's duty ensures the well-being of the collective and upholds justice, paralleling modern notions of ethical behavior.

3. (C) The Stoics believed in a universal natural law applicable to all humanity.
Stoic philosophers played a critical role in the development of human rights by advocating for a universal natural law. They posited that all human beings possess reason and are part of a global community. This perspective transcended local citizenship or social status, laying the groundwork for the belief that certain ethical standards and rights apply to everyone everywhere.

4. (D) Ancient texts universally explicitly documented the term "Human Rights" as understood today.
Ancient traditions contributed significantly to the core values of human dignity and social justice through various philosophical and religious texts. However, these early systems did not utilize the specific terminology of human rights as it is understood in contemporary international law. Instead, they expressed similar ideals through the concepts of mutual respect, social harmony, and religious duties.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Stoic philosophy is foundational to the evolution of natural rights because it introduced the concept of a universal community governed by reason. By asserting that all individuals are subject to a common natural law, Stoicism provided a framework where human dignity is recognized regardless of political boundaries. This logical connection demonstrates how ancient thought directly influenced modern legal principles.

6. (B) Cyrus Cylinder - Ancient Persia
The Cyrus Cylinder, dating back to 539 BC, is recognized as a significant early milestone in human rights history. Originating in ancient Persia, this artifact records the decrees of King Cyrus the Great. These proclamations include the restoration of temples and the repatriation of displaced people, which are often interpreted as early expressions of religious tolerance and freedom.

7. (D) Aristotle - Universal human equality
While Aristotle contributed significantly to political science and ethics, he did not advocate for universal human equality. In his writings, he famously justified the institution of slavery by arguing that some individuals were naturally suited for servitude. This stance contrasts sharply with modern human rights principles and the ideas of other philosophers who promoted the concept of universal brotherhood.

8. (A) The medieval doctrine regarding the Divine Right of Kings.
The philosophical foundations of human rights are built upon concepts like Dharma, Ma'at, and natural law, which emphasize justice and inherent dignity. In contrast, the medieval doctrine of the Divine Right of Kings asserted that monarchs derived their authority directly from God and were not accountable to their

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

subjects. This theory served to centralize power rather than protect individuals.

9. (C) It is an early declaration promoting religious tolerance and freeing slaves.
The Cyrus Cylinder is historically significant as an early declaration that promoted religious tolerance and the liberation of enslaved populations. By allowing displaced people to return to their homelands and practice their own faiths, Cyrus the Great established a precedent for respecting cultural and religious diversity. This act is frequently cited as a precursor to modern international human rights.

10. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Roman law developed three distinct categories: Jus Civile for citizens, Jus Gentium for all people regardless of nationality, and Jus Naturale based on natural reason. While Jus Naturale posited that all humans are born free, Roman legal practice continued to permit slavery. Therefore, the first three concepts are accurate descriptions of Roman legal evolution, while the fourth is not.

11. (D) Historical and philosophical synthesis
Analyzing ancient texts to trace the origins of human rights requires the ability to combine historical facts with philosophical theories. This competency, known as historical and philosophical synthesis, allows scholars to understand how early concepts of dignity and justice evolved into modern legal frameworks. It goes beyond simple data analysis by interpreting the underlying values of different civilizations.

12. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
In ancient civilizations, rights were almost always viewed as inseparable from duties, forming a holistic social and moral framework. However, the idea that modern human rights ignore social duties is incorrect. While modern frameworks emphasize individual freedom, they also recognize that rights come with responsibilities to respect the rights of others and contribute to the well-being of society.

13. (C) Cyrus the Great
Actions such as granting religious freedom and abolishing forced labor in conquered territories are historically linked to the leadership of Cyrus the Great. His decrees, recorded on the Cyrus Cylinder, established an early precedent for governing diverse populations with a degree of respect for their basic liberties. This approach was revolutionary for its time and influenced later legal developments.

14. (D) By showing that legal principles could transcend cultural and territorial borders.
The development of Roman Jus Gentium was a pivotal moment in legal history because it established a set of laws applicable to all people, not just Roman citizens. By creating a legal system that transcended local tribal laws and cultural boundaries, the Romans demonstrated that justice could be universal. This conceptual shift facilitated the eventual evolution of international human rights.

15. (A) 1, 3, and 4
Buddhism promoted non-violence and equality, while Islamic teachings introduced social justice and charity. Roman jurists also made significant contributions by distinguishing between civil law and natural law. However, the Arthashastra was not exclusively tyrannical, and Greek city-states did not grant equal political rights to women. Therefore, only the first, third, and fourth statements accurately reflect historical facts.

16. (B) Heavy taxation and arbitrary abuses of royal power.
The signing of the Magna Carta in 1215 was primarily triggered by the dissatisfaction of English barons with King John's rule. The King had imposed excessive taxes and engaged in arbitrary abuses of power, leading to a rebellion. To regain peace, the barons forced him to accept a charter that placed specific legal limits on the sovereign's authority.

17. (B) A charter that subjected the sovereign to the rule of law.
The Magna Carta holds a unique place in human rights history because it established the principle that the King is not above the law. By creating written limits on royal power, it laid the foundation for constitutional governance. While it did not grant universal rights immediately, its core idea that executive authority must be lawful remains a fundamental principle.

NODIA

18. (A) Protection against arbitrary imprisonment
Clause 39 of the Magna Carta is one of its most influential provisions, establishing that no free man shall be imprisoned or stripped of his rights except by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land. This principle provided a crucial protection against arbitrary detention, eventually evolving into the modern legal concept of due process.

19. (C) Natural law must guide positive law according to Thomas Aquinas.
During the Middle Ages, Thomas Aquinas made a significant contribution to legal philosophy by arguing that positive laws created by humans must be guided by natural law. He believed that any law contradicting natural reason was not a true law but a perversion of justice. This idea provided a moral basis for challenging unjust authority and influenced rights.

20. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Magna Carta established that the King is subject to law, while the Petition of Right restricted non-parliamentary taxation. The Habeas Corpus Act focused on preventing unlawful detention, and the English Bill of Rights established parliamentary sovereignty and limited royal power. These documents collectively represent the gradual evolution of constitutional protections and the restriction of absolute monarchy in England.

21. (A) II, IV, III, I
The chronological development of English constitutional documents begins with the Magna Carta in 1215. This was followed by the Petition of Right in 1628, which addressed specific abuses of royal power. Later, the Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679 to prevent arbitrary imprisonment. Finally, the English Bill of Rights was enacted in 1689, solidifying parliamentary sovereignty.

22. (B) It immediately dismantled the feudal system in England.
The Magna Carta is celebrated for establishing the rule of law and influencing later documents like the US Constitution. However, it is incorrect to say that it immediately dismantled the feudal system. In 1215, the charter was primarily a treaty between the King and the barons, and the rigid social structures of feudalism persisted in England for centuries.

23. (D) Thomas Aquinas - Synthesis of Christian and Aristotelian philosophy
Thomas Aquinas is a central figure in medieval thought, known for synthesizing Christian theology with Aristotelian philosophy. His work on natural law provided a framework for understanding human rights as inherent to human nature and reason. Other pairs are incorrect because St. Augustine predates social contract theory, and Marsilius of Padua actually argued against the absolute power of the papacy.

24. (A) The right of all citizens to vote in national elections.
The English Bill of Rights of 1689 was a landmark document for parliamentary sovereignty and civil liberties. It guaranteed freedom of speech within Parliament and prohibited cruel punishments. However, it did not establish universal suffrage. The right to vote remained highly restricted based on property ownership and gender, and was not recognized as a universal right for all citizens.

25. (C) Rule of Law
The most significant legacy of the Magna Carta in modern constitutionalism is the principle of the Rule of Law. This concept dictates that everyone, including those in power, is subject to and must follow the law. This foundational idea prevents arbitrary governance and ensures that the state acts within a defined legal framework, protecting the rights of all individuals.

26. (A) The Magna Carta and the subsequent Habeas Corpus Act.
Indefinite detention without trial is a direct violation of the principles of due process and habeas corpus. These protections originated in the Magna Carta's requirement for lawful judgment and were later strengthened by the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679. These historical milestones established that the state must provide a legal justification before a court for any deprivation of liberty.

27. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
When originally signed in 1215, the Magna Carta primarily protected the interests of the barons and did not apply to the majority of the population,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

including serfs. However, over the centuries, its principles were reinterpreted and expanded to protect the liberties of all citizens. This evolution made it a foundational document for modern civil rights and constitutional protections.

28. (B) The Magna Carta and Petition of Right
Taxation without the consent of the governed or their representatives is a practice that was specifically challenged in English history. Both the Magna Carta and the Petition of Right of 1628 established that the sovereign could not levy taxes without parliamentary approval. These documents formed the basis for the modern constitutional principle that the executive cannot arbitrarily seize private wealth.

29. (C) It argued that unjust positive laws do not constitute true laws.
Thomas Aquinas's concept of natural law influenced human rights by asserting that there is a higher moral law inherent in human reason. He famously argued that human-made laws must conform to this natural law to be valid. This principle provided a basis for questioning the legitimacy of unjust state actions and emphasized that legal systems must respect fundamental moral truths.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The English Bill of Rights of 1689 effectively shifted power from the monarchy to Parliament, establishing a constitutional monarchy. It did so by explicitly listing the things a King could no longer do without consent, such as suspending laws or maintaining an army. This detailed restriction of royal prerogative is exactly what transformed the nature of the English state.

31. (A) Inherent rights to life, liberty, and property independent of the state.
John Locke's Theory of Natural Rights posited that individuals possess certain inalienable rights by virtue of being human. According to Locke, these rights to life, liberty, and property exist in the state of nature and are not granted by any government. This revolutionary idea shifted the focus of political philosophy from the duties of subjects to the rights of individuals.

32. (B) To protect the natural rights of individuals.
In Lockean philosophy, the primary reason individuals leave the state of nature to form a civil government is for the protection of their natural rights. Locke argued that while people are free in the state of nature, their rights are insecure. Therefore, the government is created through a social contract specifically to safeguard the life, liberty, and property of its citizens.

33. (B) Citizens may alter or abolish a government that fails to protect rights.
A key feature of Locke's Social Contract Theory is that governmental authority is conditional. Because the state is created to protect natural rights, it loses its legitimacy if it fails in this duty. Locke argued that in such cases, citizens have a right to resist and even overthrow the government. This principle directly influenced the American and French revolutionary movements.

34. (A) It advocated for the Divine Right of Kings as the basis of human dignity.
The modern human rights movement, rooted in the Enlightenment, explicitly rejected the Divine Right of Kings. Instead of basing authority on religious or hereditary claims, it focused on secular principles and inherent natural rights. This shift emphasized that dignity and rights are part of human nature itself, leading to the development of constitutional governments and democratic revolutions.

35. (C) 1, 2, and 4
John Locke was the author of 'Two Treatises of Government' and famously described the mind as a 'tabula rasa' at birth. His theories on natural rights and the social contract were instrumental in shaping the American Declaration of Independence. However, Locke argued that natural rights are inalienable, meaning they cannot be revoked by the state, which contradicts the third statement.

36. (D) Jean-Jacques Rousseau - General Will
Jean-Jacques Rousseau is famously associated with the concept of the 'General Will', which emphasizes that legitimate political authority should reflect the collective interest of the community. In contrast, Thomas Hobbes did not support a right to revolution, and John Locke was an opponent of absolute monarchy. Karl Marx's

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

work is focused on class struggle rather than divine right theory.

37. (C) Hobbes - Natural harmony and benevolence
Thomas Hobbes had a pessimistic view of human nature, famously describing life in the state of nature as "nasty, brutish, and short." He believed that humans are naturally selfish and prone to conflict, necessitating a strong, absolute sovereign to maintain order. This view is the opposite of natural harmony and benevolence, making this pair incorrect in the context of Enlightenment thinkers.

38. (B) The Dictatorship of the Proletariat
Lockean philosophy is centered on the state of nature, the social contract, and the inherent right to private property. These concepts form the basis of classical liberalism. The idea of the 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat' belongs to Marxist theory, which focuses on the transition to a classless society through a workers' revolution, and is fundamentally different from Locke's individualistic framework.

39. (D) Property encompasses life, liberty, and the fruits of one's labor.
Locke used the term 'Property' in a broad sense to include not just physical possessions and land, but also an individual's life and liberty. He argued that since humans own their own bodies and labor, they have a natural right to the things they produce or acquire through that labor. This comprehensive view makes property a central pillar of his rights theory.

40. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
The modern human rights movement is built on the rejection of feudal structures, an emphasis on individual autonomy, and the advocacy for constitutional government. It is fundamentally rooted in the belief in inherent human dignity. While mercantilism was a dominant economic theory at the time, it was not a philosophical pillar of the movement for individual human rights and liberties.

41. (C) Lockean right to rebellion
The mechanism of replacing leaders who fail to protect fundamental freedoms is an application of John Locke's principle that governmental power is held in trust. Locke argued that if a government violates the social contract by failing to safeguard rights, the people have the legitimate authority to remove it. This concept is a cornerstone of modern representative democracy and accountability.

42. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
John Locke described the state of nature as a condition where individuals were free and equal, but faced challenges due to the lack of a neutral authority to resolve conflicts. To address this insecurity and provide an impartial judge for disputes over property and rights, humans agreed to form a civil society. This reasoning explains the logical transition from nature to government.

43. (D) Illegitimate, as it violates the natural right to private property.
According to Lockean theory, the right to private property is a natural right that pre-exists the state. A primary function of government is to protect this right. Therefore, the arbitrary confiscation of land by the state without consent or compensation would be considered illegitimate. Such an act violates the fundamental terms of the social contract and the government's duty to its citizens.

44. (B) It provided justification for the American and French Revolutions.
Locke's ideas about natural rights and the right to resist tyranny had a profound impact on 18th-century politics. His theories provided the philosophical ammunition for revolutionaries in America and France to challenge established monarchical authority. By asserting that individuals have rights that the state cannot violate, his work helped pave the way for the development of modern democratic nations.

45. (C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Natural rights are famously protected in a Bill of Rights, while Montesquieu's separation of powers ensures independent branches of government. The social contract provides the basis for constitutional authority and democratic elections. Finally, Rousseau's concept of the General Will is reflected in the ideas of popular sovereignty and majority rule. These connections show how Enlightenment philosophy became practical governance.

NODIA

46. (D) Thomas Jefferson
Thomas Jefferson was the primary author of the American Declaration of Independence in 1776. While he was influenced by other figures and a committee, it was his eloquent writing that defined the document's message. He successfully articulated the grievances of the colonies and the universal principles of liberty that justified their separation from Great Britain, creating a landmark text.

47. (A) "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness"
The famous phrase "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness" in the American Declaration of Independence is a direct reflection of John Locke's philosophy. Locke had originally identified the core natural rights as life, liberty, and property. Jefferson's adaptation preserved the essence of Locke's individualistic rights-based framework while framing it in a way that resonated with the aspirations of the new nation.

48. (B) It is the first ten amendments to the United States Constitution.
The American Bill of Rights refers specifically to the first ten amendments to the US Constitution, ratified in 1791. These amendments were added to explicitly guarantee individual liberties, such as freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial. They were not part of the original 1787 text but were demanded by many as a condition for the Constitution's ratification.

49. (B) It legally abolished slavery in the newly formed United States.
The Declaration of Independence is celebrated for asserting that "all men are created equal" and have unalienable rights. However, it did not legally abolish slavery. In fact, the institution of slavery continued for nearly a century after the document was signed. The Declaration focused on political independence and the relationship between the colonies and the British Crown, rather than social reform.

50. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The American Bill of Rights was born out of the intense debate over the power of the new federal government. Anti-Federalists feared that a strong central authority would infringe on individual freedoms. To ensure the Constitution was ratified, Federalists promised to add a series of amendments that would explicitly protect rights, thus directly addressing the concerns of their political opponents.

51. (C) Fourth Amendment - Protection against unreasonable searches and seizures
The Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution specifically protects citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures of their persons, houses, and property. This requires law enforcement to have a warrant based on probable cause. The first amendment covers speech and religion, the fifth covers due process and self-incrimination, and the eighth prohibits cruel and unusual punishment, making the other pairs incorrect.

52. (D) 10th Amendment - Abolition of slavery
The Tenth Amendment of the US Bill of Rights states that powers not delegated to the federal government are reserved for the states or the people. It does not deal with the abolition of slavery. Slavery was formally abolished much later through the Thirteenth Amendment in 1865. The first, second, and sixth amendments correctly describe freedom of press, arms, and fair trials.

53. (C) Right to Privacy
The First Amendment explicitly protects the freedoms of religion, speech, and the press, as well as the rights to peacefully assemble and petition the government. While the US Supreme Court has later interpreted the Constitution to include a right to privacy, this right is not explicitly mentioned in the text of the First Amendment itself, unlike the other listed liberties.

54. (B) The American Bill of Rights
The American Bill of Rights is significant because it took the abstract philosophical concept of natural rights and codified them into enforceable, positive law within a national constitution. This transformation meant that citizens could legally challenge the government in court if their rights were violated. This model of protecting fundamental liberties through written law became a template for many other nations.

55. (D) 2 and 3
The American Bill of Rights was significantly influenced by the Virginia Declaration of Rights.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Initially, these amendments only restricted the actions of the federal government, not the individual state governments. The Declaration of Independence is a political statement rather than a legal statute, and Jefferson famously argued that rights are unalienable and derived from nature, not granted by the state.

56. (A) Application of the First Amendment of the US Bill of Rights.
An attorney arguing against a law that bans critical newspaper articles is defending the freedom of the press. In the context of the United States, this right is specifically protected under the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights. This demonstration of legal advocacy relies on the constitutional principle that the government cannot suppress speech or publications simply because it disagrees.

57. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The Declaration of Independence was a political document that justified the break from British rule, but it did not establish a legal framework for the government. That framework was provided by the US Constitution. Together with the Bill of Rights, the Constitution serves as the supreme law, defining the structure of the state and the fundamental rights of its citizens.

58. (A) Fifth Amendment
The protection against self-incrimination, which prevents a citizen from being forced to testify against themselves in a criminal trial, is a key right found in the Fifth Amendment of the US Bill of Rights. This principle ensures that the burden of proof remains with the prosecution and protects individuals from coerced confessions or arbitrary state power during legal proceedings.

59. (D) It provided a codified model that later influenced the UDHR.
The American Bill of Rights had a lasting impact on international standards by proving that fundamental liberties could be successfully codified and protected in a written constitution. This model of clearly listing specific individual rights served as an important historical precedent for the drafters of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international treaties in the 20th century.

60. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Thomas Jefferson is the author of the Declaration of Independence, while James Madison is the primary author of the Bill of Rights. George Mason drafted the influential Virginia Declaration of Rights, and John Locke was the philosopher whose theories on natural rights inspired the American Revolution. This mapping correctly identifies the individuals and their specific roles in the American rights movement.

NODIA

61. (C) The French Revolution
The famous motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" was born during the French Revolution of 1789. These three ideals captured the spirit of the movement to dismantle the absolute monarchy and the rigid class system of the Old Regime. They remain central to the political identity of modern France and have influenced human rights movements globally for over two centuries.

62. (D) The Declaration of the Rights of Man
In August 1789, the French National Constituent Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen. This document was a cornerstone of the French Revolution, asserting that rights like liberty, property, and security are natural and universal. It aimed to replace the traditional privileges of the aristocracy with a legal framework based on equal rights.

63. (A) Ignorance of rights is the sole cause of public miseries.
The preamble of the French Declaration of 1789 explicitly states that the neglect or contempt of the rights of man are the sole causes of public calamities and government corruption. This premise emphasized the importance of a written declaration to remind all citizens and the government of their fundamental rights and duties, ensuring that political power is always exercised justly.

64. (B) It immediately granted equal political rights and suffrage to women.
While the French Revolution was revolutionary in many ways, it did not immediately grant political equality to women. Despite the efforts of figures like Olympe de Gouges, the new government initially classified women as "passive citizens" without the right to vote. The revolution did,

however, successfully dismantle feudalism and promote the core concept of national sovereignty.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The French Declaration's proclamation of equality was a direct attack on the feudal system, where status was determined by birth. By declaring that all men remain free and equal in rights, the revolutionaries sought to abolish the legal privileges enjoyed by the nobility and clergy. This radical shift was intended to create a society where all citizens were equal.

66. (A) Fraternity - Brotherhood and solidarity among citizens
In the context of the French Revolution, Fraternity refers to the sense of brotherhood and solidarity that should exist between all citizens as members of the same nation. It emphasizes social cohesion and mutual support. Other pairs are incorrect because Liberty is limited by law to protect others, and Equality referred to rights and legal status, not the total redistribution of wealth.

67. (C) Robespierre - Championed the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy
Maximilien Robespierre was a radical leader of the French Revolution and the Committee of Public Safety, famously associated with the Reign of Terror. He did not champion the restoration of the monarchy; instead, he was instrumental in the execution of King Louis XVI and the establishment of the Republic. This makes the pair fundamentally incorrect in its historical description.

68. (D) The explicit abolition of colonial slavery worldwide
The French Declaration of 1789 enshrined the presumption of innocence, freedom of speech, and the right to property. However, it did not explicitly abolish colonial slavery. While slavery was briefly abolished in 1794 during a more radical phase of the revolution, it was not part of the original 1789 document and was later reinstated by Napoleon, showing a significant limitation.

69. (C) The French aimed for social restructuring, the American for independence.
While both revolutions were inspired by Enlightenment ideals, their primary goals differed. The American Revolution was focused on achieving political independence from a distant colonial power. In contrast, the French Revolution sought a total internal restructuring of society, aiming to overthrow the monarchy, abolish feudal privileges, and create a new social order based on universal rights and national sovereignty.

70. (B) 1, 2, and 4
The French Revolution established the principle that law is the general will and universalized rights language globally. It also initially limited suffrage through the distinction between active and passive citizens. However, it did not achieve permanent political stability immediately after 1789, as France experienced years of conflict, the Reign of Terror, and subsequent changes in government and political leadership.

71. (A) IV, III, II, I
The correct chronological order of these documents is: the Magna Carta (1215), which limited the English king; the English Bill of Rights (1689), which established parliamentary sovereignty; the US Declaration of Independence (1776), which asserted colonial autonomy; and finally the French Declaration of the Rights of Man (1789), which aimed for a total social and political revolution.

72. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The motto "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" did not prevent violence; the French Revolution was marked by intense internal conflict and mass executions during the Reign of Terror. This period revealed a deep contradiction between the lofty ideals of human rights and the ruthless political methods used by the revolutionary government to maintain control and eliminate perceived enemies of the new state.

73. (C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau and the French Revolution.
The idea that law is an expression of the "general will" is a central concept in the philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. This idea was directly incorporated into the French Declaration of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Rights of Man and of the Citizen. It suggests that laws should reflect the collective interest of all citizens, rather than the arbitrary desires of a monarch or aristocracy.

74. (A) It transferred political authority from the monarch to the nation.
The concept of 'National Sovereignty' was a transformative idea of the French Revolution. It asserted that the source of all political authority resides in the nation as a whole, rather than in the person of the king. This shift made the people the ultimate source of power and replaced the idea of royal subjecthood with the concept of national citizenship.

75. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 5
The Declaration of the Rights of Man, adopted in 1789, was inspired by Enlightenment philosophy and the American Revolution. It emphasized that individual rights are limited only by law to ensure others enjoy the same rights. However, it did not establish a command economy; instead, it protected the right to property. Therefore, the first, second, third, and fifth statements.

76. (B) They are "bourgeois rights" that formalize inequality and exploitation.
Marxist philosophy critiques classical liberal human rights as "bourgeois rights" that primarily protect the interests of the property-owning class. Marx argued that while these rights appear universal, they actually mask the deep economic inequalities of capitalist society. From this perspective, formal political equality is insufficient if individuals remain exploited and unequal in their material conditions and daily lives.

77. (C) The Communist Manifesto
The 'Communist Manifesto', co-authored by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, is the foundational text of Marxist ideology. It outlines the principles of class struggle and the inevitable revolution of the working class against the bourgeoisie. The document argues that existing legal and political systems, including rights frameworks, are tools of class domination that must be replaced by a classless society.

78. (D) Marxism emphasizes collective economic rights over individual liberties.
Marxism fundamentally shifts the focus of rights from the individual to the collective and from the political to the economic. Marxists argue that individual civil liberties are hollow without economic security. Therefore, they prioritize collective rights to labor, education, and health, believing that true human freedom can only be achieved through the elimination of class exploitation and economic disparity.

79. (A) They strongly supported the traditional liberal concept of the absolute right to private property.
Marxist revolutions were built on the rejection of the absolute right to private property, which they viewed as the root cause of inequality and exploitation. Instead, they highlighted the suffering of the proletariat and argued that genuine freedom requires economic equality. This ideological challenge eventually led to the inclusion of social and economic rights in international human rights frameworks.

80. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The Glorious Revolution focused on parliamentary sovereignty, while the American Revolution sought political independence. The French Revolution was defined by the overthrow of feudalism and national sovereignty. Finally, Marxist Revolutions prioritized the eradication of class structures and economic equality. This mapping correctly identifies the core ideological goals of each of these major historical movements and their influence.

81. (B) Base - The economic structure of society
In Marxist theory, the 'Base' refers to the economic structure of society, including the means of production and the relations of production. This base determines the 'Superstructure', which includes the legal system, culture, and political institutions. This pair is correct because it identifies the foundational role of economics in shaping all other aspects of social and political life.

82. (A) John Stuart Mill - Architect of the Soviet Constitution
John Stuart Mill was a prominent British liberal philosopher known for his work on individual

NODIA

liberty, not an architect of the Soviet Constitution. This role was played by figures like Vladimir Lenin and other Bolshevik leaders. The other pairs correctly link Marx and Engels to their key texts and Lenin to his leadership in the 1917 Russian Revolution.

83. (C) The universal agreement that private property is the most sacred human right.
The Marxist critique led to the global recognition of labor rights and the inclusion of socio-economic rights in the UN framework. It also contributed to the Cold War ideological split. However, it did not lead to a universal agreement that private property is sacred; in fact, it fundamentally challenged that idea as a barrier to true human emancipation.

84. (D) The estrangement of workers from their labor under capitalism.
In Marxist philosophy, 'alienation' refers to the process by which workers lose control over their labor and the products they create. Under capitalism, work becomes a repetitive task for wages rather than a creative expression, leading workers to feel estranged from their own humanity, their coworkers, and the world around them. This concept highlights the psychological costs of exploitation.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marxist revolutions significantly expanded the scope of human rights by emphasizing the necessity of economic and social justice. Marxists argued that civil liberties, such as the right to vote, are meaningless if individuals are starving or uneducated. This perspective forced the international community to recognize that economic security is a prerequisite for the meaningful exercise of all rights.

86. (B) 1, 2, and 4
Marxist ideology challenged the idea that human rights should only cover civil and political liberties. It emphasized the importance of rights to education, health, and social security. Furthermore, it viewed the state in capitalist societies as a tool of oppression. However, the ICCPR focuses on civil rights, which were actually prioritized by Western nations rather than Marxist states.

87. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Karl Marx famously critiqued the French Declaration for focusing on the rights of the individual in isolation from the community. He argued that these rights were designed for the "egoistic man." Marx's own vision was for a communist society where individual and collective development were interdependent, ensuring that everyone could achieve their full potential without the barriers of class.

88. (A) Marxist Theory
Arguments for a living wage, safe working conditions, and collective ownership to prevent exploitation are core tenets of Marxist theory. This framework prioritizes the economic rights and empowerment of the working class over the traditional liberal emphasis on individual property and market freedom. It seeks to restructure society to ensure that labor is not a commodity subject to exploitation.

89. (C) They caused the ideological split resulting in two separate covenants.
The influence of Marxist ideology and the subsequent Cold War rivalry led to a division in the UN's efforts to codify the UDHR. While Western states pushed for civil and political rights, Socialist states prioritized economic and social rights. This resulted in the creation of two separate binding treaties in 1966, the ICCPR and the ICESCR, rather than a single document.

90. (A) 1, 2, and 4
The Russian Revolution led to the Declaration of the Rights of the Toiling and Exploited People and prioritized economic restructuring over liberal freedoms. It also inspired many global anti-colonial movements. However, it did not successfully eradicate all political repression, as the resulting Soviet state was often characterized by it, and it certainly did not establish global capitalist hegemony.

91. (D) The right to self-determination
The anti-colonial movements of the 20th century were fundamentally driven by the demand for self-determination. This right asserts that all peoples have the authority to freely determine their own political status and pursue their own economic, social, and cultural development. For colonized populations, this meant ending foreign

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

rule and achieving national independence and sovereignty as a basic human right.

92. (B) Mahatma Gandhi
Mahatma Gandhi is the most iconic figure of the Indian Freedom Movement, known globally for his philosophy of Satyagraha, or non-violent civil disobedience. He believed that truth and non-violence were powerful tools to challenge injustice and colonial rule. His methods involved mass participation and moral appeals, significantly influencing the character of the struggle for human rights and independence in India.

93. (C) It influenced the Indian Constitution's Fundamental Rights.
The Indian Freedom Movement was deeply committed to the principles of liberty, equality, and justice. The demands made during the struggle, such as those in the Nehru Report and the Karachi Resolution, directly shaped the Fundamental Rights chapter of the 1950 Indian Constitution. This movement successfully integrated modern human rights concepts into the foundational legal framework of an independent nation.

94. (D) They were uniformly peaceful and devoid of any armed struggle globally.
While many anti-colonial movements, such as the one in India, emphasized non-violence, it is incorrect to say they were all peaceful. Many regions, including Algeria and Vietnam, experienced intense and violent armed conflicts in their struggle for independence. However, all these movements shared the goal of exposing colonial hypocrisy and restoring national sovereignty and dignity to their people.

95. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Nehru Report of 1928 demanded fundamental rights, while the Karachi Resolution of 1931 specifically advocated for socio-economic rights like a minimum wage. The Poona Pact addressed the political representation of depressed classes, and the Quit India Movement of 1942 was a mass demand for total independence. These events collectively reflect the evolving human rights agenda within the Indian struggle.

96. (B) B.R. Ambedkar - Annihilation of Caste and drafting the Constitution
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a pivotal figure in the Indian human rights movement. He was the chief architect of the Indian Constitution and a tireless advocate for the rights of the Dalits and other marginalized groups. His work focused on the annihilation of the caste system and the establishment of legal protections for equality, making this the correct pair.

97. (B) African National Congress - South America
The African National Congress (ANC) is a political organization that played a central role in the anti-apartheid and liberation struggle in South Africa, not South America. The other pairs are correct: the Mau Mau Rebellion occurred in Kenya, the FLN led the struggle in Algeria, and the Indian National Congress was the primary organization in the Indian independence movement.

98. (A) The concept of Fascism
The Indian Freedom Movement was influenced by a variety of ideologies, including Lockean civil liberties, Marxist socio-economic principles, and indigenous philosophies like Ahimsa. Fascism, which emphasizes authoritarianism and extreme nationalism, was actually opposed by the mainstream leadership of the movement, who saw it as contrary to the goals of democracy and human rights they were fighting to achieve.

99. (C) It globalized human rights by including Global South perspectives.
Anti-colonialism significantly reshaped international human rights by challenging the Western-centric view of these rights. By emphasizing the right to self-determination and the importance of economic and social justice for colonized peoples, these movements ensured that the human rights agenda reflected the needs and perspectives of the Global South, making it a truly universal and global project.

100. (D) 1, 2, and 4
The Indian freedom movement combined political demands with social reforms and a strong commitment to universal adult franchise. The 1931 Karachi session was a landmark event that explicitly linked civil liberties with economic justice. Importantly, the movement also recognized the necessity of protecting minority

NODIA

rights to ensure a just and inclusive society after achieving independence from colonial rule.

101. (A) IV, III, II, I
The historical progression in India began with the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885. This was followed by the Nehru Report in 1928 and the Karachi Session in 1931, both of which refined the movement's rights agenda. The process culminated in the adoption of the Constitution of India in 1950, which codified these rights into law.

102. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The right to self-determination is not just a political concept; it has profound economic implications. Anti-colonial movements argued that true independence requires "economic self-determination," which includes the right of a people to control and dispose of their own natural resources. This prevents continued exploitation by former colonial powers and is essential for achieving full sovereignty and human development.

103. (C) B.R. Ambedkar
The abolition of untouchability and the implementation of affirmative action (reservations) for marginalized groups are hallmark features of the Indian Constitution, directly championed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. His vision for social justice and the protection of oppressed classes through constitutional mechanisms has served as a model for many other nations seeking to address historical inequalities within their own legal systems.

104. (A) Independent states pushed for declarations targeting colonialism.
In the 1960s, as more colonies gained independence, they used their growing numbers in the UN General Assembly to push for a stronger anti-colonial agenda. This led to significant milestones like the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which recognized colonialism itself as a violation of human rights and the right to self-determination.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Freedom Movement was uniquely comprehensive because its leaders understood that achieving political freedom from the British was not enough. Figures like Gandhi and Ambedkar argued that for independence to be meaningful, India also had to dismantle internal systems of oppression, like untouchability and gender inequality. This holistic approach aimed for a complete social and political transformation.

NODIA

106. (C) A method of non-violent resistance and appeal to truth.
Satyagraha, a term coined by Mahatma Gandhi, literally means "insistence on truth." It is a philosophy and practice of non-violent resistance used to challenge injustice. Instead of using force, the practitioner of Satyagraha seeks to change the mind of the opponent through peaceful non-cooperation and moral persuasion, emphasizing the power of truth and personal sacrifice in struggle.

107. (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
The famous slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" is attributed to Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement. He was an early advocate for Purna Swaraj, or complete self-rule, and used this powerful statement to inspire mass support for the cause, emphasizing that freedom is an inherent right of every individual.

108. (C) The Indian Fundamental Rights were influenced by the US Bill of Rights.
The drafters of the Indian Constitution drew inspiration from various sources, and the US Bill of Rights was a major influence on the development of the Fundamental Rights in Part III. These rights, such as freedom of speech and equality before the law, are justiciable, meaning they can be enforced in court. Part IV contains the Directive Principles, which.

109. (C) It only applies to nations that were colonized before the 18th century.
The right to self-determination is a universal principle recognized in international law, including the UN Charter and both 1966 Covenants. It is not limited by the date of colonization. It asserts that all peoples have the

right to determine their political status and pursue their own development, serving as a foundational right for all nations and communities across the globe.

110. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 5
The Indian Constitution aligns with international human rights by ensuring equality before the law (Article 14), abolishing untouchability (Article 17), and protecting life and liberty (Article 21). Its Directive Principles also reflect socio-economic rights. However, the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all citizens, not just the majority community, making the fourth statement incorrect in its description of secularism.

111. (A) A milestone document set as a common standard for all peoples.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the UN in 1948 as a non-binding resolution. Its primary purpose was to establish a "common standard of achievement" for all nations. It provides a comprehensive list of fundamental rights and freedoms that every human being is entitled to, serving as a moral and philosophical foundation for subsequent law.

112. (B) 1948
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, at the Palais de Chaillot in Paris. This date is now celebrated annually as International Human Rights Day. The adoption of the UDHR was a direct response to the horrors of World War II and represented the first global agreement.

113. (B) It contains 30 articles detailing an individual's fundamental rights and freedoms.
The UDHR is a comprehensive document consisting of 30 articles that cover a wide range of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. It was drafted by a diverse committee with representatives from various regions, including Lebanon, China, and Chile. While the Soviet bloc abstained from the final vote, the document remains the most universal statement of human rights.

114. (A) The drafting committee excluded any inputs from Asian or Latin American countries.
It is incorrect to say the UDHR drafting committee excluded non-Western perspectives. The committee was chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt and included influential figures from around the world, such as P.C. Chang from China and Charles Malik from Lebanon. Indian delegate Hansa Mehta also played a key role by ensuring the document used gender-neutral language, reflecting a truly international collaborative effort.

115. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Article 1 of the UDHR states that all human beings are born free and equal, while Article 3 guarantees the right to life and liberty. Article 4 prohibits slavery, and Article 5 ensures freedom from torture. These articles form the core of the declaration, establishing the fundamental principles of dignity, security, and freedom that apply to every human being.

116. (D) Article 2 - Prohibition of discrimination
Article 2 of the UDHR is a foundational principle that prohibits discrimination based on race, gender, religion, or any other status. This ensures that the rights listed in the declaration apply to everyone equally. The other pairs are incorrect: Article 9 deals with arbitrary arrest, Article 26 with education, and Article 15 with the right to a nationality.

117. (C) Article 25 - Right to seek asylum in other countries
Article 25 of the UDHR actually deals with the right to an adequate standard of living, including food, clothing, and housing. The right to seek asylum from persecution is protected under Article 14. The other pairs correctly identify Article 18 as freedom of religion, Article 19 as freedom of expression, and Article 21 as the right to participate in government.

118. (B) The right of a State to arbitrarily expel its citizens.
The UDHR explicitly recognizes the right to work, education, and an adequate standard of living. However, it does not grant states the right to arbitrarily expel their citizens. In fact, Article 9 states that no one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile, reflecting

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the declaration's core purpose of protecting individuals from the arbitrary use of state power.

119. (D) It was the first time nations agreed on universal inalienable rights.
The UDHR is the foundation of international human rights law because it represents the first time the global community reached a consensus on the fundamental rights belonging to all people. While it was not originally a binding treaty, it provided the moral and legal framework that inspired hundreds of subsequent international and regional treaties, as well as national constitutions and laws.

120. (A) 1, 2, and 3
The UDHR is a General Assembly resolution that includes both civil and socio-economic rights. While not initially binding, many of its provisions have evolved into customary international law through widespread state practice. However, it was not adopted unanimously; eight nations, including the Soviet bloc, South Africa, and Saudi Arabia, abstained from the final vote in 1948.

121. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The UDHR was indeed a compromise between different ideological perspectives during the Cold War. However, it is incorrect to say that socio-economic rights were pushed by capitalist states. In reality, the Soviet bloc and some developing nations were the primary advocates for economic and social rights, while Western nations emphasized civil and political liberties, leading to the document's comprehensive nature.

122. (A) Article 5
Article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment." This article is frequently cited by activists and international bodies to hold governments accountable for the mistreatment of prisoners. It established a universal standard that prohibits such abuses regardless of a person's political status.

123. (D) They demonstrated that domestic law alone cannot protect dignity.
The Holocaust and other WWII atrocities proved that states could use their own domestic laws to systematically violate human rights. This realization led to the conclusion that an international standard was necessary to protect individuals when their own governments failed to do so. The UDHR was created to establish these universal norms and ensure that human dignity is a global responsibility.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Although the UDHR was adopted as a non-binding declaration, its status has changed over time. Because nations have repeatedly cited it and incorporated its principles into their own laws, much of the UDHR is now considered customary international law. This means that its fundamental provisions are now seen as legally binding obligations that states must respect, regardless of specific treaties.

125. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The UDHR explicitly lists the right to own property (Article 17), the right to nationality (Article 15), the right to a fair and public hearing (Article 10), and the right to rest and leisure (Article 24). It does not mention absolute internet access, as the document was drafted in 1948 long before the digital age, although modern interpretations often include it.

126. (D) It served as a definitive model for drafting national bills of rights.
For many nations that achieved independence after 1948, the UDHR provided a ready-made framework for protecting individual liberties. Instead of starting from scratch, they incorporated its principles directly into their new constitutions. This gave the declaration significant practical influence, as its universal language was used to define the relationship between these new states and their citizens through written law.

127. (A) The Constitution of India
The Constitution of India, adopted in 1950, is one of the most prominent examples of a document that reflects the principles of the UDHR. Its Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Directive Principles (Part IV) mirror the declaration's comprehensive approach to civil, political, and socio-economic rights. This alignment demonstrates the immediate and profound impact of the UDHR on emerging post-colonial democracies.

NODIA

128. (B) Many Francophone African nations explicitly referenced the UDHR.
Far from rejecting the UDHR as a colonial tool, many newly independent African nations embraced it as a symbol of their commitment to international standards. Many Francophone countries even included explicit references to the UDHR in the preambles of their constitutions. This adoption helped legitimize their new governments on the global stage and provided a standard for protecting their citizens' rights.

129. (B) The UDHR strictly forbids states from drafting their own independent human rights laws.
The UDHR is intended to inspire and guide national legislation, not forbid it. In fact, its success is measured by the degree to which states incorporate its principles into their own domestic laws. While it has inspired regional instruments and is cited by national courts, it does not restrict the sovereign authority of states to create their own legal frameworks for rights.

130. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The UDHR is a non-binding declaration, while the ICCPR and ICESCR are binding treaties focusing on civil/political and socio-economic rights, respectively. Together, these three instruments constitute the International Bill of Human Rights. This mapping correctly identifies each component and its specific legal nature and thematic focus within the overall UN human rights framework, showing their interconnected roles.

131. (C) Right to Education in UDHR - Reflected in Article 21A of the Indian Constitution
The right to education, as stated in the UDHR, is directly reflected in modern laws like India's Article 21A, which ensures free and compulsory education. This pair correctly shows the UDHR's long-term influence on domestic legislation. Other pairs are incorrect because the right to life is widely recognized, and property rights are included in UDHR Article 17, albeit with limitations.

132. (D) Article 30 - Rights cannot be destroyed by any state or group.
Article 30 of the UDHR is a crucial "safeguard clause." It states that nothing in the declaration may be interpreted as implying that any state, group, or person has the right to engage in any activity aimed at the destruction of the rights and freedoms set forth therein. This ensures that the declaration cannot be used to justify the violation of rights.

133. (C) Mandating the exact form of democratic government they must adopt.
The UDHR impacted new states by providing a legal vocabulary, inspiring national commissions, and serving as a benchmark for political legitimacy. However, it does not mandate a specific form of democratic government. While it emphasizes political participation and the will of the people, it allows for various constitutional and institutional arrangements, provided they respect the fundamental rights of all individuals.

134. (B) It highlights the document's universal appeal and educational role.
The UDHR is the most translated document in the world, available in over 500 languages. This achievement underscores its role as a universal educational tool and its appeal to people across different cultures and regions. By making its principles accessible to a global audience, the UN has ensured that the message of human dignity and rights can reach everyone, everywhere.

135. (D) 1, 2, and 3
The UDHR provided a moral framework for post-colonial transitions and influenced the inclusion of justiciable rights in domestic constitutions. It also shaped the charters of regional organizations like the OAU. However, it did not end all human rights violations, as these persist globally. Therefore, while the UDHR had a profound impact on legal and institutional structures, the fourth statement is.

136. (A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
The Kenyan Constitution of 2010, like many modern constitutions, adopts a comprehensive Bill of Rights that includes both traditional civil liberties and modern socio-economic rights. This integrated approach mirrors the structure of the UDHR, which was the first international document to assert that all rights are interconnected and equally important for human dignity. This shows the continuing global influence.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

137. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The influence of the UDHR is widespread, extending from international treaties to the national constitutions of many countries. By incorporating UDHR provisions verbatim, many new nations signaled their commitment to universal norms and sought international legitimacy. This practice demonstrates that the UDHR is not just a high-level diplomatic document but a practical guide for domestic constitutional drafting and legal protection.

138. (A) Article 8
Article 8 of the UDHR states that everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating their fundamental rights. This principle is directly reflected in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, which grants the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of rights. Both emphasize that rights are meaningless without a legal mechanism for redress.

139. (D) It provided a standard to judge colonial abuses and discrimination.
For anti-colonial leaders, the UDHR was a powerful moral and political tool. By establishing universal standards of equality and freedom, it allowed them to highlight the hypocrisy of colonial powers that claimed to value these principles at home while denying them to their subjects. The declaration provided a legitimate, internationally recognized vocabulary for demanding self-determination and an end to racial discrimination.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The UDHR's impact on 'New' States was significant because these nations were eager to join the international community and gain recognition. Adopting the principles of the UDHR in their constitutions was a clear signal that they were modern, civilized states that respected global norms. This desire for legitimacy made the declaration a primary reference point for their new legal and political systems.

141. (C) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
The ICCPR is one of the two major binding treaties that evolved from the UDHR. It focuses on civil liberties and political freedoms, such as the right to life, freedom of speech, and the right to a fair trial. Along with the ICESCR and the UDHR, it forms the cornerstone of the international legal framework for the protection of human rights.

142. (D) 1966
Both the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) were adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1966. This marked a major step in transforming the principles of the 1948 UDHR into legally binding obligations for states that choose to ratify these important international treaties.

143. (A) It imposes legally binding obligations to ensure civil and political rights.
Unlike the UDHR, which is a declaration, the ICCPR is a treaty that creates legally binding obligations for the states that ratify it. It requires states to respect and ensure civil and political rights to all individuals within their territory. Its implementation is monitored by the Human Rights Committee, a body of independent experts, rather than the UN Security Council.

NODIA

144. (B) It mandates the immediate realization of all socio-economic rights.
The ICESCR recognizes that achieving rights like the right to health and education often requires significant resources. Therefore, Article 2 of the Covenant allows for "progressive realization." This means states must take steps to the maximum of their available resources to achieve these rights over time, rather than being required to fulfill them all immediately upon ratification.

145. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Each core human rights treaty is monitored by a specific body of experts. The Human Rights Committee oversees the ICCPR, while the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights monitors the ICESCR. Similarly, the CEDAW Committee and the Committee against Torture oversee their respective conventions. These bodies review state reports and, in some cases, consider individual complaints about rights violations.

146. (A) First Optional Protocol to ICCPR - Individual complaints mechanism
The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR is a separate agreement that allows individuals who believe their rights have been violated to submit complaints directly to the Human Rights Committee. This is only possible if the state has ratified the protocol. The Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR focuses on the abolition of the death penalty, making the other pairs incorrect.

147. (C) Article 9 of ICCPR - Right to paid maternity leave
Article 9 of the ICCPR actually protects the right to liberty and security of person, including protection against arbitrary arrest. Paid maternity leave is a socio-economic right found in Article 10 of the ICESCR. The other pairs correctly identify the right to life, the right to an adequate standard of living, and the shared right to self-determination in Article 1.

148. (D) Freedom of movement
Article 4 of the ICCPR allows states to temporarily suspend some rights during public emergencies. However, certain "non-derogable" rights can never be suspended, including the right to life and freedom from torture and slavery. Freedom of movement is a derogable right, meaning the state can legitimately restrict it during a national crisis to ensure public safety and maintain order.

149. (C) States take measures to the maximum of resources to achieve rights.
Progressive realization is the core implementation principle of the ICESCR. It acknowledges that full enjoyment of economic and social rights depends on a state's level of development and available resources. However, it also imposes an immediate obligation on states to take deliberate and targeted steps toward achieving these rights and to ensure they do not discriminate in the process.

150. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The UDHR, ICCPR, and ICESCR together form the International Bill of Human Rights. Both covenants share a common Article 1 on self-determination, and they differ in their implementation timelines (immediate vs progressive). However, the United States has ratified the ICCPR but not the ICESCR, making the fourth statement incorrect in its description of USA's current treaty obligations.

151. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
While the ICCPR allows for the derogation of some rights during times of public emergency, it explicitly states that certain fundamental rights are non-derogable. The right to be free from torture is one of these absolute protections. No circumstance, including war or national security threats, can ever justify the use of torture under international human rights law and the ICCPR framework.

152. (A) The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR
If a citizen's right to liberty has been violated through unlawful detention, they can seek international redress through the Human Rights Committee. This individual complaints mechanism is established by the First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR. To use this process, the person must have already tried all available legal remedies within their own country and their state must be a party to the protocol.

153. (C) The Human Rights Committee issues authoritative but non-coercive views.
The Human Rights Committee, which monitors the ICCPR, does not function like a traditional court with a police force to execute its judgments. Instead, it issues "Views" or recommendations after reviewing a case. While these views are not legally binding in the same way as a national court order, they carry significant moral and political weight and are considered authoritative interpretations.

154. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The decision to split human rights into two separate covenants was a direct result of the Cold War. Western nations prioritized civil liberties, while the Socialist bloc emphasized economic security. This division reflected deep ideological disagreements about which rights were foundational. Consequently, the UN created two documents to accommodate these differing priorities, ensuring that both sets of rights were codified.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

155. (D) 2, 4, and 5
The ICESCR primarily covers socio-economic rights, including the right to form trade unions, the right to social security, and the right to the highest attainable standard of health. Freedom of speech and the right to a fair trial are civil and political rights, which are covered under the ICCPR. This distinction highlights the different thematic focuses of the two 1966 covenants.

156. (B) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CEDAW is the primary international treaty focused on women's rights. Adopted by the UN in 1979, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination. It covers a wide range of areas, including political participation, education, employment, and health, and aims to achieve de facto equality between men and women.

157. (C) The International Bill of Rights for Women
CEDAW is frequently called the "International Bill of Rights for Women" because it provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for protecting and promoting women's rights globally. It goes beyond other human rights treaties by specifically addressing the unique forms of discrimination and inequality that women face and by requiring states to take proactive steps to eliminate these barriers in society.

158. (D) It requires states to eliminate discrimination in public and private spheres.
A unique feature of CEDAW is its comprehensive scope. It requires states to address discrimination not only in public laws and institutions but also in private life, including the family and social customs. This recognizes that many of the most persistent forms of inequality are rooted in cultural patterns and traditional roles that cannot be changed through public policy alone.

159. (A) It asserts that an order from a superior officer may be invoked as a justification of torture.
The Convention against Torture (CAT) is very clear that the prohibition of torture is absolute. Article 2 explicitly states that an order from a superior officer or a public authority may never be used as a justification for torture. This ensures individual accountability for those who commit such acts and reinforces the principle that torture is never permissible under any circumstances.

160. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The core human rights conventions were adopted at different times: the ICCPR in 1966, CEDAW in 1979, the Convention against Torture in 1984, and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2006. This progression shows how the international community has gradually expanded the scope of human rights law to address the specific needs of different groups and issues.

161. (B) Temporary Special Measures (Affirmative Action) - CEDAW
CEDAW explicitly allows and encourages the use of "temporary special measures" to accelerate the achievement of equality between men and women. These are affirmative action policies, such as quotas, that are intended to correct historical imbalances. According to the treaty, these measures are not considered discriminatory if they are aimed at achieving actual equality and are discontinued once the goal is reached.

162. (A) CEDAW Committee - Monitors the ICESCR
The CEDAW Committee is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, not the ICESCR. The ICESCR is monitored by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The other pairs correctly link the Human Rights Committee, the Committee against Torture, and the CRPD Committee with their respective international treaties.

163. (C) Mandating a purely matriarchal system of government.
CEDAW requires states to incorporate gender equality into their constitutions, establish protective institutions, and ensure women can represent their countries internationally. It does not mandate any specific form of social or political structure like a matriarchy. Instead, it focuses on ensuring that women have equal rights and opportunities within whatever system of government a state chooses to adopt for itself.

NODIA

164. (D) Severe pain intentionally inflicted by or with the consent of an official.
According to the CAT, torture is defined as the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering for specific purposes, such as obtaining information or a confession. Crucially, the definition requires the involvement of a public official, either through direct action, incitement, or consent. This distinguishes torture from private acts of violence and makes it a specific crime of the state.

165. (C) 1, 2, and 3
Both CEDAW and CAT are core UN treaties with dedicated monitoring committees. CEDAW is unique for addressing discrimination in private and cultural life, while CAT is notable for establishing universal jurisdiction, meaning any state can prosecute a torturer found in its territory. These treaties represent critical components of the international effort to protect human dignity and eliminate specific forms of abuse.

166. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Convention against Torture provides an absolute and non-derogable protection. No exceptional circumstances, including war or national security emergencies, can justify torture. Furthermore, international law, including CAT, generally takes precedence over domestic law in this regard. A state cannot use its national security interests as a legal excuse to bypass its international obligations to prevent and punish the act of torture.

167. (D) A Temporary Special Measure that is explicitly permitted and encouraged.
Providing quotas for women in parliament to achieve equality is a direct application of Article 4 of CEDAW. The treaty recognizes that formal legal equality is sometimes not enough to overcome deeply rooted social barriers. Therefore, it explicitly permits these "temporary special measures" to help disadvantaged groups reach a level of de facto equality, after which the measures can be phased out by the state.

168. (A) It prohibits returning a person where they risk being subjected to torture.
The principle of "non-refoulement" in Article 3 of the CAT is a vital protection for refugees and asylum seekers. It forbids a state from extraditing or deporting an individual to another country where there are substantial grounds for believing they would be in danger of being tortured. this ensures that states do not indirectly contribute to torture by returning people to harmful situations.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
CEDAW is unique because it explicitly recognizes that social and cultural patterns are often the root cause of discrimination. Article 5 requires states to take measures to eliminate prejudices and customary practices based on the idea of gender inferiority or superiority. By targeting these underlying roles and stereotypes, the treaty seeks to achieve a deep and lasting social transformation.

170. (A) 1, 3, and 4
The CAT prohibits all forms of cruel or degrading treatment and requires states to train their personnel and compensate victims. However, it allows absolutely no exceptions for torture, including "ticking time-bomb" scenarios. Additionally, CAT is a global UN treaty, not a regional one. Therefore, the first, third, and fourth statements accurately reflect the provisions and the universal nature of the convention.

171. (D) Convention on the Rights of the Child
The CRC is the primary international treaty dedicated to the rights of children. Adopted in 1989, it sets out a comprehensive range of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights that every child is entitled to. It is based on the principle that children are not just objects of protection but active subjects with their own inherent rights and dignity.

172. (B) 18 years
For the purposes of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a child is defined as every human being below the age of 18 years, unless the law applicable to the child provides for an earlier age of majority. This universal definition helps ensure that all young people receive the specific protections and rights outlined in the treaty until they reach adulthood.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

173. (C) It is the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history.
The CRC has achieved nearly universal ratification, with every UN member state except the United States having formally joined the treaty. This widespread acceptance reflects a global consensus on the importance of child rights. The convention is comprehensive, covering all categories of rights, and emphasizes the crucial role of the family in the child's upbringing and overall development.

174. (D) It has been ratified by every major destination country in the Global North.
The CMW aims to protect all migrant workers, including those who are undocumented, throughout the entire migration process. However, unlike the CRC, it has faced significant challenges in ratification. Most major destination countries in the Global North have not joined the treaty, often citing concerns about the obligations it places on host states and its broad definition of workers' rights.

175. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
The CRC is built on four core principles: non-discrimination, the best interests of the child, the right to life and development, and respect for the child's views. These principles ensure that all children are treated equally, their welfare is prioritized, their growth is supported, and their voices are heard in matters that affect them, providing a holistic framework for their protection.

176. (B) Optional Protocol - Raises the age of direct participation in hostilities.
The Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict was a major step forward in protecting children. It raised the minimum age for direct participation in hostilities from 15 to 18 years and required states to take all feasible measures to prevent the recruitment of children by armed groups. This protocol directly addresses the issue of child soldiers.

177. (B) Undocumented Migrants - Stripped of all fundamental human rights under the CMW
A key feature of the CMW is that it guarantees fundamental human rights to all migrant workers, regardless of whether they are documented or undocumented. While documented migrants may enjoy additional rights related to employment and residency, the treaty ensures that even those in an irregular situation are protected from exploitation, violence, and other abuses of their basic human dignity.

178. (A) The right to child labor in hazardous industries for economic survival
The CRC is fundamentally opposed to hazardous child labor. Article 32 explicitly recognizes the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or interfere with their education. The convention emphasizes the best interests of the child, non-discrimination, and the right of children to participate in decisions affecting their lives.

179. (C) They are concerned that the treaty places too many obligations on host states.
Many developed nations have hesitated to ratify the CMW because it grants a wide range of rights to migrant workers and their families, including those who are in an irregular legal status. These host states often fear that the treaty's requirements regarding social services, labor protections, and family reunification will be too costly or will interfere with their own national migration policies.

180. (D) 1, 3, and 4
The CRC recognizes the central role of the family and requires states to protect children from all forms of violence. It also prohibits capital punishment for crimes committed by anyone under the age of 18. Interestingly, the United States remains the only UN member state that has not ratified the CRC, although it has signed the document, indicating its unique legal position.

181. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The CMW does distinguish between documented and undocumented migrants, but it does not strip the latter of their rights. Instead, it establishes a "baseline" of fundamental human rights that applies to every migrant worker, regardless of their status. Those in a regular situation are then granted additional rights, such as equality of treatment with national citizens regarding employment and social benefits.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

182. (B) The best interests of the child
In legal matters like custody disputes, the CRC requires that the "best interests of the child" be a primary consideration. This means that decisions should not just be based on the rights or wealth of the parents, but on what is most likely to ensure the child's emotional and physical well-being and development. This principle provides a child-centered approach to justice.

183. (D) It prohibits life imprisonment without the possibility of release for children.
The CRC contains specific provisions for juvenile justice, emphasizing rehabilitation over punishment. Article 37 explicitly prohibits the death penalty and life imprisonment without the possibility of release for offenses committed by anyone under 18. It also requires that the detention of children be a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period, ensuring their rights are protected during legal processes.

184. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Before the CRC, children were often seen as the property of their parents or mere objects of state protection. The convention changed this by recognizing children as individuals with their own set of rights. This "paradigm shift" means that children have a right to be heard and to have their interests prioritized, fundamentally changing their legal and social status worldwide.

185. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Both the CRC and CMW provide important protections, including the right to education, protection from economic exploitation, and the right of migrant workers to transfer their earnings. They also ensure that even undocumented migrants have access to emergency medical care. However, neither treaty supports the conscription of 14-year-olds; in fact, international standards aim to prevent the military use of children.

186. (A) To eliminate racial discrimination and promote understanding among all races.
The ICERD, adopted in 1965, is dedicated to the eradication of all forms of racial discrimination. It requires states to prohibit and eliminate discrimination based on race, color, descent, or ethnic origin. The convention also aims to promote understanding between different racial groups and requires states to criminalize the dissemination of ideas based on racial superiority or incitement to racial hatred.

187. (D) Modifications to ensure persons with disabilities enjoy rights on an equal basis.
Under the CRPD, "Reasonable Accommodation" refers to necessary and appropriate modifications and adjustments that do not impose a disproportionate burden on an employer or institution. The goal is to ensure that persons with disabilities can enjoy and exercise their human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others, such as providing accessible materials or flexible working hours.

188. (B) It marks a shift from viewing persons as objects to subjects with rights.
The CRPD represents a major shift in how disability is understood. Instead of viewing persons with disabilities as objects of charity or medical treatment, it recognizes them as active subjects and rights-holders. This approach emphasizes that disability is not just a medical issue but a human rights issue, focusing on the barriers in society that prevent people from participating fully and equally.

189. (C) It allows states to implement apartheid if socially necessary.
ICERD is fundamentally opposed to all forms of racial segregation and discrimination. Article 3 specifically condemns racial segregation and apartheid and requires states to prevent, prohibit, and eradicate all such practices. The convention is clear that racial discrimination can never be justified by social necessity and must be actively challenged by the law and state policies in every member nation.

190. (D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Universal Design aims to make products and environments usable by everyone without the need for adaptation. ICERD's Special Measures are temporary affirmative actions to achieve equality. CRPD's Supported Decision-Making empowers individuals to make their own choices, while ICERD's hate speech provisions criminalize racial superiority ideas. These concepts reflect the modern, proactive approach to ensuring equality and dignity for all groups.

NODIA

191. (A) Medical Model - Focuses on fixing the individual's impairment.
The medical model of disability views the individual's physical or mental impairment as a problem that needs to be "fixed" or cured. This is different from the social model, which sees disability as a result of barriers in society. The human rights model, reflected in the CRPD, combines these by focusing on the inherent dignity and equal rights of persons with disabilities.

192. (B) CRPD Article 12 - Denies legal capacity to persons with mental disabilities
Article 12 of the CRPD is revolutionary because it asserts that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity on an equal basis with others in all aspects of life. It does not deny capacity; instead, it requires states to provide access to the support that individuals may need to exercise their legal capacity. This moves away from traditional systems of guardianship and substitute decision-making.

193. (B) Forcing persons with disabilities to live in specialized medical institutions.
The CRPD explicitly promotes the right of persons with disabilities to live independently and be included in the community. Article 19 requires states to ensure that people can choose where they live and are not forced to live in a particular arrangement. This is part of the convention's broader goal of ensuring full accessibility, inclusive education, and equal opportunity in employment.

194. (A) Recognizing that disability results from interaction with barriers.
The paradigm shift introduced by the CRPD is the adoption of the social model of disability. This view recognizes that "disability" is not just a medical condition, but a result of the interaction between people with impairments and the physical, attitudinal, and institutional barriers in society. By removing these barriers, society can ensure that everyone can participate fully as equal citizens.

195. (C) 1, 2, and 3
ICERD was adopted in 1965 and takes a strong stance against colonialism and all forms of segregation. It requires states to eradicate incitement to racial discrimination and promote understanding. Unlike the first three statements, the fourth is incorrect because ICERD does allow for an individual complaint mechanism if the state has made a declaration under Article 14 of the convention.

196. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
ICERD's requirement to prohibit hate speech and racist organizations has created tension in countries with strong free speech traditions, like the United States. While ICERD prioritizes the prevention of racial hatred and discrimination, the US legal system often protects speech unless it directly incites immediate violence. This conflict highlights the ongoing debate between protecting individual expression and preventing collective harm in society.

197. (C) Reasonable accommodation
Providing extra time and software for visually impaired students is a classic example of "reasonable accommodation." It involves making a specific adjustment to ensure that a person with a disability can participate in an activity on an equal basis with others. Under the CRPD, failure to provide such accommodation can be considered a form of discrimination, emphasizing the state's duty to ensure accessibility.

198. (B) It asserts that persons with disabilities enjoy legal capacity equally.
Article 12 of the CRPD is a cornerstone of the treaty, asserting that persons with disabilities have the right to recognition everywhere as persons before the law. This means they must enjoy legal capacity—the right to make their own choices and have them legally recognized—on an equal basis with others. This requires moving from "substitute" decision-making to "supported" decision-making models.

199. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
ICERD permits temporary "special measures" because it recognizes that formal equality is often not enough to overcome the legacy of historical discrimination. These affirmative action policies are intended to help disadvantaged racial or ethnic groups achieve actual equality in society. Once this goal is reached and the groups are no

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

longer disadvantaged, the measures are expected to be discontinued by the state.

200. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
The CRPD is a comprehensive treaty that recognizes sign language, prohibits forced sterilization, and mandates inclusive education. It also requires states to provide rehabilitation services. Crucially, it does not just focus on physical impairments; it covers all types of disabilities, including sensory, intellectual, and mental health-related impairments, ensuring that no group is left behind in the protection of rights.

201. (C) The failure to prevent mass atrocities like the genocide in Rwanda.
The concept of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was developed in the early 21st century as a response to the international community's failure to intervene during the 1994 Rwandan genocide and the Srebrenica massacre. These tragedies highlighted the need for a new framework to ensure that the global community could take effective action to prevent mass atrocities within sovereign states.

202. (A) The individual State itself
The foundational principle of R2P is that every state has the primary responsibility to protect its own population from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. This duty involves both the prevention of these crimes and their incitement. Only when a state is "manifestly failing" to fulfill this responsibility does the international community have a role to intervene.

203. (D) It emphasizes assisting states in fulfilling their protection duties.
Pillar Two of the R2P framework focuses on international assistance and capacity-building. It emphasizes that the international community should help states fulfill their primary responsibility to protect their populations. This can involve providing technical advice, helping build strong institutions, or offering diplomatic support to prevent conflicts from escalating into mass atrocities, rather than immediately resorting to coercive or military measures.

204. (B) R2P redefines sovereignty not just as a right of non-interference, but as a responsibility.
This is a trick question; the statement in option B is actually a core and correct principle of R2P. However, in the context of identifying the incorrect statement based on the provided options, the error lies in the fact that R2P does not apply to "any" human rights violation. It is strictly limited to four specific mass atrocity crimes, making its scope very narrow.

205. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The R2P framework is built on three pillars: Pillar I is the state's responsibility, Pillar II is international assistance, and Pillar III is a timely and decisive collective response. The framework was formally adopted at the 2005 UN World Summit. This structure ensures a comprehensive approach that prioritizes prevention and assistance before moving toward more coercive international actions.

NODIA

206. (D) State Sovereignty - Historically viewed as absolute immunity from scrutiny
Historically, the Westphalian concept of sovereignty was viewed as giving a state absolute authority over its territory and immunity from external interference. However, R2P has challenged this by asserting that sovereignty also entails responsibilities. While R2P is a political commitment rather than a treaty, it reflects a significant shift in how the international community views the limits of state power.

207. (A) Environmental Degradation - One of the four specific crimes covered by R2P
R2P is strictly limited to four specific crimes: genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. Environmental degradation, while a serious global issue, is not one of the crimes that can trigger an international response under the R2P framework. This narrow focus is intended to ensure that the principle is not used as a pretext for intervention in other.

208. (B) Piracy on the high seas
The R2P framework was specifically designed to address mass atrocities that occur within a state's borders. It applies only to genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. Piracy, although a serious international crime, is governed by the Law of the Sea and other

maritime treaties, rather than the R2P framework, which focuses on protecting civilian populations from their own.

209. (B) It shifts sovereignty from 'sovereignty as control' to 'responsibility'.
R2P represents a fundamental shift in the philosophical understanding of sovereignty. Under this framework, a state's sovereignty is not an absolute right to do as it pleases within its borders. Instead, it is conditional upon the state's ability and willingness to protect its people. This "sovereignty as responsibility" means that the international community can step in if those duties are.

210. (A) 1, 2, and 3
R2P is a highly regulated framework that prioritizes prevention and requires UN Security Council authorization for any military intervention. It has been invoked in specific crises, such as Libya in 2011. However, it does not make military action mandatory; the decision to use force remains a complex political process that depends on the circumstances of each case and the consensus.

211. (C) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
R2P does not give any state the right to act unilaterally. Any forceful intervention must be a collective action authorized by the UN Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. Furthermore, force is considered a measure of last resort, to be used only after all peaceful and diplomatic avenues have been exhausted and the population remains at risk.

212. (D) Pillar II
When the international community provides mediation, technical assistance, or capacity-building to help a state resolve internal conflicts and protect its people, it is operating under Pillar II of the R2P framework. This pillar emphasizes proactive cooperation and support to ensure that the state can successfully fulfill its primary responsibility to protect its population from mass atrocity crimes and violence.

213. (C) Cause: The 1999 Kosovo intervention; Effect: Reconciling sovereignty and rights.
The 1999 NATO intervention in Kosovo, which took place without UN Security Council authorization, sparked a intense debate about the legality and morality of humanitarian intervention. R2P was developed by the ICISS to provide a clear set of guidelines that could reconcile the principle of state sovereignty with the need to protect human rights, ensuring that future actions would be legitimate.

214. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 2011 intervention in Libya is a key case study for R2P. While the UN initially authorized a no-fly zone to protect civilians, the operation eventually led to the overthrow of the Gaddafi government. This led to sharp criticism from some countries who felt the mandate was exceeded, sparking an ongoing debate about how to prevent R2P from being used.

215. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The legitimate progression of R2P begins with early warning and prevention, followed by capacity-building assistance. If these fail and the state continues to fail its population, the international community can move toward coercive measures like sanctions. Military intervention is the absolute last resort. Unilateral invasions are never permitted under R2P, as the framework requires collective action authorized by the UN.

216. (A) All human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated.
The 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action is a landmark document that reaffirmed the core principles of the international human rights system. Its most famous assertion is that all human rights—whether civil, political, economic, social, or cultural—must be treated with equal importance and that they are interconnected. This effectively ended the Cold War debate about the priority of different.

217. (C) The establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
One of the most practical and significant outcomes of the Vienna Conference was the recommendation to create a high-level position within the UN to lead human rights efforts. This led to the establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). The OHCHR now serves as the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

primary entity responsible for promoting and protecting all human rights globally.

218. (A) It recognized women's rights as human rights, a major milestone in international law.
The Vienna Declaration was a turning point for gender equality, as it explicitly stated that the human rights of women and the girl-child are an inalienable, integral, and indivisible part of universal human rights. It also called for the elimination of violence against women in both public and private life, helping to move women's rights into the mainstream of the UN.

219. (D) It was a legally binding treaty signed during the Cold War.
The Helsinki Final Act of 1975 was not a legally binding treaty; rather, it was a political agreement signed by 35 nations to reduce tensions between the Eastern and Western blocs. Despite its non-binding status, its "humanitarian" commitments (Basket III) proved incredibly powerful, as they provided a legitimate standard that dissidents and civil society groups used to challenge authoritarian regimes.

220. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The UDHR provided the foundational standard, while the Helsinki Declaration linked Cold War security with human rights. The Vienna Declaration reaffirmed universality and indivisibility after the Cold War ended. Finally, the ASEAN Declaration reflects a regional approach that emphasizes local context and "Asian Values." This mapping correctly identifies the specific historical and thematic role each of these documents played.

221. (C) Vienna Declaration - Reaffirmed the Right to Development as inalienable.
A key contribution of the 1993 Vienna Declaration was the explicit reaffirmation of the Right to Development as a universal and inalienable right and an integral part of fundamental human rights. This was a major victory for developing nations, as it emphasized that human development and human rights are mutually reinforcing and that both must be pursued with equal commitment and vigor.

222. (D) Basket IV - Establishment of a unified European military command
The Helsinki Final Act was structured into three "baskets" covering security, economic cooperation, and humanitarian issues. There was no fourth basket for a unified military command. The focus of the agreement was on reducing conflict and increasing cooperation between the Soviet-led East and the US-led West, rather than creating a new military alliance, making the fourth option fundamentally incorrect.

223. (A) The superiority of civil rights over socio-economic rights.
The Vienna Declaration explicitly rejected the idea that any category of rights is superior to another. Instead, it emphasized the indivisibility and interdependence of all human rights. It focused on the importance of poverty eradication, the rights of indigenous peoples, and the vital role of NGOs. By doing so, it established a more balanced and integrated approach to human rights work worldwide.

NODIA

224. (B) It legitimized human rights as a valid topic of international diplomacy.
The significance of the Helsinki Declaration lay in its formal inclusion of human rights as one of the key principles governing relations between states. By signing the agreement, the Soviet Union and its allies officially accepted that their treatment of their own citizens was a legitimate subject for international discussion and scrutiny, which provided a crucial opening for diplomats and activists.

225. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The ASEAN Human Rights Declaration has been controversial because it includes language that seems to prioritize national sovereignty and regional context over universal standards. Critics argue that these clauses could be used by authoritarian governments to justify human rights violations by claiming they are consistent with "Asian Values." This reflects the ongoing tension between universalism and cultural relativism in rights.

226. (A) 1, 2, and 4
The ASEAN Declaration of 2012 reflects the region's unique political culture, which

emphasizes non-interference and national sovereignty. It attempts to balance universal rights with regional context. However, it does not create a binding regional court like the one in Europe. Its primary function is to provide a common framework for human rights cooperation among Southeast Asian nations, rather than enforcement.

227. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The Vienna Declaration provided a strong philosophical defense of universalism by stating that it is the duty of all states to protect rights regardless of their political or cultural systems. However, this did not end the debate in practice. Governments around the world still frequently invoke cultural relativism or national security to justify actions that are inconsistent with international human rights.

228. (D) The "Asian Values" discourse and clauses in the ASEAN Declaration.
The defense of arresting a journalist on the grounds of maintaining "national harmony" or "economic development" is a classic application of the "Asian Values" argument. This discourse, which is reflected in some parts of the ASEAN Declaration, suggests that collective stability and economic progress should sometimes take precedence over individual civil liberties like freedom of the press and speech.

229. (C) Commitment to human rights commitments gave dissidents a legit standard.
The Helsinki Declaration had the unintended consequence of empowering human rights activists in Eastern Europe. Because their governments had signed the agreement, groups like Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia could demand that their leaders live up to the humanitarian commitments they had made on the international stage. This provided a powerful moral and legal tool for challenging repression and building a civil society.

230. (B) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Vienna Declaration was a comprehensive document that reaffirmed universality, established the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and mainstreamed women's rights. It also placed a strong emphasis on the right to development. However, it had nothing to do with establishing a global currency, which is an economic and financial issue outside the scope of a UN human rights conference and its.

231. (D) Treaties, declarations, and customary law developed under the UN.
In the context of human rights, "International Standards" refers to the body of law and principles that have been developed through the United Nations. This includes foundational declarations like the UDHR, binding treaties like the ICCPR and CEDAW, and the norms of customary international law. Together, these provide a universal benchmark against which the actions of all states can be judged.

232. (A) The doctrine of state responsibility and pacta sunt servanda.
The principle of pacta sunt servanda ("agreements must be kept") is a cornerstone of international law. It dictates that once a state ratifies a treaty, it is legally bound to fulfill its obligations in good faith. In the context of human rights, this means the state is primarily responsible for ensuring that the rights protected by the treaty are realized within its jurisdiction.

233. (C) A state has an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill human rights.
State responsibility in human rights law is categorized into three levels: the obligation to respect (not interfere), the obligation to protect (prevent others from violating), and the obligation to fulfill (take positive action). This comprehensive framework ensures that states are held accountable not just for their own direct actions, but also for their failure to protect citizens and provide for their basic needs.

234. (A) It provides absolute protection, meaning no rights can ever be restricted under any circumstances.
International human rights law does not provide absolute protection for all rights; most rights can be restricted for legitimate reasons like public health, order, or the rights of others. This differentiates it from the few absolute, "non-derogable" rights like freedom from torture. The law has transformed traditional sovereignty by making how a state treats its own people a matter of international concern.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

235. (D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The obligation to respect requires the state to refrain from interference, while the obligation to protect requires it to prevent abuses by third parties. The obligation to fulfill means the state must take active steps to facilitate rights. Progressive realization allows for the gradual achievement of socio-economic rights based on available resources. This mapping correctly identifies the different layers of state responsibility.

236. (B) First Generation Rights - Civil and Political Rights
Human rights are often categorized into three "generations." The first generation includes civil and political rights, which were the focus of early liberal philosophy and revolutions. The second generation covers economic, social, and cultural rights, and the third generation encompasses collective rights like the right to a healthy environment and development. This pair correctly identifies the first of these categories.

237. (C) 1215 - American Declaration of Independence
The American Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776, not 1215. The date 1215 is famously associated with the signing of the Magna Carta in England. The other pairs correctly identify the adoption years of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Vienna Declaration (1993), and the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration (2012), showing the timeline of these landmark documents.

238. (D) Immediate military intervention by the UN General Assembly.
Compliance with human rights standards is monitored through peaceful mechanisms like the Universal Periodic Review, state reporting to committees, and individual complaint processes. The UN General Assembly does not have the authority to order immediate military intervention. Coercive measures are a rare last resort and would require authorization from the UN Security Council under the narrow framework of the R2P principle.

239. (A) The UDHR provided the vision, and treaties provided binding obligations.
The relationship between the UDHR and the core UN treaties is one of vision and implementation. The 1948 UDHR established the universal principles and the broad list of rights. The subsequent treaties, such as the ICCPR and ICESCR, took those principles and turned them into specific, legally binding obligations for the states that choose to ratify them, creating an enforceable system.

240. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The concept of state responsibility has evolved from seeing rights as a purely domestic matter to recognizing them as an international concern. Milestones like the Nuremberg Trials established individual accountability for state officials, and the UN Charter internationalized the issue. However, state responsibility is not limited to armed conflicts; it applies at all times, during both peace and war, ensuring continuous protection.

241. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
R2P does not mandate intervention for all abuses; it is strictly limited to genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity. Its primary emphasis is on prevention and assistance (Pillars I and II). Forceful intervention under Pillar III is a highly regulated last resort that must be authorized by the UN Security Council, ensuring it is used only in extreme cases.

242. (A) The State, for failing its 'Obligation to Protect' by not regulating.
Under the framework of state responsibility, a government is not just responsible for its own actions but also for protecting its people from abuses by private actors, such as corporations. If a state fails to pass and enforce labor laws that prevent exploitation in a multinational company, it has violated its international "obligation to protect" and can be held accountable on the global stage.

243. (C) It involves a peer-review mechanism where all Member States are reviewed.
The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process where the human rights record of every UN member state is reviewed by other states. This peer-review mechanism ensures that no country is exempt from scrutiny and promotes a cooperative approach to improving rights. It encourages states to fulfill their international obligations and provides a platform for civil society to highlight concerns.

NODIA

244. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of indivisibility recognizes that human rights are interdependent. For example, the right to vote (a civil right) is difficult to exercise effectively if an individual is illiterate or focused solely on survival due to extreme poverty (a lack of socio-economic rights). Therefore, achieving true freedom and dignity requires the state to address both sets of rights with equal commitment.

245. (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
All the core UN human rights treaties—ICCPR, ICESCR, CEDAW, CAT, and CRC—have established "treaty bodies" or committees composed of independent experts. These committees are responsible for monitoring how states implement the treaties. They review periodic reports submitted by governments and, in many cases, can also receive and consider complaints from individuals who believe their rights have been violated.

246. (B) The Vienna Declaration (1993)
The 1993 Vienna Declaration was a major catalyst for the growth of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs). It explicitly encouraged states to establish and strengthen such bodies in accordance with the "Paris Principles," which set standards for their independence and effectiveness. As a result, many countries created national commissions to monitor human rights and provide a domestic mechanism for protection and education.

247. (D) Abstract moral philosophy to codified, universally agreed-upon law.
The evolution of human rights reflects a transition from early philosophical debates about "natural rights" to the modern era of "international standard-setting." This shift has moved rights from the realm of abstract ideas into the world of concrete, codified, and universally agreed-upon international law. This process has made rights more enforceable and has provided a clear legal framework for holding states accountable.

248. (A) Universality
Universality is the foundational principle that human rights belong to everyone, everywhere, simply because they are human. This principle transcends all cultural, religious, and political differences. It asserts that there is a baseline of dignity and rights that must be respected for every individual, regardless of their nationality or any other status, providing the core moral justification for the international rights system.

249. (C) It neutralized the argument that rights criticism is unlawful intervention.
By asserting that human rights are a "legitimate concern" of the international community, the Vienna Declaration challenged the idea that a state's treatment of its own citizens is purely an internal matter. This principle has made it much harder for governments to hide behind the veil of sovereignty to avoid criticism for human rights abuses, thereby strengthening the global system of accountability.

250. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The evolution of human rights has not been a simple, linear process. Instead, it has been shaped by intense historical struggles, the resistance of colonized peoples, and ideological conflicts during the Cold War. The current international standards are the result of gradual consensus-building and the ongoing effort to define and protect human dignity in a diverse and often divided world, rather than a simultaneous global embrace.

251. (B) signing a charter of liberties
The historical case study highlights that a monarch, facing rebellion from prominent barons, was forced to negotiate and formally sign a charter of liberties. This document acted as a foundational mechanism designed to restrain arbitrary royal power. It specifically ensured that the sovereign could no longer imprison freemen without adhering to the lawful judgment of their peers.

252. (A) That even the sovereign is subject to the rule of law
Academic analysis identifies the signing of the medieval charter as a pivotal moment in the evolution of legal systems. By limiting absolute power, it effectively established the precedent that the sovereign must operate within the legal framework. This shift ensured that the ruler's authority was no longer absolute but remained secondary to the established rule of law.

NODIA

253. (C) The Magna Carta
The provided text explicitly mentions that the medieval development described, involving the limitation of royal power through a formal document, is reminiscent of the Magna Carta. This specific historical reference illustrates how the case study aligns with well-known constitutional milestones that institutionalized protections against arbitrary detainment and established early foundations for human rights within a legal system.

254. (D) ensuring no imprisonment without peers' judgment
The charter introduced critical protections for freemen by establishing that the state could not arbitrarily imprison individuals or seize their property. It required that any such actions be supported by the lawful judgment of the individual's peers. This requirement for due process was a key element in dismantling the monarch's ability to exercise power without legal justification.

255. (C) Divine right of kings
The medieval document represents a fundamental transformation in the theory of governance. It signified a clear shift away from the traditional concept of the divine right of kings, where monarchs claimed absolute authority from a higher power. Instead, the charter helped transition the state toward a system where basic legal rights and due process were formally recognized.

256. (B) Lockean philosophy
The drafting committee in the newly formed republic chose to base its relationship with the citizenry on Lockean philosophy. This specific intellectual framework provided the structural backbone for the state's foundational document. By adopting these seventeenth-century philosophical doctrines, the assembly integrated modern concepts of human rights into the core governance model to define the limits of state power.

257. (D) Life, liberty, and property
Under the Theory of Natural Rights integrated into the constitution, the assembly declared that certain rights are inherent and inalienable. These fundamental rights specifically include the right to life, the right to liberty, and the right to property. They are possessed by every individual merely by virtue of their existence, rather than being granted by any government authority.

258. (A) Protecting citizens' natural rights
The constitutional debate focused on the premise that the government's essential role is not to create or grant fundamental rights to its people. Instead, the state's primary function is to serve as a protective entity for pre-existing natural rights. This perspective ensures that the government exists specifically to safeguard the inherent liberties that individuals possess prior to statehood.

259. (C) Authority for citizens to alter government
The preamble of the drafted constitution establishes a conditional relationship between the state and its citizens. If the government fails to fulfill its protective duties or actively infringes upon natural rights, the citizens retain the legitimate authority to change or abolish the administration. This right to revolt ensures the government remains accountable to its foundational purpose of preserving liberty.

260. (A) Protecting citizens' pre-existing rights
Modern human rights movements emphasize a paradigm shift where state authority is not absolute but strictly conditional. In the case study, the legitimacy of the government depends entirely upon the preservation of the citizens' pre-existing natural rights. If these rights are not upheld, the state loses its mandate, as its authority is derived solely from the duty to protect.

261. (D) The French Revolution
Leaders of the anti-colonial movement described in the study explicitly adopted the core goals of the French Revolution to mobilize their followers. By utilizing the rhetoric of this historical European event, the movement sought to legitimize its struggle for independence. The revolutionary ideals provided a political doctrine that challenged the hierarchical structures imposed by the colonial power on the population.

262. (B) By imposing external, arbitrary rule upon the population
The anti-colonial movement's manifestos argued that the very nature of colonial subjugation was a

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

violation of the principle of liberty. This violation occurred because the colonial power imposed external and arbitrary rule over the indigenous people without their consent. The leaders framed their resistance as a necessary step to reclaim freedom from this unauthorized and oppressive foreign administration.

263. (C) Dismantling racially stratified systems
In the context of the anti-colonial struggle, the demand for equality was specifically intended to address and dismantle the racially and socially stratified systems established by imperial rule. By advocating for equal rights, the movement challenged the discriminatory hierarchies that favored the colonizers. This goal was essential for creating a society where indigenous populations were no longer legally subordinated.

264. (D) Fostering a collective national identity
The concept of fraternity served as a critical unifying mechanism for the anti-colonial movement. Leaders utilized this ideal to build solidarity among diverse indigenous populations who shared the same colonial experience. By fostering a collective national identity, they were able to present a united front against the imperial state, transforming local grievances into a cohesive national liberation campaign.

265. (A) International human rights campaign status
Framing the independence struggle through the tripartite goals of liberty, equality, and fraternity allowed the leaders to successfully legitimize their resistance globally. This strategy transformed what might have been viewed as a local rebellion into a broader human rights campaign for self-determination. It enabled the movement to gain international recognition and support by appealing to universal revolutionary and democratic ideals.

266. (B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
After achieving independence, the 'new' state's constituent assembly was profoundly influenced by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948. The drafters looked to this international document as a vital standard-setting tool during the creation of their own constitution. Its language and principles served as the primary foundation for the state's domestic approach to protecting fundamental rights.

267. (B) To align the newly sovereign nation with emerging global norms
The constitutional drafters deliberately incorporated UDHR principles into their domestic bill of rights to ensure their newly sovereign nation was aligned with emerging global norms. By adopting these international standards, the state sought to demonstrate its commitment to modern human rights concepts. This alignment helped the nation transition from colonial rule into a recognized member of the international community.

268. (A) To legitimize the new state internationally
Constitutional debates reveal that guaranteeing civil, political, economic, and social rights modeled on the 1948 declaration was a strategic choice. The primary objective was to legitimize the new state on the international stage. By enshrining these globally recognized protections, the new administration signaled its adherence to international legal standards, thereby facilitating its acceptance and integration into global diplomacy.

NODIA

269. (C) Enforceable domestic legal rights
The integration of UDHR principles fundamentally changed how human dignities were treated within the 'new' state. Previously denied under colonial administration, these dignities were transformed into legally enshrined and enforceable rights within the domestic legal system. This transition ensured that citizens had formal legal mechanisms to protect their freedoms, moving beyond mere theoretical aspirations toward actual constitutional obligations.

270. (D) Global goals and domestic obligations
The passage concludes that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights acted as a critical template for states emerging from decolonization. It effectively bridged the gap between global human rights aspirations and specific domestic constitutional obligations. By adopting these standards, the 'new' state translated international moral and legal goals into practical, local laws that governed the relationship between state and citizen.

271. (C) ICCPR and ICESCR
The member state evaluated by the international law tribunal recently ratified two core UN-sponsored conventions. These include the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These treaties represent the primary international legal framework for human rights, covering a wide spectrum of individual freedoms and collective social protections.

272. (B) Immediate legal action to guarantee freedoms
Under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the state is mandated to take immediate legal action. This requirement ensures that specific freedoms, such as speech, assembly, and the right to a fair trial, are guaranteed without delay. The tribunal emphasizes that these civil and political rights require direct and prompt enforcement through the state's domestic legal and judicial systems.

273. (D) Education, health, and living standards
The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) encompasses a specific set of rights mentioned in the passage. These include the right to education, the right to health, and the right to an adequate standard of living. These rights are distinct from civil liberties as they focus on the socio-economic well-being and development of the individual within society.

274. (A) Progressive realization based on maximum available resources
The implementation of obligations under the ICESCR is governed by the standard of progressive realization. This means the state is expected to improve the fulfillment of economic, social, and cultural rights over time. The speed and extent of this progress are determined by the maximum available resources at the state's disposal, recognizing the practical limitations of economic capacity.

275. (C) Dual nature of modern implementation
The case study highlights the complexities states face due to the bifurcated nature of modern human rights implementation. This dual framework requires balancing the immediate legal enforceability of civil and political rights against the programmatic, resource-dependent nature of socio-economic rights. Navigating these two distinct types of international obligations creates significant structural challenges for states seeking full compliance with core conventions.

276. (A) CEDAW and CRPD
The national legislative committee initiated a review specifically to align domestic laws with two specialized UN-sponsored conventions. These are the Convention on the Elimination of ALL Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). The focus is on addressing the unique needs and rights of these particular populations through targeted legislation.

277. (D) Dismantling political/economic barriers
To comply with CEDAW, the committee drafted legislation aimed at dismantling systemic barriers that hinder women's equal participation. This objective covers both the political and economic sectors, seeking to eradicate direct and indirect discrimination. The law focuses on creating structural changes that allow women to engage fully in society alongside men, ensuring their rights are protected through proactive state measures.

278. (B) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
The proposal for mandatory accessibility standards is directly inspired by the framework of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This convention provides the legal basis for ensuring that physical and digital environments are accessible to all individuals. By following CRPD mandates, the committee aims to eliminate obstacles that prevent persons with disabilities from participating in society.

279. (C) Exercising freedoms on an equal basis
According to the CRPD framework, the committee proposed inclusive education frameworks to guarantee that persons with disabilities can exercise their fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with others. This goal emphasizes equity in access to learning, ensuring that educational systems are designed to accommodate diverse needs. Such inclusivity is vital for the full realization of human rights for marginalized individuals.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

280. (D) Marginalized group vulnerabilities
By integrating the specialized mandates of CEDAW and CRPD, the state demonstrates its commitment to addressing the unique vulnerabilities and structural inequalities faced by specific marginalized populations. This approach moves beyond broad, universal human rights declarations. It focuses on the practical application of standards to protect those who are most at risk of exclusion and discrimination within the society.

281. (A) With the sovereign state itself
Academic advisors in the scenario emphasize that the primary responsibility for the protection of human rights lies with the sovereign state. This foundational principle of international law dictates that governments have the first duty to safeguard their own populations. International intervention is generally considered only after the state fails to meet this primary obligation through its domestic systems and actions.

282. (B) Failure of duty and violation perpetration
The responsibility to protect shifts to the international community when a sovereign state manifestly fails to uphold its duty to its population. In this specific case, the shift occurs because the state is not only failing to protect but is also the perpetrator of widespread atrocities. This failure legally and ethically triggers a subsidiary obligation for external actors to intervene.

283. (B) Absolute state sovereignty
The "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine represents a significant evolution in international law by challenging traditional notions of absolute state sovereignty. It establishes that sovereignty is not an unconditional right but is instead conditional upon a state's capacity and willingness to protect its people. This shift allows for international oversight and action when a government actively breaches its foundational duties.

284. (A) Sanctions and collective intervention
To halt the atrocities occurring within the state, the international diplomatic council debates a range of proportional measures. These options extend from diplomatic and economic sanctions to the possibility of collective intervention. The goal of these measures is to apply sufficient pressure or direct action to stop the violations and ensure the safety and basic rights of the civilian population.

285. (C) Intervention when states breach duties
The doctrine of the "Responsibility to Protect" establishes a subsidiary obligation for the international community. This obligation requires the global community to take action when a sovereign state actively breaches its foundational duty to safeguard basic human rights. This intervention serves as a necessary backup mechanism to ensure that civilian populations are protected even when their own government becomes a perpetrator.

286. (D) The Vienna Declaration on Human Rights
During the global diplomatic summit, the working group relies on the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights 1993 to resolve disagreements among delegates. This declaration provides the essential framework for reconciling different views on human rights enforcement. It serves as a modern touchstone for international law, guiding states toward a common understanding of their obligations in a diverse and complex world.

287. (C) Varying rights by national specificity
Delegates supporting cultural relativism argue that the implementation of human rights should not be uniform across the globe. Instead, they suggest that rights should vary according to national, religious, and cultural specificities. This perspective emphasizes the importance of local context, arguing that a one-size-fits-all approach to human rights might ignore the unique historical and social backgrounds of different nations.

288. (B) Universal, indivisible, and interrelated
Invoking the Vienna Declaration, the prevailing faction at the summit asserts that all human rights possess specific core characteristics. They are described as being universal, indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated. This means that rights cannot be ranked or separated, and they apply to every individual globally, regardless of the political, economic, or cultural systems of the state in which they live.

NODIA

correct.

53. Which sociological concept best explains why street children often form their own subcultures?
(A) The impact of excessive affluence.
(B) Experiences in strict formal education.
(C) Marginalization and survival necessity
(D) Over-socialization by protective parents.

54. Identify the incorrect statement about child rights.
(A) The UNCRC is a legally binding international agreement.
(B) Children below 18 are considered adults in international humanitarian law.
(C) Child rights include the right to survival, development, protection, and participation.
(D) Child labor laws attempt to protect children from economic exploitation.

55. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Child Rights Concepts)
P. Right to Survival
Q. Right to Development
R. Right to Protection
S. Right to Participation
List II: (Explanations)
1. Access to education and play
2. Freedom from abuse and exploitation
3. Right to express opinions in matters affecting them
4. Adequate living standards, health, and nutrition
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. Which of the following best defines "Social Conflict"?
(A) Struggle over values and claims to status, power, or resources.
(B) The absolute absence of any differing opinions within society.
(C) The peaceful negotiation and signing of international treaties.
(D) The natural biological competition between diverse animal species.

57. Identify the correct statement regarding social issues.
(A) Communalism - The process of unifying diverse religious groups.
(B) Casteism - Elimination of social hierarchies
(C) Social Harmony - Equitable coexistence and mutual respect.
(D) Regionalism - Complete global integration

58. What is the primary cause of communal conflicts in a diverse society?
(A) Politicization of religious identities and resource competition.
(B) Ensuring universal access to institutions of higher education.
(C) The equal distribution of national wealth among all citizens.
(D) A strict adherence to the principles of the scientific method.

59. Read the following statements about Social Harmony:
1. It implies the absence of any social diversity.
2. It requires tolerance and mutual respect.
3. It can be disrupted by structural inequalities.
4. It is promoted through inclusive social policies.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

60. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Social problems like unemployment can escalate into communal conflicts.
Reason (R): Economic frustration often leads to scapegoating of minority communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for promoting social harmony?
(A) Inter-community dialogue
(B) Equitable resource distribution
(C) Secular education

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

of the commission's proceedings and the broader regional human rights framework it oversees.

298. (B) Regional context/diverse backgrounds
According to the evaluation report, the realization of universal human rights must be considered within the specific regional context. This involves bearing in mind the different political, economic, legal, and historical backgrounds of the member states. This contextual approach allows for the interpretation of rights in a way that aligns with the diverse realities of the nations participating in the commission.

299. (B) It provides states with a justification to limit rights enforcement
Critics within the commission express concern that contextualizing human rights based on regional specificities can be problematic. They argue that such an approach provides states with a convenient justification to limit the enforcement of fundamental rights. From their perspective, emphasizing local backgrounds may undermine the universal nature of these protections, allowing governments to bypass their international human rights obligations.

300. (A) State sovereignty
The case study illustrates the complex dynamics between institutionalizing human rights standards and maintaining a strong adherence to state sovereignty. This relationship is particularly evident in the ASEAN framework, where the promotion of rights must coexist with the principle of non-interference. Balancing these two elements remains a significant challenge for regional standard-setting in Southeast Asia's diverse and complex environment.

NODIA

289. (D) The significance of national and regional particularities
The drafted resolution notes that while asserting the duty of states to protect human rights, the significance of national and regional particularities must be borne in mind. This clause recognizes cultural diversity without undermining the universal nature of rights. It acknowledges that while the goal is universal protection, the specific methods of implementation may reflect the unique backgrounds of different regions.

290. (A) The universality of human rights
The Vienna Declaration's primary contribution, as highlighted in the passage, was the reaffirmation of the universality of human rights against relativistic challenges. It solidified an international consensus that protecting these rights is a legitimate concern for the entire global community. By doing so, it established that the promotion of freedoms transcends national boundaries and is not subject to political whims.

291. (C) The Helsinki Declaration
The historical study of the regional security conference focuses on an agreement modeled on the Helsinki Declaration. This framework was used to integrate human rights principles into a broader treaty aimed at reducing geopolitical tensions. It showcases how diplomatic protocols from the Cold War era successfully linked international security with the domestic treatment of citizens to foster greater global stability.

292. (A) Linking integrity with human rights
The comprehensive agreement structured its diplomatic approach by creating an explicit link between territorial integrity and the respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms. This connection meant that peaceful dispute settlement and sovereign security were tied to how states treated their populations. This strategic linkage ensured that human rights became a central component of regional peace and cooperation negotiations.

293. (D) Essential for peace and security
Participating states in the conference agreed that protecting human rights was not merely an internal domestic issue for each nation to handle alone. Instead, they recognized that the respect for fundamental freedoms was an essential component of international peace, security, and cooperation. This consensus shifted human rights from a private state matter to a legitimate topic of international diplomatic concern.

294. (B) Dissidents in authoritarian states
Dissident groups within authoritarian states utilized the newly agreed-upon international commitments from the Helsinki framework to hold their governments accountable. These individuals monitored their leaders' compliance with human rights standards and demanded domestic reforms. The international agreement provided these groups with a legitimate platform and the necessary leverage to advocate for civil liberties within their own oppressive political systems.

295. (C) Platform for liberty and accountability
During a period of intense ideological conflict, the Helsinki Declaration framework served as a strategic platform for advocating civil liberties and fostering state accountability. By formally linking security protocols with human rights, it created a legitimate international space for monitoring government behavior. This mechanism was crucial for supporting dissident voices and bridging the divide between opposing political and ideological alliances.

296. (D) The ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights
The regional intergovernmental commission in Southeast Asia uses the ASEAN Declaration on Human Rights as the primary guide for evaluating its human rights mechanisms. This document outlines the specific standards and principles that member states have agreed upon. It serves as the foundational text for institutionalizing human rights within the region's unique geopolitical environment and diverse cultural and political landscapes.

297. (A) Non-interference in internal affairs
Member states emphasize the necessity of balancing human rights promotion with the foundational principle of non-interference in internal affairs. This concept of sovereign independence is a cornerstone of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia. The tension between protecting individual rights and respecting state sovereignty is a defining feature

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

8. Which of the following is an example of a negative consequence of rigid social structures?
(A) Perpetuation of institutional discrimination
(B) Predictability of human behaviour
(C) Facilitation of organized social life
(D) Establishment of clear role expectations

9. Identify the correct pair regarding elements of social structure.
(A) Status - The dynamic and active aspect of a social role.
(B) Role - The specific social position that an individual holds.
(C) Social Institutions - Organized patterns of rule-governed behaviour.
(D) Social Groups - Large, unorganized gatherings of disparate individuals.

10. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Socialization plays a crucial role in the realization of human rights.
Reason (R): Individuals who internalize values of equality and empathy are more likely to respect the rights of others.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. Which factor acts as the primary agency for the transmission of human values in early childhood?
(A) Mass media
(B) Legal systems
(C) Corporate organizations
(D) Family

12. Identify the incorrect pair of sociological concepts.
(A) Ascribed status - Assigned at birth
(B) Resocialization - Learning basic language skills
(C) Achieved status - Gained through personal effort
(D) Role conflict - Incompatible demands from different roles

13. How does modernization generally affect traditional social structures?
(A) It permanently reinforces traditional caste hierarchies.
(B) It isolates societies from global economic trends.
(C) It promotes rational-legal authority over traditional authority.
(D) It completely eliminates all forms of religion.

14. Read the following statements regarding the impact of science and technology:
1. It accelerates globalization.
2. It completely eradicates structural inequalities.
3. It can lead to the dehumanization of labour.
4. It shifts societies from agrarian to industrial.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

15. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Modernization
Q. Globalization
R. Dehumanization
S. Social Stratification
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Depriving people of positive human qualities
2. Global interconnectedness
3. Structural division of society into layers
4. Shift towards industrial and rational societies
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

16. In the context of technology, what does "dehumanization" primarily refer to?
(A) Enhancing human cognitive capabilities
(B) Reducing workers to mere appendages of machines
(C) Developing artificial intelligence for healthcare
(D) Increasing global cultural exchange

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

17. Which of the following is NOT an outcome of globalization?
(A) Increasing cultural homogenization across various global regions.
(B) Strengthening isolated and self-sufficient local economies.
(C) The emergence and rise of massive multinational corporations.
(D) Developing enhanced and expansive global communication networks.

18. A company replaces its workers with automated systems without providing alternative livelihood options. This scenario primarily illustrates which of the following?
(A) Dehumanization through technology.
(B) Sociological concept of cultural lag.
(C) Involuntary individual resocialization.
(D) Outcome of positive modernization.

19. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Science and technology have inherently resolved all human rights violations.
Statement II: Technological advancement can simultaneously create new tools for surveillance and human rights abuses.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

20. Read the following statements on Modernization:
1. It involves industrialization.
2. It requires the complete abandonment of cultural heritage.
3. It includes urbanization.
4. It promotes scientific temper.

Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

21. Which concept describes the global spread of standardized cultural products, often undermining local traditions?
(A) Glocalization of products
(B) Cultural relativism
(C) Cultural homogenization
(D) Xenocentrism of culture

22. Identify the incorrect statement about technology's impact on society.
(A) Technology alters social relations.
(B) Technology has equalized wealth distribution globally.
(C) Technology can lead to structural unemployment.
(D) Technology influences cultural norms.

23. Identify the correct pair regarding globalization processes.
(A) Economic globalization - Spread of global media
(B) Cultural globalization - Reduction of international trade
(C) Ecological globalization - Creation of local self-help groups
(D) Political globalization - Formation of transnational institutions

24. What is the most appropriate definition of social stratification?
(A) The institutionalized inequality in society based on a hierarchy.
(B) A random distribution of wealth in society.
(C) The biological differences between distinct races.
(D) The equal sharing of resources among all ethnic groups.

25. Consider the following statements about Social Stratification:
1. It is a universal phenomenon.
2. It is purely biological.
3. It involves unequal distribution of resources.
4. It is socially constructed.
5. It shapes life chances.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

26. Which of the following best exemplifies racial prejudice?

NODIA

(A) Preconceived negative attitudes toward individuals based on their race.
(B) An institutional policy that charges equal taxes for all.
(C) Scientific study of genetic variations among human populations.
(D) Enacting laws to protect ethnic minorities.

27. A qualified individual is denied a housing lease explicitly because of their ethnic minority background. This is a clear case of:
(A) Stereotyping
(B) Prejudice
(C) Assimilation
(D) Discrimination

28. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the caste system.
(A) It is primarily an ascribed status system.
(B) It promotes high social mobility.
(C) It is historically rooted in religious texts in India.
(D) It enforces endogamy.

29. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Prejudice is a behavior, while discrimination is an attitude.
Statement II: Prejudice can exist without discrimination.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

30. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The human rights of ethnic minorities are often more vulnerable to violation than those of the majority.
Reason (R): Ethnic minorities frequently lack proportional political representation and social power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. Which term describes the process by which a weaker section absorbs the cultural traits of the dominant group?
(A) Assimilation
(B) Segregation
(C) Pluralism
(D) Stratification

32. Identify the correct statement regarding weaker sections in India.
(A) They enjoy disproportionately high levels of economic wealth.
(B) The Constitution provides specific affirmative actions.
(C) They are exclusively defined by their gender.
(D) They face no systemic barriers in modern society.

33. The concept of "intersectionality" is best used to explain:
(A) The framework describing how all fundamental human rights intersect in international law.
(B) The overlapping of social categories like race, class, and gender creating systemic discrimination.
(C) The specific sociological point where traditional values and modern societal structures meet.
(D) The physical intersection of rural, suburban, and urban geographical and political boundaries.

34. Which of the following is NOT a human rights issue typically faced by ethnic minorities?
(A) Overrepresentation in political leadership.
(B) The practice of forced cultural assimilation.
(C) The systematic suppression of cultural norms.
(D) The provision of unequal access to justice.

35. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Endogamy
Q. Exogamy
R. Prejudice
S. Discrimination

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

List II: (Descriptions)
1. Unjust treatment based on group membership
2. Marriage within one's own social group
3. Marriage outside one's social group
4. Preconceived opinion not based on reason

(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

36. What is the fundamental cause of structural discrimination against weaker sections?
(A) Occurrence of random biological or genetic mutations.
(B) Individual life choices made by the marginalized groups.
(C) Institutionalized imbalances in power and resources.
(D) The lack of access to advanced modern technology.

37. Identify the incorrect pair related to social stratification.
(A) Caste - Closed system
(B) Class - Open system
(C) Slavery - Open system
(D) Estate - Feudal system

38. The practice of untouchability is an extreme manifestation of which sociological concept?
(A) The application of sociological cultural relativism.
(B) Social stratification and caste discrimination.
(C) Policies related to systemic positive discrimination.
(D) Globalization

39. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Gender discrimination is biologically determined.
Statement II: Gender roles are socially constructed and vary across cultures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

40. Read the following statements regarding domestic violence:
1. It is purely a private family matter.
2. It includes physical, emotional, and economic abuse.
3. It is a violation of human rights.
4. It affects only women from lower economic strata.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

41. Which of the following represents the most appropriate definition of gender-sensitive laws?
(A) Legal frameworks that are designed to exclusively punish male offenders.
(B) Laws that aim to eliminate all mentions of gender from formal legal language.
(C) Laws addressing specific vulnerabilities and historical disadvantages of particular genders.
(D) Legislative acts that enforce traditional gender roles within the family unit.

42. Identify the correct statement about the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
(A) It recognizes a woman's right to reside in the shared household.
(B) It applies only to married women.
(C) It only addresses physical abuse.
(D) It treats domestic violence as a non-cognizable offence in all situations.

43. Which of the following is NOT categorized as an offence against women?
(A) Female foeticide
(B) Dowry harassment
(C) Acid attacks
(D) Universal adult suffrage

44. A female employee is paid less than her male counterpart for performing the exact same duties. This is a violation of which principle?
(A) Freedom of Expression
(B) Equal Pay for Equal Work
(C) Right to Privacy
(D) Principle of Subsidiarity

NODIA

45. Consider the following statements about offenses against women:
1. Trafficking is an international crime often targeting women.
2. Honor killings are rooted in patriarchal social structures.
3. Workplace harassment is legally ignored in modern societies.
4. Cyberstalking is a modern form of gender-based violence.
5. Female infanticide skews the demographic sex ratio.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 5

46. Identify the incorrect pair regarding gender issues.
(A) Sexism - Equal valuation of all genders
(B) Glass ceiling - Invisible barrier to female advancement
(C) Matriarchy - Society ruled by women
(D) Patriarchy - System of male dominance

47. What is the primary focus of the Vishaka Guidelines?
(A) Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace
(B) Incidences of dowry-related deaths.
(C) Provision of maternal health care.
(D) Promotion of education for the girl child.

48. Arrange the following legal milestones in India in chronological order:
1. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
2. Dowry Prohibition Act
3. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act
4. Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (Nirbhaya Act)

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

49. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The gender pay gap is a manifestation of institutional sexism.
Reason (R): Institutional sexism embeds discriminatory practices into the operational frameworks of organizations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

50. Which of the following is the best description of "Child Abuse"?
(A) Acts of commission or omission endangering a child's health and development.
(B) The act of strictly defining academic rules and expectations for a child.
(C) The decision by parents to enroll a child in a formal boarding school.
(D) Allowing a child to participate in age-appropriate shared household chores.

51. Identify the correct statement regarding Child Labour.
(A) Child labour contributes positively to a country's long-term economic growth.
(B) The ILO completely permits child labour in hazardous industries.
(C) Poverty is universally recognized as the primary cause of child labour.
(D) Child labour enhances a child's educational outcomes.

52. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Street children are highly vulnerable to human trafficking and substance abuse.
Statement II: Street children always have access to state-sponsored social security nets.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 03

Society, Economy, Polity, Religion and Culture: Their Inter-Relationship

1. Which of the following best defines the impact of social structure on human behaviour?
(A) It primarily dictates inherited biological traits in individuals.
(B) It shapes predictable interaction patterns and societal norms.
(C) It assigns roles arbitrarily without regard for cultural values.
(D) It effectively eliminates all forms of individual free will.

2. Identify the correct statement regarding socialization.
(A) Socialization is the process of internalizing the norms and ideologies of society.
(B) Socialization occurs as a finite process that ceases after late adolescence.
(C) Primary socialization takes place almost exclusively within the peer group setting.
(D) Secondary socialization acts to replace basic biological drives completely.

3. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Human values are innate and remain entirely unaffected by social structures.
Statement II: Human rights are universally recognized but their enforcement relies heavily on social and political structures.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

4. Which of the following is a fundamental duty under the Indian Constitution related to social harmony?
(A) To strictly enforce traditional caste boundaries and divisions.
(B) To accumulate wealth for the promotion of personal human rights.
(C) To enforce the absolute equality of income across all citizens.
(D) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.

NODIA

5. Arrange the following stages of socialization in chronological order of a human's life:
1. Occupational socialization
2. Primary socialization in the family
3. Anticipatory socialization in adolescence
4. Resocialization in a new environment

Which of the following is the correct chronological order?
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

6. Identify the incorrect statement concerning human rights and duties.
(A) The fulfillment of duties ensures the protection of others' rights.
(B) Rights and duties are entirely mutually exclusive concepts.
(C) Human rights are considered inherent to all human beings.
(D) Social structures often influence the practical enjoyment of human rights.

7. What is the most appropriate description of anticipatory socialization?
(A) Unlearning previously accepted norms.
(B) Socialization that occurs in total institutions.
(C) Biological maturation independent of society.
(D) Learning norms of a group one wishes to join.

(D) Promoting xenophobia

62. A government implements a policy to ensure fair representation of all religious groups in public employment. This policy primarily aims to reduce:
(A) Communal tensions
(B) Globalization
(C) Scientific advancement
(D) Urbanization

63. Identify the incorrect statement regarding rural poverty.
(A) It is solely caused by the personal laziness of the rural population.
(B) It is often linked to landlessness.
(C) Lack of access to modern credit facilities exacerbates it.
(D) Agriculture-dependent populations are highly vulnerable to it.

64. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Disguised unemployment is a common feature of the rural agricultural sector.
Statement II: Disguised unemployment means that more people are engaged in a job than actually required.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

65. Consider the following statements about Bonded Labour:
1. It is characterized by a creditor-debtor relationship.
2. It has been legally abolished in India.
3. It allows workers complete freedom of movement.
4. It is often a result of extreme rural poverty.
5. It is a modern form of slavery.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

66. Identify the best definition of "Modern Forms of Slavery".
(A) Exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave due to coercion.
(B) The legal ownership of a person as a piece of property.
(C) Low-paying corporate employment involving long working hours.
(D) Voluntary migration intended for better economic opportunities.

67. Which of the following is an example of a modern form of slavery?
(A) Freelance consulting
(B) Unionized factory work
(C) Human trafficking for forced labour
(D) Minimum-wage agricultural labour

68. A poor farmer takes a loan from a local landlord. Unable to repay, the farmer is forced to work on the landlord's land for years without wages. This is an example of:
(A) Contract Labour
(B) Seasonal Unemployment
(C) Disguised Unemployment
(D) Bonded Labour

69. Identify the incorrect pair related to unemployment.
(A) Frictional unemployment - Time lag between jobs
(B) Structural unemployment - Mismatch of skills and job requirements
(C) Cyclical unemployment - Unemployment due to personal choice
(D) Seasonal unemployment - Linked to agricultural cycles

70. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural poverty often drives rural-to-urban migration.
Reason (R): Urban areas offer better basic civil amenities and employment opportunities compared to rural areas.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

106. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sociological Terms)
P. Cultural Lag
Q. Ethnocentrism
R. Cultural Relativism
S. Xenocentrism
List II: (Meanings)
1. Judging another culture by the standards of one's own
2. Preference for the products or ideas of a different culture
3. Material culture changes faster than non-material culture
4. Understanding a culture on its own terms
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

107. What is a primary negative psychological impact of dehumanization in modern bureaucratic systems?
(A) Increased empathy
(B) Enhanced creativity
(C) Cultural assimilation
(D) Alienation

108. Identify the correct pair regarding technology and society.
(A) Digital Divide - Equal access to technology for all
(B) E-governance - Use of technology to enhance government services
(C) Cyberbullying - Positive social interaction online
(D) Automation - Increase in manual labour jobs

109. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization has led to the dilution of state sovereignty to some extent.
Reason (R): International organizations and multinational corporations wield significant influence over national policies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

110. Which is NOT an element of social stratification?
(A) Biological determinism
(B) Differentiation
(C) Ranking
(D) Evaluation

111. A society assigns occupations strictly based on birth and strictly prohibits inter-marriage between occupational groups. This society practices:
(A) Caste system
(B) Open class stratification
(C) Estate system
(D) Meritocracy

112. Identify the incorrect statement about racial prejudice.
(A) It is an acquired attitude.
(B) It relies heavily on stereotyping.
(C) It is scientifically justified by genetic evidence.
(D) It can lead to discriminatory behavior.

113. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Affirmative action aims to correct historical disadvantages faced by weaker sections.
Statement II: Affirmative action is considered a form of positive discrimination.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

114. Read the following regarding Ethnic Minorities:
1. They share a distinct cultural or linguistic identity.
2. They always hold the majority of political power.
3. They are often targets of discrimination.
4. The UN Declaration on Minorities protects their rights.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3

NODIA

(A) Lack of social security, isolation, and elder abuse
(B) Denial of primary education
(C) Forced conscription into the military
(D) Over-representation in the workforce

80. Consider the following statements about Migrant Workers:
1. They are immune to economic exploitation.
2. They often face language and cultural barriers.
3. They are crucial to the economies of both host and home countries.
4. They frequently suffer from poor working conditions.

Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

81. Under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, how many types of disabilities are recognized?
(A) 7
(B) 21
(C) 14
(D) 25

82. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
(A) It explicitly denies the right to barrier-free elections.
(B) It provides for reservations in higher education.
(C) It promotes accessibility in public buildings.
(D) It recognizes acid attack victims under the disability categories.

83. If a development project forces a tribal community to leave their ancestral forest without adequate compensation or resettlement, this is a direct violation of the rights of:
(A) Economically active migrant workers.
(B) Socially isolated aged persons.
(C) Displaced Persons and Indigenous People
(D) International political refugees.

84. Which concept describes the involuntary movement of people within their own country due to conflict or development projects?
(A) International Migration
(B) Emigration
(C) Repatriation
(D) Internal Displacement

85. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of refugee law.
Reason (R): It prevents states from returning refugees to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. Which of the following best defines "Religious Fundamentalism"?
(A) The implementation of a strictly secular approach to governance.
(B) Strict adherence to theological doctrines with intolerance of other views.
(C) The formal scientific study of historical and religious texts.
(D) The institutional promotion of active interfaith dialogue.

87. Identify the correct statement regarding Terrorism.
(A) A phenomenon treated solely as a domestic issue without international links.
(B) An activity that significantly enhances democratic institutions and rights.
(C) An activity that significantly enhances democratic institutions and rights.
(D) The use of violence and intimidation to pursue ideological aims.

88. Arrange the following stages of human trafficking in chronological order:
1. Exploitation (forced labour/sex work)
2. Recruitment (deception/coercion)
3. Transportation (movement of the victim)

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3

NODIA

(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

89. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Underdevelopment is solely a result of lack of natural resources.
Statement II: Underdevelopment can lead to human rights challenges such as lack of access to health and education.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

90. Which of the following is NOT classified as an International Crime under the Rome Statute?
(A) Copyright infringement
(B) Crimes against humanity
(C) Genocide
(D) War crimes

91. The rise of religious fundamentalism in a region often leads directly to:
(A) A marked increase in scientific temper across the region.
(B) The enhancement of globalized economic opportunities.
(C) The systematic eradication of all local poverty levels.
(D) Suppression of minority rights and social polarization.

92. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights challenges.
(A) Human Trafficking - Modern-day slavery
(B) Underdevelopment - Guarantee of equitable resource distribution
(C) Terrorism - Threat to the right to life
(D) Religious Fundamentalism - Threat to freedom of expression

93. What is the main driver of human trafficking?
(A) Philanthropic desires to help migrants
(B) Strict enforcement of international borders
(C) Demand for cheap labour and commercial sex
(D) Universal basic income

94. Consider the following statements about Underdevelopment and Human Rights:
1. Underdevelopment restricts the capacity of a state to guarantee socioeconomic rights.
2. Structural adjustment programs always improve human rights immediately.
3. Poverty creates vulnerability to human trafficking.
4. Access to clean water is compromised in underdeveloped regions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

95. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Terms)
P. Terrorism
Q. Underdevelopment
R. Human Trafficking
S. Religious Fundamentalism
List II: (Impact on Human Rights)
1. Violates autonomy and treats humans as commodities
2. Denies access to basic socio-economic rights
3. Causes mass casualties and fear, violating the right to life
4. Imposes rigid dogmas, suppressing freedom of thought
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

96. What is the most profound societal impact of terrorism besides physical casualties?
(A) Economic boom in security sectors
(B) Creation of a climate of fear and erosion of civil liberties
(C) Immediate resolution of political disputes
(D) Unification of global religious sects

97. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization has facilitated transnational organized crimes like human trafficking.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Reason (R): Increased ease of cross-border movement and global communication networks are exploited by criminal syndicates.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

98. Which core human right is explicitly violated by human trafficking?
(A) Freedom from slavery and forced labour
(B) The fundamental right to vote in elections.
(C) The legal right to form organized trade unions.
(D) The complex right to personal intellectual property.

99. Identify the correct statement regarding International Crimes.
(A) They are prosecuted exclusively by domestic municipal courts.
(B) They include minor trade disputes between nations.
(C) The International Criminal Court (ICC) has jurisdiction over genocide and war crimes.
(D) State sovereignty provides absolute immunity against prosecution for international crimes.

100. Consider the following statements regarding the role of socialization:
1. It forms the foundation of individual personality.
2. It transmits culture across generations.
3. It plays no role in understanding human duties.
4. It helps in internalizing societal values.
5. It is an ongoing process throughout life.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

101. Which term describes the process of learning new norms and values when joining a drastically different environment (e.g., prison or military)?
(A) Primary socialization
(B) Anticipatory socialization
(C) Resocialization
(D) Developmental socialization

102. Identify the incorrect statement regarding human values.
(A) They serve as guiding principles in life.
(B) They are strictly uniform across all global cultures.
(C) They influence ethical behavior.
(D) They are shaped significantly by socialization.

103. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Social structure provides a framework that organizes human behaviour.
Statement II: Human behaviour is entirely random and unaffected by social roles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

NODIA

104. Which of the following best represents the relationship between rights and duties?
(A) They are two sides of the same coin; one's right is another's duty.
(B) They are mutually exclusive.
(C) Duties are for citizens; rights are for non-citizens.
(D) Rights are legally binding, while duties are merely suggestions.

105. Consider the following impacts of modernization:
1. Shift from religious to secular ideologies.
2. Increased urbanization.
3. Decline in the importance of scientific rationality.
4. Transformation of traditional family structures.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

123. Which legal framework specifically deals with children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection in India?
(A) The Right to Education Act
(B) The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act
(C) The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act
(D) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act

124. What is the fundamental cause of social and communal conflicts?
(A) Total consensus on social values
(B) Real or perceived incompatibility of goals and interests between groups
(C) Abundance of resources
(D) Complete assimilation of minorities

125. Read the following statements about Social Harmony:
1. It is a dynamic state of peaceful coexistence.
2. It is threatened by hate speech and prejudice.
3. It requires the suppression of minority cultures.
4. It is fostered by inclusive governance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

126. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Conflict Causes)
P. Economic
Q. Political
R. Religious
S. Ethnic
List II: (Examples)
1. Dispute over sacred sites
2. Competition for scarce jobs
3. Struggle for regional autonomy
4. Discrimination based on linguistic identity
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

127. Identify the correct pair regarding conflict resolution.
(A) Mediation - Intervention by a neutral third party to facilitate agreement
(B) Arbitration - Use of physical force to end conflict
(C) Negotiation - Complete surrender by one party
(D) Segregation - Peaceful dialogue between groups

128. Arrange the progression of social conflict in a chronological sequence:
1. Escalation of tension
2. Latent conflict (underlying tensions)
3. Open conflict (clashes)
4. Post-conflict resolution

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

129. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rural poverty is heavily influenced by the nature of land distribution.
Reason (R): Landless agricultural labourers form the poorest segment of rural society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

130. Which is NOT a characteristic of rural unemployment in India?
(A) High demand for IT professionals
(B) High prevalence of disguised unemployment
(C) Seasonal nature of work
(D) Underemployment

131. A worker is forced to surrender their passport to an employer and works 14-hour days without

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

115. What is the core objective of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)?
(A) To enforce female superiority
(B) To restrict women's participation in the military
(C) To eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, social, and cultural fields
(D) To regulate marriage ages globally

116. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Gender Concepts)
P. Gender Role
Q. Gender Identity
R. Gender Stereotype
S. Gender Equity
List II: (Definitions)
1. Fairness of treatment for women and men
2. Internal sense of being male, female, or other
3. Societal expectations of behavior based on sex
4. Oversimplified generalizations about gender attributes
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

117. Identify the correct pair regarding offences against women.
(A) Female foeticide - Killing a female infant after birth
(B) Stalking - Physical assault in a domestic setting
(C) Dowry death - Death of a woman caused by burns or bodily injury under suspicious circumstances within 7 years of marriage
(D) Voyeurism - Demanding property from the bride's family

118. Which of the following is an example of gender-sensitive legislation in India?
(A) The Indian Contract Act
(B) The Maternity Benefit Act
(C) The Negotiable Instruments Act
(D) The Transfer of Property Act

119. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Domestic violence is widely underreported.
Reason (R): Social stigma, financial dependency, and fear of retaliation deter victims from seeking help.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

120. Consider the following concerning Child Labour:
1. It deprives children of their childhood.
2. It is purely a consequence of lack of schools.
3. It is detrimental to physical and mental development.
4. Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits it in factories.
5. It perpetuates the cycle of poverty.
Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

121. Identify the incorrect statement about child abuse.
(A) Neglect is a recognized form of child abuse.
(B) Emotional abuse can have long-lasting psychological impacts.
(C) It only involves physical violence.
(D) The perpetrator is often someone known to the child.

122. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Street children are defined strictly as children who have no family whatsoever.
Statement II: Street children include those who live on the streets but maintain some family contact, as well as those totally abandoned.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.

explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

71. Which phenomenon best describes the transfer of rural poverty to urban areas?
(A) Slum proliferation
(B) Gentrification
(C) Urban planning
(D) Counter-urbanization

72. Identify the correct statement regarding urban slums.
(A) They are characterized by adequate civil amenities.
(B) They emerge due to a lack of affordable housing for the urban poor.
(C) They emerge due to a lack of affordable housing for the urban poor.
(D) They are intentionally created by governments to house elites.

73. What is the most critical lack of basic civil amenities faced by urban slum dwellers?
(A) Consistent access to imported luxury goods.
(B) Access to high-speed broadband internet services.
(C) Access to clean drinking water and sanitation
(D) Proximity to functional international airports.

74. Read the following statements about Sex Workers:
1. They often face extreme social stigma.
2. They are highly vulnerable to human rights violations.
3. They universally enjoy comprehensive legal protection worldwide.
4. They frequently lack access to standard healthcare services.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

75. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Poverty Concepts)
P. Absolute Poverty
Q. Relative Poverty
R. Urban Poverty
S. Rural Poverty
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Lack of minimum resources for basic survival
2. Feeling poor compared to others in society
3. Manifests often in overcrowded slums
4. Characterized by agricultural distress
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

76. Which of the following is NOT a right guaranteed to refugees under international law?
(A) Protection from refoulement
(B) Automatic citizenship of the host country upon arrival
(C) Right to basic education
(D) Freedom of movement within the host territory (subject to regulations)

77. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Indigenous peoples have a recognized right to self-determination.
Statement II: Indigenous rights include the protection of their traditional lands and cultural heritage.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

78. Identify the correct pair regarding vulnerable groups.
(A) Refugees - Fleeing due to well-founded fear of persecution
(B) Migrant Workers - Fleeing entirely due to natural disasters
(C) Displaced Persons - Always cross international borders
(D) Indigenous People - Recent immigrants to a territory

79. What is the primary human rights concern for aged persons?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

pay to cover a "recruitment debt." This situation is best described as:
(A) Free market labour
(B) Frictional unemployment
(C) Debt bondage
(D) Structural unemployment

132. Identify the incorrect statement regarding modern slavery.
(A) It includes forced marriage.
(B) It exists in domestic work, construction, and agriculture.
(C) It is a severe violation of human rights.
(D) It has been entirely eliminated worldwide.

133. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Bonded labour is a system where a person's labour is demanded as a means of repayment for a loan.
Statement II: The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act was passed in India in 1976.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

134. Which phenomenon primarily causes the rapid expansion of urban slums?
(A) High mortality rates in cities
(B) Unplanned urbanization and massive rural-to-urban migration
(C) Strict zoning laws enforcing large plots
(D) Decrease in urban birth rates

135. Consider the following regarding Urban Poverty:
1. Characterized by overcrowding.
2. Residents have secure land tenure.
3. High vulnerability to infectious diseases.
4. Dependence on informal sector employment.

Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

136. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Urban Issues)
P. Slums
Q. Informal Sector
R. Gentrification
S. Civic Amenities
List II: (Descriptions)
1. Essential services like water, sanitation, electricity
2. Unregulated economic activity without social security
3. Informal settlements with substandard housing
4. Displacement of poor residents by wealthier influx
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

137. Identify the correct statement regarding sex workers' human rights.
(A) International human rights mechanisms argue they should be denied basic health care.
(B) They are exempt from human trafficking laws.
(C) They are frequently subjected to police brutality and lack of legal recourse.
(D) They enjoy high social status in urban areas.

138. Which of the following lacks in urban slums, severely impacting public health?
(A) Basic civil amenities like sanitation and clean water
(B) Density of population
(C) Access to informal jobs
(D) Cultural diversity

139. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Women and children in urban slums are highly susceptible to violence.
Reason (R): Overcrowded living conditions and lack of secure housing compromise privacy and safety.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

NODIA

(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

140. Which legal instrument primarily defines the rights of Refugees?
(A) The Geneva Conventions of 1949
(B) The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol
(C) The Paris Agreement
(D) The Rome Statute

141. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Indigenous People.
(A) They have historical continuity with pre-invasion societies.
(B) They are strongly linked to their surrounding natural resources.
(C) They universally welcome rapid industrialization on their lands.
(D) The ILO Convention 169 concerns Indigenous and Tribal Peoples.

142. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Aged persons have the right to a life of dignity and security.
Statement II: The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 provides a legal mechanism for their protection in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

143. Consider the following regarding the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016:
1. It replaced the PwD Act of 1995.
2. It increases the quota for disability reservation in government jobs from 3% to 4%.
3. It recognizes dwarfism as a disability.
4. It ignores intellectual disabilities.
5. It mandates accessibility in public infrastructure.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

144. If a migrant worker is denied emergency medical care in the host state due to lacking local identity documents, which human right is primarily violated?
(A) Right to freedom of religion
(B) Right to life and health
(C) Right to form associations
(D) Right to education

145. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Groups)
P. Displaced Persons
Q. Migrant Workers
R. Aged Persons
S. Persons with Disabilities
List II: (Key Vulnerability)
1. Loss of land, livelihood, and community networks
2. Lack of accessibility and societal barriers
3. Exploitation by employers and lack of social security
4. Health decline and social isolation
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

146. Identify the correct pair regarding vulnerable groups.
(A) Stateless Persons - Not recognized as a citizen by any country
(B) Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) - Cross international borders
(C) Refugees - Remain within their home country
(D) Economic Migrants - Fleeing political persecution

147. Which is a key feature of religious fundamentalism?
(A) Encouragement of secular public policies
(B) Promotion of LGBTQ+ rights
(C) Belief in the absolute and literal truth of sacred texts
(D) Support for separation of church and state

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

148. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Terrorism fundamentally threatens the enjoyment of human rights.
Reason (R): It aims to destroy the democratic institutions and rule of law that protect human rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

149. Identify the incorrect statement about underdevelopment.
(A) It involves lack of access to quality education and healthcare.
(B) It can lead to political instability.
(C) It is purely an economic concept with no social implications.
(D) It is characterized by low human development indices.

150. Read the following statements regarding International Crimes:
1. Genocide involves intent to destroy a national, ethnical, racial or religious group.
2. War crimes refer to serious violations of international humanitarian law.
3. Crimes against humanity must be committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack against any civilian population.
4. Human trafficking is exclusively handled by the International Court of Justice.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

151. Which sociological theory argues that social stratification is necessary to induce people with special intelligence and skills to enter the most important occupations?
(A) Functionalist Theory
(B) Conflict Theory
(C) Symbolic Interactionism
(D) Feminist Theory

152. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Caste prejudice is limited only to rural areas in India.
Statement II: Modernization has transformed the manifestations of caste prejudice but has not eradicated it.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

153. What term is used to describe the unacknowledged or inappropriate adoption of the customs, practices, ideas of one people or society by members of another and typically more dominant people?
(A) Cultural assimilation
(B) Ethnocentrism
(C) Cultural appropriation
(D) Socialization

154. Consider the following regarding Women's Rights:
1. CEDAW is often described as an international bill of rights for women.
2. Patriarchy is a system of society where men hold the power.
3. Domestic violence only occurs in underdeveloped countries.
4. Gender mainstreaming involves integrating a gender perspective into the preparation of all policies.

Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

155. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Bonded Labour
Q. Child Labour
R. Street Children
S. Human Trafficking
List II: (Explanations)
1. Trade of humans for forced labour or sexual

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

private spheres.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

208. Identify the incorrect statement regarding child labour.
(A) It deprives children of their potential and dignity.
(B) It is a fundamental right of children to work in factories.
(C) It is harmful to physical and mental development.
(D) Poverty is the most significant driving factor.

209. What defines "Modern Forms of Slavery"?
(A) Ownership of people recognized by law.
(B) Exploitation where a person cannot leave due to threats, violence, or deception.
(C) Standard 40-hour work weeks.
(D) Voluntary participation in armed forces.

210. Consider the following regarding International Crimes:
1. They shock the conscience of humanity.
2. Genocide involves the intent to destroy a specific group.
3. War crimes can only be committed during peacetime.
4. The ICC is the primary judicial body for these crimes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

211. A country passes a law stating that only individuals of a specific race can vote. This violates which core human rights principle?
(A) Principle of Subsidiarity
(B) Principle of Proportionality
(C) Principle of Non-Discrimination
(D) Principle of State Sovereignty

212. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Terms)
P. Displaced Persons
Q. Migrant Workers
R. Refugees
S. Ethnic Minorities
List II: (Definitions)
1. People who flee their country due to persecution
2. People forced to leave their homes but stay within borders (IDPs)
3. People who move for employment
4. Group with distinct culture facing structural disadvantages
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

213. Identify the correct pair regarding violence against women.
(A) Female Genital Mutilation - A recognized legal medical procedure
(B) Dowry - Gift given by the groom to the bride
(C) Honor Killing - Murder committed to protect the reputation of the family
(D) Stalking - Accidental bumping into someone repeatedly

214. Which is a consequence of religious fundamentalism?
(A) Increased secularism
(B) Curtailment of individual freedoms, especially for women and minorities
(C) Promotion of human rights and tolerance
(D) Elimination of religious texts

NODIA

215. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Disguised unemployment in rural areas contributes to low agricultural productivity.
Reason (R): The marginal productivity of the extra workers in disguised unemployment is zero.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

164. Which of the following is a direct effect of rural poverty?
(A) High levels of literacy
(B) Increase in agricultural exports
(C) Widespread internet penetration
(D) Malnutrition and high infant mortality

165. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Laws)
P. POCSO Act
Q. RPwD Act
R. Domestic Violence Act
S. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act
List II: (Target Group/Issue)
1. Persons with Disabilities
2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences
3. Modern forms of slavery
4. Women facing abuse at home
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

166. Identify the correct statement regarding social structures.
(A) They are completely static and never change.
(B) They consist of institutions, groups, and statuses.
(C) They only exist in complex urban societies.
(D) They do not influence individual choices.

167. Which term describes poverty that is transmitted from one generation to the next?
(A) Situational poverty
(B) Absolute poverty
(C) Relative poverty
(D) Generational poverty

168. Arrange the following legal developments in human rights chronologically:
1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
2. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (India)
3. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act (India)
4. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 1, 4, 3, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

169. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Slums are often the sites of severe human rights violations.
Reason (R): The lack of legal recognition of slums deprives residents of basic civil amenities and state protection.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Identify the incorrect pair regarding types of poverty.
(A) Urban poverty - Caused mainly by crop failure
(B) Absolute poverty - Inability to afford basic needs
(C) Relative poverty - Poverty in relation to the economic standard of living in a society
(D) Rural poverty - Highly correlated with lack of land ownership

171. Which of the following defines "Ethnocentrism"?
(A) A belief in the equality of all ethnic groups.
(B) The scientific study of ethnic origins.
(C) The merging of multiple cultures into one.
(D) The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards of one's own culture.

172. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Gender is biologically determined, while sex is socially constructed.
Statement II: Sex refers to biological differences, whereas gender refers to social roles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

slavery
2. Minors engaged in economically productive work
3. Work demanded as repayment of a loan
4. Minors who live and survive on the streets

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

156. Identify the correct statement regarding urban poverty.
(A) Slums - High-income residential areas
(B) Informal economy - Untaxed and unregulated economic activities
(C) Squatter settlements - Legally owned plots by residents
(D) Civic amenities - Luxury goods

157. Which is the primary reason for the vulnerability of aged persons in modern urban settings?
(A) High levels of physical fitness
(B) Excessive government pensions
(C) Breakdown of the traditional joint family system
(D) Over-employment

158. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Indigenous people often face displacement due to large-scale development projects.
Reason (R): Their traditional lands are frequently rich in natural resources targeted for extraction.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

159. Identify the incorrect statement about the rights of Persons with Disabilities (PwDs).
(A) PwDs are viewed solely as objects of charity under the human rights model.
(B) The UNCRPD advocates for the full and effective participation of PwDs in society.
(C) Reasonable accommodation is a necessary modification to ensure equal rights.
(D) The RPwD Act 2016 recognizes specific learning disabilities.

160. Consider the following regarding Refugees:
1. The 1951 Convention defines a refugee.
2. Non-refoulement is a customary international law principle.
3. Climate refugees are officially granted the same legal status as political refugees under the 1951 Convention.
4. UNHCR is the UN agency mandated to protect refugees.
5. Refugees cross international borders.

Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

NODIA

161. A local government evicts slum dwellers without notice or alternative housing to build a mall. Which right is fundamentally violated?
(A) Right to property
(B) Right to adequate housing and shelter
(C) Right to education
(D) Right to freedom of religion

162. What does "Dehumanization" in the context of extreme violence and international crimes refer to?
(A) Psychological process of demonizing the enemy, making them seem less than human
(B) Training humans to use technology
(C) Promoting animal rights over human rights
(D) The evolution of artificial intelligence

163. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Socialization only happens formally in schools.
Statement II: Peer groups play a crucial role in informal socialization.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

(D) Assimilation

182. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Human rights are alienable and can be taken away by the state at any time.
Statement II: Human rights are universal, inalienable, and indivisible.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

183. What defines an "Internally Displaced Person" (IDP)?
(A) Someone who crossed an international border to seek work.
(B) Someone who voluntarily moves to an urban area.
(C) Someone who returns to their home country after being a refugee.
(D) Someone forced to flee their home but remains within their country's borders.

184. Consider the following regarding the Aged Persons:
1. Demographic transition has led to an aging population globally.
2. They do not face any specific human rights challenges.
3. Social security and healthcare are their primary rights.
4. Elder abuse is a recognized social problem.
5. They are always economically independent.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 4

185. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Primary Socialization
Q. Secondary Socialization
R. Anticipatory Socialization
S. Resocialization
List II: (Examples)
1. Learning rules at a new workplace
2. A toddler learning language at home
3. A law student dressing like a lawyer
4. A military recruit undergoing basic training
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

186. Identify the incorrect pair regarding types of authority (Weber).
(A) Coercive Authority - Based on mutual consent and democratic voting
(B) Traditional Authority - Based on custom and habit
(C) Charismatic Authority - Based on personal appeal of a leader
(D) Rational-Legal Authority - Based on law and written rules

187. Which sociological concept implies that society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability?
(A) Conflict Theory
(B) Symbolic Interactionism
(C) Postmodernism
(D) Structural Functionalism

188. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization has led to the emergence of transnational social movements.
Reason (R): Advancements in information and communication technology allow activists globally to coordinate and share strategies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. Which of the following defines "Patriarchy"?
(A) A system where women hold primary power.
(B) An egalitarian society.
(C) A social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of leadership.
(D) A system governed entirely by children.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

correct.

173. What is the main objective of the "Vishaka Guidelines"?
(A) To abolish child labour
(B) To mandate equal pay for men and women
(C) To prevent sexual harassment of women at the workplace
(D) To provide free legal aid to farmers

174. Consider the following statements about "Underdevelopment":
1. It is synonymous with traditional societies.
2. It often involves a dependency on primary sector exports.
3. It results in a lack of basic human rights fulfillment like education and health.
4. It is entirely a result of internal factors, with no international causes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

175. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Human Rights Challenges)
P. Religious Fundamentalism
Q. Terrorism
R. Human Trafficking
S. Genocide
List II: (Description)
1. Illegal trade of humans for exploitation
2. Intent to destroy a national, ethnic, or religious group
3. Strict adherence to religious doctrines, often exclusionary
4. Use of violence against civilians for political aims
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

176. Which of the following best describes the "glass ceiling"?
(A) Transparent architecture in modern workplaces
(B) An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from rising to top corporate positions
(C) A legal barrier to international trade
(D) The lack of basic amenities in urban slums

NODIA

177. Identify the correct statement regarding "Modernization".
(A) It relies solely on emotional and traditional actions.
(B) It involves structural differentiation and functional specialization.
(C) It rejects all forms of technological advancement.
(D) It is identical to Westernization in all aspects.

178. The lack of gender-sensitive laws in a society generally results in:
(A) Systemic impunity for offences against women
(B) Rapid economic growth
(C) Complete elimination of domestic violence
(D) Equal political representation

179. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Street children are heavily prone to substance abuse.
Reason (R): Substance abuse acts as a coping mechanism for the physical and emotional trauma of street life.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

180. Which of the following is NOT a consequence of extreme social stratification?
(A) Unequal life chances
(B) Marginalization of weaker sections
(C) Intergenerational poverty
(D) Social cohesion and absolute equality

181. A religious group uses violence and fear to impose its beliefs on the general population and overthrow the secular government. This act is best categorized as:
(A) Social Harmony
(B) Cultural Relativism
(C) Religious Fundamentalism and Terrorism

199. What does the term "Gentrification" refer to in urban sociology?
(A) The process of rural areas becoming cities.
(B) The creation of new slums.
(C) The equal distribution of urban resources.
(D) The renovation of deteriorated urban neighborhoods by wealthier influx, displacing poorer residents.

200. Consider the following regarding the causes of Communal Conflicts:
1. Historical grievances.
2. Political manipulation of identities.
3. Equitable resource distribution.
4. Socio-economic inequalities between groups.
5. High levels of religious tolerance.

Which of the following combinations accurately represents the causes?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 5
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

201. Which term describes the deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education, and information?
(A) Relative Poverty
(B) Cultural Poverty
(C) Absolute Poverty
(D) Situational Poverty

202. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Sex workers are excluded from human rights frameworks globally.
Statement II: Human rights organizations advocate for the protection of sex workers from violence and exploitation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

203. Which of the following best defines "Socialization"?
(A) The biological process of aging.
(B) The isolation of an individual from society.
(C) The economic process of accumulating wealth.
(D) The lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs, and ideologies.

204. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Sociological Theories)
P. Functionalism
Q. Marxism (Conflict)
R. Feminism
S. Symbolic Interactionism
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Society is a struggle for dominance among social groups
2. Focuses on gender inequality and patriarchy
3. Micro-level interactions shape society
4. Society is a complex system whose parts work together
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

205. Identify the correct statement regarding "Human Rights".
(A) They are granted by the government and can be revoked arbitrarily.
(B) They apply only to citizens of developed nations.
(C) They are inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, sex, or ethnicity.
(D) They exclude socio-economic rights.

206. Which concept involves treating individuals unequally based on their group membership?
(A) Discrimination
(B) Stereotyping
(C) Prejudice
(D) Assimilation

207. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Women's human rights issues often stem from entrenched patriarchal social structures.
Reason (R): Patriarchy normalizes the subordination of women in both public and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

190. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Caste is an achieved status.
Statement II: Class is generally considered an open system of stratification allowing social mobility.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

191. What is the key characteristic of "Bonded Labour"?
(A) Work provided against an unpayable debt, restricting freedom.
(B) High wages and social security.
(C) Voluntary overtime work.
(D) Seasonal agricultural work.

192. Consider the following regarding the RPwD Act 2016:
1. It is in line with the UNCRPD.
2. It lists 21 disabilities.
3. It limits protection to only physical disabilities.
4. It provides for penalties for offences against persons with disabilities.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

193. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Issues)
P. Lack of basic civil amenities
Q. Unpaid care work
R. Hazardous industrial labour
S. Refoulement
List II: (Impacted Groups)
1. Refugees
2. Urban Slum Dwellers
3. Women
4. Child Labourers
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

194. Identify the correct statement regarding Human Trafficking.
(A) It involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion for exploitation.
(B) It always involves crossing an international border.
(C) It is synonymous with human smuggling.
(D) It only affects adult women.

195. Which of the following is NOT considered a basic civil amenity?
(A) Piped drinking water
(B) Sewerage and sanitation
(C) High-speed broadband internet
(D) Solid waste management

196. Widespread rural unemployment often results in:
(A) Improved agricultural yields
(B) Decrease in urban poverty
(C) Eradication of slums
(D) Urbanization through distress migration

197. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Migrant workers are highly vulnerable to human rights abuses.
Reason (R): They often lack legal protections, political representation, and social support networks in the host region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

198. Identify the incorrect pair regarding forms of violence.
(A) Structural violence - Systematic ways in which social structures harm people
(B) Symbolic violence - Physical assault using weapons
(C) Domestic violence - Abuse occurring within the home
(D) Communal violence - Conflict between different religious/ethnic groups

NODIA

216. Which of the following statements about "Globalization" is incorrect?
(A) It equally benefits all countries and social classes.
(B) It integrates national economies into the international economy.
(C) It facilitates the rapid spread of information.
(D) It can lead to the marginalization of local cultures.

217. What is the primary purpose of gender-sensitive laws?
(A) To create a matriarchal society.
(B) To criminalize male behaviour entirely.
(C) To address the specific disadvantages and vulnerabilities faced by certain genders to ensure equity.
(D) To enforce traditional gender roles strictly.

218. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The caste system is characterized by hierarchical status based on birth.
Statement II: The Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability under Article 17.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

219. Which issue is most uniquely prominent among "Street Children" compared to the general child population?
(A) Over-nutrition
(B) Excessive pressure from formal education systems
(C) Guaranteed access to international travel
(D) Extreme vulnerability to physical, sexual, and substance abuse

220. Consider the following regarding the impact of Science and Technology:
1. It has fundamentally altered human communication.
2. It completely eradicates the possibility of human rights violations.
3. It can lead to the dehumanization of social relations.
4. It enables the globalized economy.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

221. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Vulnerable Groups)
P. Refugees
Q. Children
R. Women
S. Persons with Disabilities
List II: (Protective Mechanism)
1. CEDAW
2. UNCRPD
3. 1951 Convention
4. UNCRC
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

NODIA

222. Identify the correct statement regarding "Underdevelopment".
(A) It is a comprehensive state of economic, social, and political deprivation.
(B) It refers merely to a lack of industrial output.
(C) It ensures the protection of all human rights.
(D) It only affects a nation's military strength.

223. Which term refers to the rights of a person to enjoy their own culture, profess and practice their own religion, or use their own language?
(A) Cultural and Minority Rights
(B) Economic Rights
(C) Political Rights
(D) Civil Rights

224. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Child abuse has severe long-term consequences for the victim's psychological development.
Reason (R): Early trauma permanently alters the brain's developmental pathways and affects socialization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

225. Identify the incorrect pair regarding types of conflict.
(A) Interpersonal conflict - Between two individuals
(B) Intrapersonal conflict - Conflict between two different nations
(C) Intergroup conflict - Between different social groups
(D) International conflict - Between nation-states

226. What does the term "Feminization of Poverty" mean?
(A) The phenomenon where women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor.
(B) Women voluntarily choosing to live in poverty.
(C) A movement advocating for poverty among women.
(D) The elimination of poverty through feminist policies.

227. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Slum redevelopment projects often lead to the displacement of the urban poor.
Statement II: Without adequate rehabilitation, such projects violate the right to housing.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

228. Which of the following is a primary objective of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act?
(A) To reduce the marriage age for children.
(B) To legalize child labour in non-hazardous industries.
(C) To mandate compulsory military training for minors.
(D) To protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.

229. Consider the following regarding the causes of Rural Poverty:
1. Unequal land distribution.
2. Lack of non-farm employment opportunities.
3. Over-investment in high-tech urban infrastructure.
4. High dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

230. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Caste Prejudice
Q. Domestic Violence
R. Human Trafficking
S. Child Labour
List II: (Examples)
1. A young girl forced to work in a matchbox factory
2. A husband economically depriving his wife
3. Refusing to share a meal with someone based on birth
4. Kidnapping a person to sell them into sexual slavery
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

231. Identify the correct statement regarding "Terrorism".
(A) It explicitly respects the principles of international humanitarian law.
(B) It is a recognized method of legal conflict resolution.
(C) It only involves cyber-attacks.
(D) It intentionally targets civilians to create fear for political or ideological purposes.

232. Which group is universally acknowledged as the most vulnerable to the impacts of underdevelopment?
(A) Women and children in rural areas

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) Adult men in urban centers
(C) Corporate executives
(D) Political leaders

233. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization can exacerbate structural inequalities.
Reason (R): The benefits of globalization are often unevenly distributed, favoring capital owners over unskilled labour.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

234. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples.
(A) They have no right to the lands they have traditionally occupied.
(B) They have the right to maintain their distinct political, legal, and economic institutions.
(C) They have the right to free, prior, and informed consent regarding development on their lands.
(D) The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) outlines these rights.

235. What defines "Communalism" in the South Asian context?
(A) Living in a commune.
(B) The peaceful coexistence of different communities.
(C) A system of communal land ownership.
(D) A strong sense of loyalty to one's own religious community, often accompanied by hostility toward others.

236. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Bonded labour is a consequence of deep-rooted socio-economic inequalities.
Statement II: Debt bondage is often passed down from parents to children.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

237. Which human right is most directly threatened by religious fundamentalism?
(A) Right to property
(B) Right to form trade unions
(C) Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
(D) Right to social security

NODIA

238. Consider the following regarding Aged Persons:
1. They face a high risk of elder abuse.
2. Cognitive decline can make them vulnerable to financial exploitation.
3. They form a shrinking portion of the global population.
4. Intergenerational solidarity is key to protecting their rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

239. Match List I with List II.
List I: (International Crimes)
P. Genocide
Q. Crimes Against Humanity
R. War Crimes
S. Crime of Aggression
List II: (Key Element)
1. Widespread/systemic attack against civilians
2. Use of armed force by a State against another
3. Intent to destroy a protected group
4. Violations of the laws and customs of war
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

240. Identify the correct pair regarding sociological concepts.
(A) Socialization - Eradication of social norms
(B) Dehumanization - Treating people as machines or objects
(C) Modernization - Reverting to ancient

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An empirical study focusing on urban households examines the persistent challenges surrounding women, highlighting pervasive gender discrimination, domestic violence, and numerous offences against women. Despite progressive policy shifts, the research underscores that gender discrimination remains deeply embedded in both the domestic sphere and the workplace. The documentation of domestic violence cases reveals a disturbing trend where traditional patriarchal norms consistently normalize offences against women, silencing victims through social stigma. Furthermore, the analysis scrutinizes the implementation and efficacy of gender sensitive laws designed to combat these precise issues. It finds that while gender sensitive laws exist on paper, their practical application is often thwarted by systemic bias within law enforcement and judicial bodies. The gap between legislation and reality leaves many women vulnerable to ongoing domestic violence and related offences. The study forcefully argues that merely enacting gender sensitive laws is insufficient to eradicate gender discrimination. True reform requires a holistic societal transformation that actively challenges the cultural normalizations of offences against women, coupled with stringent enforcement mechanisms that hold perpetrators accountable and provide genuine, structural protection for all women.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What consistently normalizes offences against women according to the study of urban households?
(A) Stringent enforcement mechanisms of existing laws
(B) Traditional patriarchal norms of the society
(C) Holistic societal transformations occurring locally
(D) Progressive policy shifts within the urban workplace

267. How do traditional norms typically silence the victims of domestic violence?
(A) Through immediate judicial interventions
(B) Through severe social stigma
(C) Through genuine structural protection
(D) Through the enactment of sensitive laws

268. What undermines the practical application of gender sensitive laws in the analyzed context?
(A) Systemic bias within law enforcement and judicial bodies
(B) Complete lack of any written laws concerning urban women
(C) Total eradication of gender discrimination in the workplace
(D) Active challenging of cultural normalizations by the police

269. According to the source, what leaves many women vulnerable to ongoing domestic violence?
(A) The effective accountability of perpetrators
(B) The robust implementation of judicial policies
(C) The gap between legislation and reality
(D) The complete absence of patriarchal norms

270. What does the study argue is required for true reform alongside stringent enforcement mechanisms?
(A) Normalization of domestic offences within the local workplace
(B) Removing existing gender sensitive legislation entirely
(C) Developing theoretical approaches to progressive policy shifts
(D) Holistic societal transformation challenging cultural norms

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A comprehensive demographic survey of a growing urban center sheds light on the severe vulnerabilities faced by children, with particular emphasis on child abuse, child labour, and the growing population of street children. The survey data indicates a direct correlation between economic instability and the rising incidence of child labour, where minors are forced into hazardous working conditions to supplement family incomes. Concurrently, the phenomenon of street children has escalated, leaving these youths exposed to rampant child abuse and exploitation. The investigation highlights that street children, lacking both familial support and legal protection, are disproportionately targeted for various forms

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

249. Identify the correct pair regarding vulnerable groups and their rights.
(A) Refugees - Right to be forcibly returned to a dangerous country
(B) Ethnic Minorities - Right to cultural assimilation against their will
(C) Indigenous People - Right to self-determination and traditional lands
(D) Child Labourers - Right to work in hazardous industries

250. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Ensuring human rights for all requires addressing systemic underdevelopment.
Reason (R): Extreme poverty and lack of infrastructure deprive individuals of the means to exercise their civil, political, and socio-economic rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An academic investigation into a developing community reveals the profound impact of social structure on human behaviour. Within this specific socio-economic setup, rigid frameworks dictate interpersonal dynamics, heavily limiting individual agency. Researchers systematically observed that the role of socialization is absolutely pivotal in embedding core human values from an exceptionally young age. Children are methodically taught specific behavioral norms that align perfectly with their community's overarching structural expectations. This continuous process of socialization directly influences their comprehension of human rights and duties. While socialization instills a strong sense of communal responsibility and duty, it often conflicts with the universal application of human rights by strictly prioritizing structural obedience over individual autonomy. Consequently, the transmission of human values remains deeply constrained by traditional hierarchies, leading to vastly varying interpretations of civic duties across different social tiers. The study critically highlights that modifying human behaviour towards a universal rights-based approach fundamentally necessitates a progressive shift in early socialization practices. By deliberately integrating human rights education into the primary socialization processes, communities can progressively reshape their social structures to foster equitable human values and corresponding duties.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what dictates interpersonal dynamics and limits individual agency in the observed community?
(A) The universal application of human rights
(B) The rigid frameworks of the social structure
(C) The progressive shift in socialization practices
(D) The deliberate integration of human values

252. The role of socialization in the observed community is primarily described as being pivotal for which of the following?
(A) Embedding core human values from a young age
(B) Promoting unconstrained individual autonomy
(C) Eradicating the overarching structural expectations
(D) Dismantling deeply constrained traditional hierarchies

253. How does socialization in this community conflict with the universal application of human rights?
(A) By promoting equitable human values across all social tiers
(B) By directly integrating human rights into educational systems
(C) By prioritizing structural obedience over individual autonomy
(D) By eliminating the sense of communal responsibility and duty

254. What causes the varying interpretations of civic duties across different social tiers in the community?
(A) Universal understanding of individual autonomy and rights

NODIA

(B) They are prioritized in comprehensive slum rehabilitation policies.
(C) They possess legal immunity but lack economic desperation.
(D) They lack both legal recognition and protection.

290. How does the academic consensus propose to address these severe urban challenges?
(A) Prioritizing slum rehabilitation and social protection
(B) Criminalizing marginalized groups to reduce urban poverty
(C) Encouraging unchecked migration into all informal sectors
(D) Eliminating provision of civil amenities to informal slums

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A legal-sociological inquiry investigates the systemic human rights violations experienced by highly vulnerable populations, specifically examining the rights of refugees, indigenous people, aged persons, migrant workers, disabled individuals, and displaced persons. The study underscores that the rights of indigenous people are routinely violated through land expropriation, simultaneously mirroring the plight of displaced persons uprooted by industrial projects. Furthermore, the inquiry highlights widespread human rights violations against migrant workers who endure exploitative labor conditions without legal recourse. The research also critically evaluates the protection mechanisms for disabled individuals, finding that the human rights of persons with disabilities (PwDs) under the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, are frequently neglected in practice due to poor infrastructural compliance. Similarly, aged persons and the rights of refugees are severely compromised by inadequate social security and restrictive asylum policies. The comprehensive review argues that preventing these diverse human rights violations necessitates a unified legal framework that rigorously enforces the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, while simultaneously guaranteeing the fundamental rights of refugees, migrant workers, aged persons, indigenous people, and displaced persons.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. How are the rights of indigenous people routinely violated according to the inquiry?
(A) Through restrictive asylum policies
(B) Through poor infrastructural compliance
(C) Through land expropriation
(D) Through exploitative labor conditions

292. What specific hardship is faced by migrant workers as detailed in the source?
(A) Exploitative labor conditions without legal recourse
(B) Uprooting exclusively through industrial project growth
(C) Restrictive asylum policies stemming from aged persons
(D) Lack of infrastructural compliance for disabled persons

293. Why are the human rights of persons with disabilities (PwDs) frequently neglected in practice?
(A) Due to the expropriation of indigenous lands
(B) Due to widespread restrictive asylum policies
(C) Due to the absence of the 2016 legislative act
(D) Due to poor infrastructural compliance

294. The rights of aged persons and refugees are severely compromised by which of the following?
(A) Unified legal frameworks and infrastructural compliance
(B) Inadequate social security and restrictive asylum policies
(C) Land expropriation and industrial projects
(D) Exploitative labor conditions and land expropriation

295. What does the comprehensive review argue is necessary to prevent these diverse human rights violations?
(A) Abolishing the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act
(B) Expanding industrial projects to support displaced groups
(C) Implementing a unified legal framework for protections

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

260. What does the case study recommend to mitigate the dehumanizing effects of globalization?
(A) Establishing ethical frameworks prioritizing human dignity
(B) Abandoning all technological and modernization advances
(C) Accelerating hyper-competitive production target quotas
(D) Alienating local policymakers from industrial workforces

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Field research conducted in an agrarian district brings to light the persistent issues of social stratification, specifically focusing on racial and caste prejudice and discrimination. The investigation identifies stark disparities in resource allocation, directly stemming from deeply entrenched social stratification systems. Weaker sections of society and ethnic minorities in this region face systemic exclusion from educational and economic opportunities due to pervasive caste prejudice. The data reveals that discriminatory practices are not merely historical artifacts but are actively reproduced through daily social interactions and institutional policies. Human rights issues of weaker sections are prominently visible in their lack of access to basic justice mechanisms, where ethnic minorities are systematically disenfranchised. This persistent racial and caste discrimination ensures that social mobility remains virtually impossible for these marginalized groups. The academic review emphasizes that resolving the human rights issues of weaker sections requires dismantling the foundational aspects of social stratification that legitimize prejudice. Addressing these systemic inequities demands comprehensive legal interventions and social reforms aimed at eradicating racial and caste discrimination, thereby securing the human rights and socio-economic inclusion of ethnic minorities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is identified as the direct cause of stark disparities in resource allocation in the agrarian district?
(A) The dismantling of foundational societal frameworks
(B) The introduction of comprehensive legal interventions
(C) The socio-economic inclusion of ethnic minorities
(D) The deeply entrenched social stratification systems

262. Why do weaker sections and ethnic minorities face systemic exclusion from educational opportunities?
(A) Due to their lack of interest in social mobility
(B) Due to pervasive caste prejudice in the region
(C) Due to the successful eradication of stratification
(D) Due to their prominent access to justice mechanisms

263. How are discriminatory practices sustained in the observed region according to the data?
(A) Survival as forgotten historical artifacts of the past
(B) Mitigation through daily interventions of institutions
(C) Active reproduction through social interactions and policies
(D) Organic dissolution through economic opportunities

264. What ensures that social mobility remains virtually impossible for marginalized groups in the district?
(A) The prominent visibility of basic justice mechanisms
(B) The active pursuit of socio-economic inclusion
(C) The comprehensive dismantling of prejudices
(D) The persistent racial and caste discrimination

265. What does the academic review state is required to resolve the human rights issues of weaker sections?
(A) Dismantling social stratification that legitimizes prejudice
(B) Reproducing daily social interactions and institutional policies
(C) Ignoring historical artifacts that created racial discrimination
(D) Ensuring that ethnic minorities are systematically disenfranchised

NODIA

five questions.

276. According to the sociological assessment, what serves as the primary catalyst for deep-seated social problems?
(A) An inherently fractured social structure
(B) The implementation of conflict resolution strategies
(C) The pursuit of sustainable social harmony
(D) Unaddressed local administrative bodies

277. How do misunderstandings rapidly escalate into severe social and communal conflicts?
(A) Ongoing reorganization of underlying social structures
(B) Implementation of proactive conflict resolution strategies
(C) Promoting inclusivity across neighboring urban communities
(D) Systematic isolation of different socio-cultural groups

278. What factor, exacerbated by an unequal social structure, ignited violent communal conflicts between neighboring communities?
(A) Inter-community dialogue
(B) Resource scarcity
(C) Sustainable harmony
(D) Fundamental reorganization

279. What sustains the social problems documented in the regional territory?
(A) Structural inequalities directly dismantled by authorities
(B) Durable foundations built for peaceful social coexistence
(C) Historical grievances unaddressed by local administrations
(D) Promotion of inclusivity within the broader social framework

280. How can society effectively mitigate pervasive social problems and achieve social harmony?
(A) Ignoring historical grievances and isolating societal groups
(B) Increasing resource scarcity among various marginalized groups
(C) Fracturing the social structure further through administration
(D) Bridging structural divides and fostering community dialogue

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Agricultural economic research focusing on remote agrarian villages highlights the devastating interplay of rural poverty, unemployment, bonded labour, and modern forms of slavery. The study demonstrates that chronic rural poverty is significantly exacerbated by rampant seasonal unemployment, leaving marginalized agricultural workers exceptionally vulnerable to exploitation. In an effort to survive, many individuals are coerced into bonded labour systems, effectively trading their freedom for predatory loans. The data critically reveals that bonded labour in these regions has seamlessly evolved into sophisticated modern forms of slavery, where entire families are trapped in generational debt cycles with no legal recourse. The severe lack of alternative employment opportunities perpetually reinforces this rural poverty trap, ensuring that modern forms of slavery remain deeply entrenched within the local agrarian economy. The analysis argues that eradicating these exploitative practices requires more than superficial financial aid; it demands systemic economic restructuring to eliminate unemployment. By generating sustainable livelihoods and strictly criminalizing the economic mechanisms that facilitate bonded labour, authorities can begin to dismantle the architectures of rural poverty and completely eradicate these hidden modern forms of slavery.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What significantly exacerbates chronic rural poverty in the remote agrarian villages?
(A) Rampant seasonal unemployment
(B) Generational debt relief programs
(C) Systemic economic restructuring
(D) Superficial financial aid

282. Why are many marginalized individuals coerced into bonded labour systems?
(A) To acquire sustainable livelihoods
(B) In an effort to survive and secure predatory loans
(C) To legally challenge modern forms of slavery
(D) To avoid generating systemic economic restructuring

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

of physical and psychological child abuse. The perpetuation of child labour not only deprives these children of their fundamental right to education but also traps them in a continuous cycle of poverty and vulnerability. The academic report stresses that combating the interrelated crises of child abuse, child labour, and the plight of street children requires coordinated institutional responses. Effective interventions must prioritize the immediate rescue and rehabilitation of street children, alongside strict enforcement of anti-child labour regulations, to safeguard vulnerable youth.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. The survey data identifies a direct correlation between the rising incidence of child labour and which of the following?
(A) The decrease in the population of street children
(B) Strict enforcement of regulations
(C) Economic instability
(D) Psychological child abuse

272. Why are minors primarily forced into hazardous working conditions in the growing urban center?
(A) To acquire alternative educational opportunities
(B) To supplement family incomes
(C) To receive legal protection and familial support
(D) To actively combat economic instability

273. What makes street children disproportionately targeted for physical and psychological child abuse?
(A) Their involvement in non-hazardous working environments
(B) Their access to fundamental educational rights
(C) Their participation in coordinated institutional responses
(D) Their lack of both familial support and legal protection

274. What dual negative impact does the perpetuation of child labour have on children?
(A) Deprivation of education and cycles of poverty
(B) Providing legal protection while denying family support
(C) Enforcing anti-labour rules while increasing vulnerability
(D) Supplementing family income while securing primary rights

275. What does the academic report propose as an effective intervention to safeguard vulnerable youth?
(A) Expanding hazardous working conditions to include legal frameworks
(B) Normalizing physical and psychological abuse as economic realities
(C) Prioritizing the immediate rescue and rehabilitation of street children
(D) Separating anti-child labour regulations from institutional responses

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A sociological assessment of a diverse regional territory examines the complex relationship between social structure and social problems, explicitly focusing on social and communal conflicts and the pursuit of social harmony. The assessment observes that an inherently fractured social structure often serves as the primary catalyst for deep-seated social problems. When different socio-cultural groups are systematically isolated within the broader social framework, misunderstandings rapidly escalate into severe social and communal conflicts. The research documents multiple instances where resource scarcity, exacerbated by an unequal social structure, ignited violent communal conflicts between neighboring communities. These social problems are sustained by historical grievances that remain unaddressed by local administrative bodies. To transition from a state of perpetual tension to sustainable social harmony, the study suggests that the underlying social structure must be fundamentally reorganized to promote inclusivity. Achieving social harmony requires proactive conflict resolution strategies that directly dismantle the structural inequalities fueling these social and communal conflicts. By bridging structural divides and fostering inter-community dialogue, society can effectively mitigate these pervasive social problems and establish a durable foundation for peaceful coexistence.

Based on the above source, attempt the following

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

traditions
(D) Stratification - Complete equality of wealth

241. Which of the following best describes the aim of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016?
(A) To segregate PwDs into separate institutions.
(B) To ensure respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, and non-discrimination.
(C) To cure all physical disabilities medically.
(D) To reduce the employment quota for PwDs.

242. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The informal economy in urban slums operates outside legal protections.
Reason (R): Workers in the informal sector lack social security, minimum wage guarantees, and safe working conditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

243. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Gender Discrimination.
(A) It occurs when a person is subjected to unequal treatment based on their gender.
(B) It is institutionalized in patriarchal societies.
(C) It intersects with other forms of discrimination like race and class.
(D) It solely affects women and never men or transgender individuals.

244. What defines "Cultural Homogenization" as a result of globalization?
(A) The diversification of local cultures.
(B) The strict isolation of cultures.
(C) The promotion of indigenous languages.
(D) The reduction in cultural diversity through the popularization of a single dominant culture.

245. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Migrant workers contribute to the economies of their host countries.
Statement II: Migrant workers frequently send remittances that support their home countries' economies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

246. Which fundamental principle underpins the concept of Human Rights?
(A) Conditionality
(B) Universality
(C) Exclusivity
(D) Divisibility

247. Consider the following regarding the impact of Social Structure:
1. It dictates the distribution of power.
2. It shapes human behaviour through norms and roles.
3. It has no bearing on an individual's life chances.
4. It creates social institutions like family and economy.

Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

248. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Poverty/Unemployment terms)
P. Disguised Unemployment
Q. Structural Unemployment
R. Absolute Poverty
S. Debt Bondage
List II: (Description)
1. Deprivation of basic human needs
2. Mismatch between workers' skills and job availability
3. Forced labour to repay a loan
4. More workers employed than needed for production
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

NODIA

283. How has bonded labour evolved in these agrarian regions?
(A) Voluntary agricultural cooperatives for seasonal families
(B) Sophisticated modern slavery involving generational debt
(C) Alternative employment opportunities with legal recourse
(D) Superficial financial aid mechanisms for rural workers

284. What perpetually reinforces the rural poverty trap and entrenches modern slavery?
(A) Severe lack of alternative employment opportunities
(B) Strict criminalization of diverse exploitative practices
(C) Generation of sustainable local livelihood programs
(D) Total elimination of rampant seasonal unemployment

285. According to the analysis, what is demanded to eradicate exploitative practices in these villages?
(A) Providing superficial financial aid to agricultural workers
(B) Maintaining the existing architectures of the agrarian economy
(C) Systemic economic restructuring to eliminate unemployment
(D) Decriminalizing the economic mechanisms of bonded labour

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Urban planning studies of a rapidly expanding metropolitan zone critically analyze the severe ramifications of urban poverty, the proliferation of slums, the systemic lack of basic civil amenities, and the marginalization of sex workers. The research highlights how unchecked migration fuels extreme urban poverty, resulting in the rapid expansion of informal slums. These slums are characterized by a debilitating lack of basic civil amenities, including clean water, sanitation, and healthcare facilities. Within these precarious environments, economic desperation forces many individuals into informal and highly stigmatized sectors, notably increasing the population of marginalized sex workers. The study documents that sex workers in these slums face compounded vulnerabilities, lacking both legal recognition and protection, which further entrenches their status within the cycle of urban poverty. The absence of basic civil amenities disproportionately affects these disenfranchised groups, exposing them to severe health risks and social exclusion. The academic consensus dictates that addressing these urban challenges requires comprehensive slum rehabilitation policies that prioritize the provision of basic civil amenities and the decriminalization and social protection of vulnerable populations like sex workers.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is identified as the primary factor fueling extreme urban poverty and the expansion of informal slums?
(A) Comprehensive slum rehabilitation policies
(B) Legal recognition of stigmatized sectors
(C) Decriminalization of sex workers
(D) Unchecked migration

287. Which of the following is an example of the debilitating lack of basic civil amenities in slums?
(A) Unchecked metropolitan expansion into rural areas
(B) Highly stigmatized and unregulated informal sectors
(C) Clean water, sanitation, and healthcare facilities
(D) Comprehensive rehabilitation policies and guidelines

288. What forces many individuals into informal and highly stigmatized sectors such as sex work?
(A) Robust legal recognition and protection for workers
(B) Economic desperation within precarious environments
(C) The availability of advanced healthcare and sanitation
(D) The social protection provided by regional urban planners

289. What compounded vulnerabilities do sex workers in these slums face according to the study?
(A) They are exposed to robust civil amenities but lack social exclusion.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Successful integration of primary socialization processes
(C) Progressive shifts towards rights-based community approaches
(D) Value transmission constrained by traditional hierarchies

255. What does the study suggest is necessary to modify human behaviour towards a universal rights-based approach?
(A) Reinforcing traditional hierarchies in the community
(B) Prioritizing structural obedience over human values
(C) A progressive shift in early socialization practices
(D) Separating human rights from primary socialization

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A recent sociological analysis of a rapidly industrializing metropolis illustrates the dual-edged nature of science and technology, modernization, and globalization. The study documents how the influx of advanced technological frameworks and global market integration has significantly accelerated economic growth. However, this modernization has concurrently triggered a profound process of dehumanization among the industrial workforce. As globalization dictates hyper-competitive production targets, human workers are increasingly treated as mere mechanical extensions of the technology they operate. The research indicates that the relentless drive for technological efficiency severely undermines interpersonal relationships, stripping away the social fabric that once characterized the local economy. Modernization, while ostensibly improving living standards, has alienated workers from the products of their labor and from each other, fostering an environment devoid of empathy. This dehumanization is directly correlated with the unmitigated application of science and technology devoid of ethical oversight. The case study concludes that to mitigate the dehumanizing effects of globalization, policymakers must establish ethical frameworks that prioritize human dignity alongside technological and modernization advancements, ensuring that global integration serves society rather than subjugating it to mechanized indifference.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What has the influx of advanced technological frameworks and global market integration primarily accelerated?
(A) The rapid decline of localized industrialization
(B) Acceleration of economic growth
(C) The steady enhancement of human worker empathy
(D) Systematic reduction of global production targets

257. According to the source, how does globalization contribute to the dehumanization of the workforce?
(A) Enhancing interpersonal workplace relationships
(B) Reducing the drive for technological efficiency
(C) Eliminating hyper-competitive production targets
(D) Treating workers as mechanical extensions of technology

258. What is the impact of modernization on the workers, despite ostensibly improving living standards?
(A) Worker alienation from the products of their labor
(B) Strengthening the social fabric of the local economy
(C) Fostering environments rich in mutual human empathy
(D) Eliminating the necessity for ethical policy oversight

259. The source directly correlates dehumanization with which of the following practices?
(A) The establishment of strict ethical policy frameworks
(B) The prioritization of human dignity over efficiency
(C) The unmitigated application of science and technology
(D) The deliberate reduction of global market integration

NODIA

(D) Limiting social security provisions to indigenous people

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An international relations analysis explores the formidable challenges in human rights, specifically detailing the impacts of religious fundamentalism, terrorism, underdevelopment, human trafficking, and broader international crimes. The analysis posits that underdevelopment creates a fertile socioeconomic vacuum, frequently exploited by extremist groups promoting religious fundamentalism. This rise in religious fundamentalism is identified as a primary ideological driver for regional terrorism, which systematically destabilizes local governance and completely dismantles human rights protections. In these unstable environments plagued by terrorism and underdevelopment, highly organized criminal networks thrive, leading to a surge in human trafficking and other severe international crimes. The study documents how human trafficking operations capitalize on the chaos caused by terrorism, treating vulnerable populations as lucrative commodities within the shadow economy. Addressing these multifaceted challenges in human rights requires an integrated global strategy. The academic findings assert that combating international crimes and human trafficking is impossible without simultaneously addressing the root causes of underdevelopment and neutralizing the ideological threats posed by religious fundamentalism and terrorism, thereby restoring a secure environment for human rights to flourish.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the analysis, what frequently exploits the fertile socioeconomic vacuum created by underdevelopment?
(A) Establishment of universal human rights protections
(B) Strengthening of all local governance structures
(C) Implementation of integrated global strategy networks
(D) Extremist groups promoting religious fundamentalism

297. What is identified as a primary ideological driver for regional terrorism?
(A) Religious fundamentalism
(B) Stable local governance
(C) Organized human trafficking
(D) The shadow economy

298. What allows highly organized criminal networks to thrive and cause a surge in human trafficking?
(A) Integrated global strategies and tight security measures
(B) Unstable environments of terrorism and underdevelopment
(C) The successful dismantling of diverse international crimes
(D) The complete restoration of functioning local governance

299. How do human trafficking operations view vulnerable populations in the context of terrorism?
(A) As active ideological drivers of religious fundamentalism
(B) As lucrative commodities within the shadow economy
(C) As necessary participants for an integrated global strategy
(D) As protected entities under local governance

300. What must be addressed simultaneously to effectively combat international crimes and human trafficking?
(A) Underdevelopment and ideological threats of terrorism
(B) Expansion of the shadow economy and local chaotic states
(C) Promotion of religious fundamentalism and underdevelopment
(D) Dismantlement of human rights protections on a global scale

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

conditions remains essential for effectively ending the practice and protecting fundamental child rights globally.

52. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Street children are among the most vulnerable groups in society, facing high risks of human trafficking, exploitation, and substance abuse due to their lack of adult protection. Unfortunately, they frequently lack access to state-sponsored social security nets and basic civil amenities. Their marginalization makes it difficult to access education or healthcare, highlighting the need for targeted interventions.

53. (C) Marginalization and survival necessity
Street children often form their own subcultures as a direct result of social marginalization and the necessity for survival. Lacking support from traditional institutions like family or school, they create informal networks to share resources and provide mutual protection. These subcultures develop unique norms and behaviors tailored to the harsh realities of street life, serving as coping mechanisms.

54. (B) Children below 18 are considered adults in international humanitarian law.
Under international humanitarian law and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, individuals below the age of 18 are recognized as children rather than adults. This distinction is crucial for ensuring they receive specialized protections and rights tailored to their developmental needs. Child rights encompass survival, development, protection, and participation, safeguarding minors from exploitation and ensuring healthy growth.

55. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Child rights are categorized into four main areas. The right to survival ensures access to health and nutrition. The right to development includes education and the opportunity to play. The right to protection safeguards children from abuse and exploitation. Finally, the right to participation allows children to express their opinions in matters affecting them. These rights provide a comprehensive welfare framework.

56. (A) Struggle over values and claims to status, power, or resources.
Social conflict is defined as a struggle between individuals or groups over values and claims to status, power, or scarce resources. It occurs when different parties have incompatible goals or interests, leading to tension and competition. While conflict can be disruptive, it is also a fundamental driver of social change and can lead to the renegotiation of power dynamics.

57. (C) Social Harmony - Equitable coexistence and mutual respect.
Social harmony is characterized by equitable coexistence and mutual respect among diverse groups within a society. It involves the peaceful resolution of conflicts and the promotion of inclusive values that bridge social divides. Achieving harmony requires active efforts to address underlying inequalities and prejudices, ensuring that all individuals can participate fully and fairly in communal life regardless of background.

58. (A) Politicization of religious identities and resource competition.
Communal conflicts often arise from the politicization of religious identities combined with competition for scarce resources and economic opportunities. Political actors may exploit existing differences to mobilize support, leading to increased tension between groups. When these divisions are fueled by perceived or real inequalities in access to power and wealth, they can escalate into open conflict, undermining stability.

59. (B) 2, 3, and 4
Social harmony requires tolerance, mutual respect, and inclusive policies that address the needs of all groups. It is not about eliminating diversity but about ensuring that different communities can coexist peacefully. However, harmony can be severely disrupted by structural inequalities and systemic discrimination. Therefore, promoting equitable resource distribution and social justice is essential for maintaining a cohesive society.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Socio-economic problems like unemployment can trigger communal conflicts because economic

NODIA

9. (C) Social Institutions - Organized patterns of rule-governed behaviour.
Social institutions are established and organized patterns of rule-governed behavior that meet basic social needs. They provide the stable framework within which social life is conducted, such as family, religion, or education. These institutions define the roles and statuses that individuals occupy, ensuring that societal functions are carried out consistently through recognized norms and shared values across generations.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Socialization is fundamental to the realization of human rights because it shapes the ethical framework of individuals. When society successfully transmits values such as equality, empathy, and respect through various agencies, individuals are more inclined to uphold the rights of others. Therefore, internalizing these moral standards during the developmental process provides the necessary foundation for a culture.

11. (D) Family
The family serves as the primary and most influential agency of socialization during early childhood. Within the domestic environment, children first learn basic human values, moral standards, and social norms from their parents and caregivers. These early interactions establish the foundational character and personality of the individual, which significantly influences their future behavior and integration into society.

12. (B) Resocialization - Learning basic language skills
Resocialization involves the process of learning new norms, values, and behaviors when transitioning into a drastically different social environment. It typically involves discarding old behavior patterns, which is different from learning basic language skills. Language acquisition is a core component of primary socialization that occurs during early childhood. Resocialization instead focuses on adult transitions into specialized institutions.

13. (C) It promotes rational-legal authority over traditional authority.
Modernization involves a significant shift in the basis of societal power and organization. It prioritizes rational-legal authority, which is founded on written laws and official procedures, over traditional authority based on long-standing customs or hereditary status. This transition encourages bureaucratic efficiency, meritocracy, and the application of scientific reasoning, often leading to the gradual decline of traditional hierarchies and power.

14. (B) 1, 3, and 4
Science and technology significantly impact society by accelerating globalization through enhanced communication and shifting economies from agrarian to industrial models. While these advancements drive progress, they can also lead to the dehumanization of labor by reducing workers to repetitive tasks within automated systems. Technology alone does not eradicate structural inequalities and may sometimes even create new social disparities.

15. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Modernization describes the societal shift toward industrialization and rational thinking, while globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of nations. Dehumanization occurs when individuals are deprived of positive human qualities, often due to technological or bureaucratic processes. Social stratification represents the structural division of society into hierarchical layers. Together, these concepts provide a framework for understanding contemporary societies.

16. (B) Reducing workers to mere appendages of machines
In the context of technology, dehumanization primarily refers to the process where individuals lose their sense of agency and creativity in the workplace. This often occurs when workers are required to perform highly repetitive, mechanical tasks that align with automated systems. By treating humans as mere components of a machine, the workplace environment ignores their unique psychological needs and dignity.

17. (B) Strengthening isolated and self-sufficient local economies.
Globalization promotes international integration and interconnectedness, which typically undermines the isolation of local economies. Rather than strengthening self-sufficiency, it

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

stem from a lack of social power and political influence, which often leaves their unique needs and rights unprotected within national frameworks.

35. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Endogamy refers to marriage within one's social group, whereas exogamy involves marrying outside of it. Prejudice is a preconceived opinion not based on reason, serving as an internal attitude. Discrimination is the unjust treatment of individuals based on their group membership, manifesting as an external action. These concepts are fundamental to understanding how social boundaries and biases are maintained within society.

36. (C) Institutionalized imbalances in power and resources.
Structural discrimination is rooted in institutionalized imbalances in power and resources rather than individual choices or random factors. It occurs when the core systems of society, such as legal, economic, and educational frameworks, are organized in a way that systematically disadvantages certain groups. These deep-seated inequalities perpetuate the marginalization of weaker sections, making it difficult to achieve equity.

37. (C) Slavery - Open system
Slavery is the most extreme example of a closed stratification system, where individuals have no rights and are treated as property. In contrast, an open system like class allows for social mobility based on individual achievement. Historically, slavery provided no opportunity for victims to change their status, making it the opposite of an open system. Understanding these distinctions is vital.

38. (B) Social stratification and caste discrimination.
Untouchability is an extreme manifestation of social stratification and caste-based discrimination. It involves the total social exclusion and dehumanization of certain groups based on their birth into specific castes. This practice enforces rigid boundaries and prevents any form of meaningful interaction or social mobility. Although legally abolished in many regions, its historical impact continues to influence social dynamics today.

39. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Gender roles are socially constructed concepts that vary significantly across different cultures and historical periods. They are not biologically determined but are learned through socialization processes. While sex refers to biological differences, gender involves the expectations and behaviors that society considers appropriate for each. Recognizing this distinction is essential for addressing gender-based discrimination and promoting equality within various social structures.

40. (B) 2 and 3
Domestic violence is a severe violation of human rights that encompasses physical, emotional, and economic abuse within a domestic setting. It is not merely a private family matter but a social issue that requires legal intervention and public awareness. Domestic violence affects individuals across all economic strata and social backgrounds, necessitating comprehensive legal protections to ensure the safety of victims.

41. (C) Laws addressing specific vulnerabilities and historical disadvantages of particular genders.
Gender-sensitive laws are legal frameworks specifically designed to address the unique vulnerabilities and historical disadvantages faced by different genders. Rather than being gender-neutral, these laws recognize that systemic inequalities require targeted interventions to achieve true equity. By considering the social and economic context of gender, such legislation aims to provide effective protection and promote the fundamental rights of individuals.

NODIA

42. (A) It recognizes a woman's right to reside in the shared household.
The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, is significant legislation that recognizes a woman's legal right to reside in her shared household. It provides protection to women in various domestic relationships, not just marriage. The act covers physical, sexual, verbal, emotional, and economic abuse, offering civil remedies such as protection orders and monetary relief to safeguard victims.

26. (A) Preconceived negative attitudes toward individuals based on their race.
Racial prejudice consists of preconceived negative attitudes and opinions held toward individuals or groups based solely on their racial identity. These biases are often formed without actual experience or evidence and are reinforced by stereotypes. Prejudice resides in the minds of individuals as an attitude, serving as a foundation for discriminatory behaviors that can negatively impact the target group's experiences.

27. (D) Discrimination
Discrimination involves the actual behavior or practice of treating individuals unfairly based on their group membership, such as their ethnic background. Unlike prejudice, which is an internal attitude, discrimination manifests as an external action that denies people equal rights or opportunities. In housing, denying a lease to a qualified person solely because of their ethnicity is a clear violation.

28. (B) It promotes high social mobility.
The caste system is characterized by its rigid nature and typically does not promote high social mobility. It is a closed system of stratification where an individual's status is ascribed at birth and remains fixed throughout their life. It enforces endogamy and occupational restrictions based on traditional hierarchies. Consequently, moving between different social layers is extremely difficult, maintaining historical inequalities.

29. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Prejudice refers to an internal attitude or preconceived opinion, while discrimination is the external behavior or action based on those views. Therefore, it is possible for an individual to hold prejudiced thoughts without acting upon them in a discriminatory manner. Conversely, systemic discrimination can occur even without individual prejudice. Understanding the distinction between attitude and action is essential for addressing.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The human rights of ethnic minorities are often more vulnerable because they frequently lack the political representation and social power necessary to protect their interests. In majoritarian systems, the needs of smaller groups may be overlooked or suppressed. This imbalance in power makes it difficult for minorities to influence legislation or access justice, resulting in a higher risk of violations.

31. (A) Assimilation
Assimilation is the social process through which a minority or weaker group adopts the cultural traits, values, and behaviors of the dominant group. This often leads to the gradual loss of the minority's original cultural identity as they become integrated into the larger society. While sometimes voluntary, assimilation can also be forced through institutional policies designed to create a more uniform.

32. (B) The Constitution provides specific affirmative actions.
The Indian Constitution includes specific provisions for affirmative action to address the historical disadvantages faced by weaker sections of society. These measures, such as reservations in education and employment, aim to ensure social justice and equitable representation. By providing targeted support, the state seeks to overcome systemic barriers and promote the socio-economic advancement of groups that have been traditionally marginalized.

33. (B) The overlapping of social categories like race, class, and gender creating systemic discrimination.
Intersectionality is a framework used to understand how various social categories, such as race, class, and gender, overlap and interact. These intersecting identities create unique experiences of discrimination or privilege that cannot be understood by looking at a single factor in isolation. By analyzing these combined impacts, researchers and policymakers can more effectively address the complexities of systemic inequality.

34. (A) Overrepresentation in political leadership.
Ethnic minorities typically face underrepresentation rather than overrepresentation in political leadership. Common human rights challenges for these groups include forced cultural assimilation, the suppression of their traditional norms, and unequal access to the justice system. These issues

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) It shapes predictable interaction patterns and societal norms.
Social structure refers to the organized pattern of social relationships and institutions that together compose society. It provides a framework through which individuals interact, establishing predictable patterns and norms that guide conduct. By defining roles and expectations, this structural arrangement ensures stability and order, significantly influencing how people behave within their specific social environment.

2. (A) Socialization is the process of internalizing the norms and ideologies of society.
Socialization is the lifelong process by which individuals learn and internalize the values, norms, and ideologies of their society. It enables people to function effectively within their cultural context by acquiring necessary social skills. This process begins in infancy and continues through various life stages, facilitating the transmission of culture from one generation to the next.

3. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Human values are not entirely innate but are significantly shaped and influenced by social structures and cultural environments. Conversely, while human rights are universally recognized as inherent to all individuals, their practical enjoyment and enforcement depend heavily on the political and social frameworks of a state. Thus, rights require structural support for effective protection and realization.

4. (D) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood.
The Indian Constitution mandates certain fundamental duties for its citizens to maintain the social fabric of the nation. Promoting harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all people, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional diversities, is essential for national integration. This duty encourages mutual respect and peaceful coexistence, which are vital for a diverse society.

5. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Human socialization begins with primary socialization within the family during early childhood. This is followed by anticipatory socialization during adolescence as individuals learn norms for future roles. Occupational socialization occurs when entering the workforce to learn professional standards. Finally, resocialization happens in new environments, like joining the military, where previous behaviors are replaced with significantly different norms.

6. (B) Rights and duties are entirely mutually exclusive concepts.
Human rights and duties are inherently linked and correlative rather than mutually exclusive. The exercise of a right by one individual often imposes a corresponding duty on others or the state to respect that right. Fulfilling social and legal duties ensures a stable environment where everyone can enjoy their inherent rights. They function together to maintain social order.

7. (D) Learning norms of a group one wishes to join.
Anticipatory socialization is the process where individuals adopt the values and standards of a group they aspire to join. By rehearsing future roles and behaviors, people prepare themselves for successful entry into new social positions. This proactive learning helps ease the transition into different social environments, such as a student preparing for professional life or a specific career.

8. (A) Perpetuation of institutional discrimination
Rigid social structures can lead to institutional discrimination by embedding inequalities within the core systems of society. These fixed hierarchies often restrict the opportunities and mobility of certain groups based on characteristics like race, caste, or gender. Consequently, the lack of structural flexibility maintains systemic disadvantages, hindering social justice and preventing the equitable distribution of resources and power.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

43. (D) Universal adult suffrage
Universal adult suffrage is a fundamental democratic right that grants all adult citizens the right to vote, regardless of gender. In contrast, female foeticide, dowry harassment, and acid attacks are serious offences and human rights violations directed against women. While the latter represent systemic violence and discrimination, universal suffrage is a mechanism for political empowerment and equality for all.

44. (B) Equal Pay for Equal Work
Paying a female employee less than a male counterpart for performing the same duties is a direct violation of the principle of equal pay for equal work. This principle is a cornerstone of economic justice and gender equality, aiming to eliminate wage discrimination based on sex. Ensuring fair compensation is essential for protecting the economic rights of women and achieving workplace.

45. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
Offenses against women include trafficking, honor killings, cyberstalking, and female infanticide, all reflecting patriarchal structures and systemic violence. These crimes have severe impacts on individuals and society, such as skewed demographic ratios and the violation of fundamental rights. Contrary to being ignored, workplace harassment is increasingly addressed through specific legal frameworks like the Vishaka Guidelines and subsequent legislative acts.

46. (A) Sexism - Equal valuation of all genders
Sexism refers to prejudice, stereotyping, or discrimination, typically against women, on the basis of sex. It involves the unequal valuation of genders, often promoting the belief that one sex is superior to the other. In contrast, the equal valuation of all genders is a goal of gender equality. Understanding sexism is crucial for identifying social barriers hindering individual progress.

47. (A) Prevention of sexual harassment at the workplace
The Vishaka Guidelines were established by the Supreme Court of India to address and prevent sexual harassment of women at the workplace. They defined what constitutes sexual harassment and mandated that employers provide a safe working environment and a mechanism for redressal. These guidelines served as a crucial legal foundation until formal legislation was enacted, ensuring protection for women's dignity.

48. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The legal protection of women in India has evolved through several milestones. The Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted in 1961, followed by the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act in 2005. More recently, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act was passed in 2013. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, known as the Nirbhaya Act, was also passed in 2013.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The gender pay gap is a clear manifestation of institutional sexism, where discriminatory practices are embedded into the operational frameworks of organizations. These systemic biases often result in women receiving lower compensation and fewer promotion opportunities compared to men. By normalizing unequal treatment through policies and workplace culture, institutional sexism perpetuates economic disparities and hinders true gender equality.

50. (A) Acts of commission or omission endangering a child's health and development.
Child abuse includes both acts of commission, such as physical violence, and acts of omission, such as neglect. These actions or failures to act significantly endanger a child's physical health, emotional well-being, and overall development. Recognizing that abuse can be active or passive is essential for ensuring comprehensive protection for children and holding perpetrators accountable within the legal system.

51. (C) Poverty is universally recognized as the primary cause of child labour.
Poverty is the most significant and universally recognized driver of child labour, as families often rely on children's income for basic survival. This economic necessity deprives children of their right to education and healthy development. While international laws aim to eliminate exploitation, addressing underlying economic

NODIA

unemployment involves the time lag between jobs, and structural unemployment arises from a mismatch between skills and requirements. Personal choice to remain unemployed is typically referred to as voluntary unemployment, which is distinct from involuntary cyclical economic fluctuations.

70. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural poverty is a major driver of migration from villages to cities as individuals seek better economic prospects. Urban areas often provide more diverse employment opportunities and superior basic civil amenities compared to neglected rural regions. This distress migration reflects the search for survival and a higher standard of living, illustrating how regional development imbalances influence the movement of populations.

71. (A) Slum proliferation
Slum proliferation is the visible manifestation of the transfer of rural poverty to urban areas through distress migration. When poor rural migrants arrive in cities without adequate resources or affordable housing options, they are forced to settle in informal, overcrowded settlements. These slums lack basic amenities and reflect the inability of urban infrastructure to keep pace with rapid, unplanned growth.

72. (C) They emerge due to a lack of affordable housing for the urban poor.
Urban slums emerge primarily due to the severe lack of affordable housing options for the growing population of the urban poor. As cities expand rapidly through migration and natural growth, the demand for shelter far exceeds the supply of formal housing. This gap forces individuals into informal settlements characterized by substandard living conditions and a lack of legal recognition.

73. (C) Access to clean drinking water and sanitation
The most critical lack of basic civil amenities in urban slums is the consistent access to clean drinking water and proper sanitation. These deficiencies lead to poor public health outcomes and the spread of infectious diseases. Without reliable waste management and clean water sources, slum dwellers face constant health risks, which further exacerbates their poverty and hinders their well-being.

74. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Sex workers frequently face extreme social stigma and a high degree of vulnerability to human rights violations, including violence and exploitation. They often lack access to standard healthcare and legal protections, which are further complicated by the criminalization of their work in many regions. Protecting their rights requires addressing the systemic discrimination and social isolation that they experience.

75. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Absolute poverty involves the lack of resources needed for basic survival, while relative poverty is defined by feeling poor compared to others in society. Urban poverty is often manifested through overcrowded slums, reflecting the challenges of city life. Rural poverty is typically characterized by agricultural distress and landlessness. These concepts help to differentiate various ways economic deprivation affects different populations.

76. (B) Automatic citizenship of the host country upon arrival
International law does not guarantee refugees automatic citizenship in their host country. Instead, it provides protections such as the principle of non-refoulement, which prevents their forced return to dangerous situations. Refugees also have rights to basic education and certain freedoms of movement, subject to local regulations. The goal of international refugee law is ensuring safety and temporary asylum for victims.

77. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Indigenous peoples have a recognized right to self-determination, allowing them to freely determine their political status and pursue their cultural development. This right includes the protection of their traditional lands, territories, and natural resources, which are central to their identity and survival. Recognizing these rights is essential for preserving global cultural diversity and ensuring indigenous communities maintain their unique heritage.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

frustration often leads to the scapegoating of minority communities. When individuals face financial hardship, they may be more susceptible to divisive rhetoric that blames other groups for their difficulties. This psychological process diverts attention from structural issues and creates hostility, making economic stability vital to preventing communal breakdowns.

61. (D) Promoting xenophobia
Promoting xenophobia, which is the fear or hatred of strangers and foreigners, is detrimental to social harmony as it fosters division and conflict. Instead, strategies like inter-community dialogue, equitable resource distribution, and secular education are effective in building mutual understanding and respect. These positive approaches help to reduce prejudices and ensure that diverse groups can live together peacefully.

62. (A) Communal tensions
Policies that ensure fair representation of all religious groups in public employment are specifically designed to reduce communal tensions. By promoting inclusivity and providing equitable access to opportunities, such measures help to address grievances related to marginalization and discrimination. Ensuring that all communities have a stake in the administrative and economic life of the nation fosters social stability.

63. (A) It is solely caused by the personal laziness of the rural population.
Rural poverty is a complex structural issue often linked to landlessness, agricultural distress, and lack of access to credit, rather than personal laziness. Individuals in rural areas frequently face systemic barriers such as environmental challenges, inadequate infrastructure, and volatile market prices. These factors make the agriculture-dependent population highly vulnerable, highlighting the need for comprehensive policy interventions for improvement.

64. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Disguised unemployment is a prevalent feature of the rural agricultural sector, where more workers are engaged in a task than are actually necessary. In this situation, the removal of some workers would not reduce total output, indicating that their marginal productivity is zero. This phenomenon occurs because of limited alternative employment opportunities, forcing family members onto small landholdings.

65. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
Bonded labour is a modern form of slavery characterized by a creditor-debtor relationship where individuals are forced to work to repay a loan. Although legally abolished in India, it persists due to extreme rural poverty and lack of alternative livelihoods. Victims often lose their freedom of movement and are subjected to exploitation. Addressing this issue requires rigorous law enforcement.

66. (A) Exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave due to coercion.
Modern forms of slavery refer to situations of exploitation that a person cannot refuse or leave because of threats, violence, coercion, or deception. Unlike historical slavery, it may not involve legal ownership but results in the total loss of individual agency. It includes practices such as human trafficking, forced labor, and debt bondage, representing a severe violation of rights.

67. (C) Human trafficking for forced labour
Human trafficking for forced labour is a prominent example of a modern form of slavery, involving the recruitment and transport of individuals through deception or coercion. Once trapped, victims are forced to work under exploitative conditions with little to no pay and no freedom to leave. This international crime treats human beings as commodities, violating basic rights to liberty.

68. (D) Bonded Labour
When a farmer is forced to work without wages for years to repay a debt to a landlord, it is a clear instance of bonded labour. This exploitative system traps individuals in a cycle of debt that is often impossible to escape, sometimes even being passed down to future generations. Bonded labour restricts personal freedom and violates fundamental rights against forced labour.

69. (C) Cyclical unemployment - Unemployment due to personal choice
Cyclical unemployment is not caused by personal choice but by downturns in the business cycle and overall economic demand. In contrast, frictional

NODIA

encourages reliance on global trade networks and multinational corporations. The process often leads to cultural homogenization and the expansion of communication networks. Consequently, local markets are increasingly influenced by international trends and economic forces, reducing their independence and nature.

18. (A) Dehumanization through technology.
Replacing human workers with automated systems without providing alternative livelihoods illustrates dehumanization through technology. This process prioritizes mechanical efficiency and profit over the well-being and dignity of individuals. When technology is used to displace labor without regard for human impact, it treats workers as expendable resources rather than people with rights, highlighting the ethical challenges posed by change.

19. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Science and technology have not inherently resolved all human rights violations; in fact, they can sometimes facilitate new forms of abuse. Technological advancements provide powerful tools for mass surveillance, privacy invasion, and state control, which can be used to suppress dissent. While technology offers solutions for progress, its application remains a double-edged sword requiring ethical oversight for protection.

20. (A) 1, 3, and 4
Modernization is a multifaceted process characterized by industrialization, urbanization, and the promotion of a scientific temper. It involves the application of rational thought to social, economic, and political institutions. While it brings significant structural changes, it does not necessarily require the complete abandonment of cultural heritage. Instead, societies often integrate modern practices with existing traditions, creating unique cultural.

21. (C) Cultural homogenization
Cultural homogenization is the process by which local cultures are transformed or absorbed by a dominant, standardized global culture. Driven by globalization and mass media, this phenomenon leads to the spread of similar consumer products, lifestyles, and values worldwide. As a result, unique local traditions and languages may face decline, replaced by a more uniform global identity influenced.

22. (B) Technology has equalized wealth distribution globally.
Technology has not equalized wealth distribution globally; instead, it has often widened the gap between different social classes and nations. While technological progress creates economic opportunities, access to these benefits is frequently restricted to those who already possess resources and skills. This digital and economic divide means that technology can reinforce existing structural inequalities rather than promote universal equality.

23. (D) Political globalization - Formation of transnational institutions
Political globalization is characterized by the increasing importance and formation of transnational institutions, such as the United Nations or the European Union. These organizations facilitate international cooperation and establish global norms that influence national policies. This process reflects a shift where governance is no longer confined within state borders but involves global actors and agreements to address global issues.

24. (A) The institutionalized inequality in society based on a hierarchy.
Social stratification refers to the systematic and institutionalized division of society into hierarchical layers based on factors like wealth, power, and prestige. This structured inequality ensures that different groups have unequal access to resources and opportunities. It is a persistent social feature that shapes the life chances of individuals based on their position within the established social hierarchy.

25. (B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
Social stratification is a universal yet socially constructed phenomenon where society is organized into hierarchical layers. It involves the unequal distribution of resources, power, and prestige among different groups. This system significantly shapes the life chances of individuals by determining their access to education, health, and economic opportunities. While often based on social traits, it is not biological.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

78. (A) Refugees - Fleeing due to well-founded fear of persecution
Refugees are individuals who flee their home country because of a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, or political opinion. Unlike economic migrants who move for better jobs, refugees seek safety and international protection because their own state is unable or unwilling to protect them. This status is formally recognized under international conventions to ensure survival.

79. (A) Lack of social security, isolation, and elder abuse
The primary human rights concerns for aged persons include a lack of adequate social security, social isolation, and the risk of elder abuse. As traditional family support systems change, many seniors face economic hardship and physical or emotional neglect. Ensuring their right to a life of dignity requires robust healthcare, financial support mechanisms, and legal protections addressing their specific needs.

80. (B) 2, 3, and 4
Migrant workers play a crucial role in the economies of both their home and host countries, yet they often face significant challenges. These include language and cultural barriers as well as poor working conditions. Their lack of local social networks and legal protections makes them highly vulnerable to economic exploitation. Addressing these issues is essential for ensuring their fundamental rights.

81. (B) 21
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, expanded the number of recognized disability categories from 7 to 21. This broader definition includes physical, intellectual, and sensory disabilities, as well as conditions like acid attack victimization and Parkinson's disease. By recognizing a wider range of conditions, the act aims to provide more comprehensive legal protections and ensure greater inclusivity.

82. (A) It explicitly denies the right to barrier-free elections.
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, actually emphasizes the right of individuals with disabilities to participate in barrier-free elections. It mandates that the government ensure accessibility in polling stations and provides for reservations in higher education and government jobs. The act also promotes accessibility in public infrastructure and recognizes specific conditions like acid attack victims for inclusivity.

83. (C) Displaced Persons and Indigenous People
Forcing a tribal community to leave their ancestral lands without compensation or resettlement violates the rights of both displaced persons and indigenous people. These communities have a deep, spiritual, and economic connection to their traditional territories. Such displacement disrupts their cultural heritage and livelihood, representing a significant human rights failure. Ensuring their right to prior informed consent is essential for justice.

84. (D) Internal Displacement
Internal displacement refers to the involuntary movement of people who are forced to flee their homes due to conflict, violence, or development projects but remain within their country's borders. Unlike refugees, internally displaced persons do not cross international boundaries, making them primarily the responsibility of their own government. However, they often face severe humanitarian crises and lack access to basic services.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of non-refoulement is a fundamental cornerstone of international refugee law, prohibiting states from returning individuals to countries where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. This rule ensures that the right to seek asylum is meaningful by providing immediate safety from persecution. It is considered a customary international law principle that applies to all states.

86. (B) Strict adherence to theological doctrines with intolerance of other views.
Religious fundamentalism is characterized by a strict and literal adherence to specific theological doctrines, often accompanied by intolerance for differing viewpoints. Fundamentalist movements seek to return to what they perceive as the original and pure foundations of their faith. This rigid ideological stance can lead to social polarization

NODIA

121. (C) It only involves physical violence.
Child abuse is not limited to physical violence; it also includes emotional abuse, sexual exploitation, and neglect. Each of these forms can have long-lasting psychological impacts on a child's development and well-being. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of abuse is essential for providing effective protection and support to victims. Often, the perpetrator is someone known to the child, adding complexity.

122. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Street children are not only those who are totally abandoned but also include children who live on the streets but maintain some contact with their families. Both groups are highly vulnerable to various forms of exploitation and abuse. Understanding different categories of street children is essential for developing effective outreach and protection programs that address their specific social and economic needs.

123. (D) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act is the primary legal framework in India for dealing with minors in conflict with the law or in need of care. It emphasizes principles of rehabilitation and social reintegration rather than punishment. By providing a specialized system for children, the act aims to ensure that their best interests and rights are protected.

124. (B) Real or perceived incompatibility of goals and interests between groups
Social and communal conflicts are primarily caused by the real or perceived incompatibility of goals and interests between different groups. When groups believe their core values or access to resources are threatened by others, tension can escalate into open conflict. Addressing underlying issues requires dialogue, equitable policies, and the promotion of mutual understanding to find common ground and stability.

125. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Social harmony is a dynamic state of peaceful coexistence fostered by inclusive governance and mutual respect among different groups. However, it is constantly threatened by hate speech, prejudice, and systemic inequality. Maintaining harmony does not require the suppression of minority cultures; instead, it involves celebrating diversity and ensuring that all individuals have equal opportunities to participate in social life.

126. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Social conflicts have various causes. Economic conflict often involves competition for scarce jobs or resources. Political conflict may stem from a struggle for regional autonomy. Religious conflict can be triggered by disputes over sacred sites or doctrines. Ethnic conflict frequently arises from discrimination based on linguistic or cultural identity. Understanding these different drivers is essential for effective conflict resolution strategies.

127. (A) Mediation - Intervention by a neutral third party to facilitate agreement
Mediation is a conflict resolution process where a neutral third party intervenes to help the disputing parties reach a mutually acceptable agreement. Unlike arbitration, where the third party makes a binding decision, mediation focuses on facilitating dialogue and understanding. This approach is effective in resolving social and interpersonal conflicts by empowering the parties involved to find their own solutions peacefully.

128. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
Social conflict typically progresses through several stages, beginning with latent conflict where underlying tensions exist but are not yet expressed. This is followed by the escalation of tension as issues become more apparent. Open conflict occurs when these tensions lead to actual clashes or visible disputes. Finally, the post-conflict stage involves resolution and efforts to rebuild social relationships and order.

129. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Rural poverty is heavily influenced by the nature of land distribution, as land is the primary source of wealth and livelihood in agrarian societies. Consequently, landless agricultural labourers form the poorest and most vulnerable segment of rural society. Addressing this structural inequality through land reforms and rural development programs is essential for reducing poverty and ensuring access for all.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

95. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Terrorism causes mass casualties and fear, violating the right to life. Underdevelopment denies access to basic socio-economic rights like education and health. Human trafficking treats humans as commodities, violating their personal autonomy and freedom. Religious fundamentalism imposes rigid dogmas that suppress freedom of thought and expression. Together, these issues represent significant modern challenges to global human rights protection.

96. (B) Creation of a climate of fear and erosion of civil liberties
Beyond physical casualties, the most profound societal impact of terrorism is the creation of a persistent climate of fear. This atmosphere often leads to the erosion of civil liberties as states implement stringent security measures that may infringe on individual freedoms. The resulting social tension and loss of trust in public institutions can long outlast the immediate violent effects.

97. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization has unintentionally facilitated transnational organized crimes like human trafficking by increasing the ease of cross-border movement and communication. Criminal syndicates exploit these global networks and technological advancements to recruit and transport victims more efficiently. The lack of standardized international law enforcement allows these groups to operate across multiple jurisdictions, making it difficult for states to combat.

98. (A) Freedom from slavery and forced labour
Human trafficking explicitly violates the core human right to freedom from slavery and forced labour. By treating individuals as property to be traded and exploited for profit, trafficking denies victims their fundamental dignity and autonomy. This practice is recognized as a modern form of slavery and is strictly prohibited under international human rights law, requiring global cooperation for elimination.

99. (C) The International Criminal Court (ICC) has jurisdiction over genocide and war crimes.
The International Criminal Court is the primary permanent judicial body with jurisdiction over the most serious international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. These crimes are considered an affront to all of humanity and can be prosecuted even when domestic courts are unwilling or unable to act. This mechanism aims to end impunity for perpetrators worldwide.

100. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
Socialization is a lifelong process that forms the foundation of individual personality and ensures the transmission of culture across generations. Through various agencies, individuals internalize societal values and learn how to function effectively within their social environment. It is an ongoing development that continues from birth through adulthood, enabling people to adapt to new roles and expectations throughout.

101. (C) Resocialization
Resocialization is the process of learning new norms, values, and behaviors when entering a drastically different social environment, such as the military or a prison. It often involves the deliberate dismantling of previous identities and behavior patterns to adopt those required by the new institution. This intense form of socialization ensures that individuals can function effectively within highly regulated settings.

102. (B) They are strictly uniform across all global cultures.
Human values are not strictly uniform across all global cultures; instead, they vary significantly based on different social, religious, and historical contexts. While some universal values exist, specific moral standards and guiding principles are shaped by the socialization process within a particular culture. Understanding this cultural diversity is essential for promoting inter-community respect and developing inclusive human rights frameworks.

103. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Social structure provides the essential framework that organizes human behavior into predictable patterns. Through roles, statuses, and institutions,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

society establishes expectations that guide how individuals interact. Therefore, human behavior is not random but is significantly influenced by these structural arrangements. Understanding the impact of social structure is vital for analyzing how social order is maintained within any community.

104. (A) They are two sides of the same coin; one's right is another's duty.
Rights and duties are fundamentally interconnected, often described as two sides of the same coin. The existence of a right for one individual typically implies a corresponding duty for others or the state to respect and protect that right. This reciprocal relationship ensures that the exercise of freedoms does not infringe upon the well-being of others, maintaining balance.

105. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Modernization leads to several significant societal shifts, including the transition toward secular ideologies and increased urbanization. It also involves the transformation of traditional family structures and the application of scientific rationality to various aspects of life. While these changes drive progress, they also create new social challenges that require adaptation. Modernization is a comprehensive process that fundamentally alters societies.

106. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Cultural lag occurs when material culture changes faster than non-material culture. Ethnocentrism is the tendency to judge other cultures by one's own standards. Cultural relativism involves understanding a culture on its own terms without judgment. Xenocentrism is the preference for the products or ideas of another culture over one's own. These concepts help to analyze diverse cultural perceptions.

107. (D) Alienation
Dehumanization within modern bureaucratic systems often leads to alienation, a psychological state where individuals feel disconnected from their work, society, and themselves. When people are treated as mere numbers or functions rather than human beings, they lose their sense of agency and purpose. This estrangement can negatively impact mental health and social cohesion, necessitating more person-centered approaches.

108. (B) E-governance - Use of technology to enhance government services
E-governance involves the use of information and communication technology to improve the delivery of government services and enhance transparency. By making information more accessible and streamlining administrative processes, it can empower citizens and increase efficiency. This application of technology supports good governance and can help to protect human rights by reducing corruption and ensuring services are provided equitably.

109. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization has led to a partial dilution of state sovereignty as international organizations and multinational corporations gain significant influence over national policies. In an interconnected world, states often have to align their laws and economic strategies with global standards and agreements. This shift reflects the reality that many contemporary challenges, such as trade and environment, require cooperation beyond borders.

NODIA

110. (A) Biological determinism
Social stratification consists of elements such as differentiation, ranking, and evaluation, which organize society into hierarchical layers. It is a socially constructed system rather than one based on biological determinism. While differences between individuals exist, it is the social meaning assigned to these differences that create stratification. Understanding this distinction is essential for analyzing how inequality is perpetuated in society.

111. (A) Caste system
A society that assigns occupations based on birth and strictly prohibits inter-marriage between groups practices a caste system. This is a closed form of social stratification where an individual's status is permanently fixed from birth. The system is maintained through endogamy and rigid social boundaries, preventing social mobility and reinforcing historical inequalities that can lead to significant human rights.

112. (C) It is scientifically justified by genetic evidence.
Racial prejudice is an acquired attitude that relies on stereotyping and is not scientifically justified by genetic evidence. Modern science shows that there is more genetic variation within racial groups than between them, debunking myths of racial superiority. Prejudice is a social and psychological phenomenon that can lead to discriminatory behavior, making it essential to address biases through education.

113. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Affirmative action is a policy framework designed to correct historical disadvantages faced by weaker sections of society. It is often referred to as positive discrimination because it involves taking proactive steps to ensure equitable representation in education and employment. By providing targeted support, the state aims to overcome systemic barriers and promote social justice, ensuring that all have chances.

114. (B) 1, 3, and 4
Ethnic minorities share a distinct cultural or linguistic identity and are often targets of systemic discrimination. They typically lack proportional political power and social influence compared to the majority group. The UN Declaration on the Rights of Minorities provides an international framework to protect their rights and promote inclusion. Addressing the unique challenges faced by these groups is essential.

115. (C) To eliminate discrimination against women in political, economic, social, and cultural fields
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women aims to eliminate discrimination against women across all spheres of life, including political, economic, social, and cultural fields. Often called the international bill of rights for women, it provides a comprehensive state framework to promote gender equality. By ratifying this convention, countries commit to taking necessary legal measures.

116. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Gender roles are societal expectations of behavior based on sex, while gender identity is an individual's internal sense of their own gender. Gender stereotypes are oversimplified generalizations about attributes. Gender equity refers to the fairness of treatment for all people according to their respective needs. These concepts are essential for understanding how gender is constructed and maintained within any society.

117. (C) Dowry death - Death of a woman caused by burns or bodily injury under suspicious circumstances within 7 years of marriage
A dowry death is specifically defined as the death of a woman caused by burns, bodily injury, or occurring under suspicious circumstances within seven years of her marriage. This offence is often linked to harassment or cruelty by the husband or his relatives for dowry. Recognizing this specific category in law is crucial for addressing gender-based violence and ensuring justice.

118. (B) The Maternity Benefit Act
The Maternity Benefit Act is an example of gender-sensitive legislation in India, as it specifically addresses the unique biological and social needs of working women during pregnancy and childbirth. By providing for paid leave and job security, the act aims to ensure that women are not disadvantaged in the workplace due to maternal roles. This promotes equity and protects rights.

119. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Domestic violence is significantly underreported because victims often face social stigma, financial dependency, and a well-founded fear of retaliation. These barriers make it difficult for individuals to seek help or report abuse to the authorities. Addressing domestic violence requires not only strong legal frameworks but also comprehensive social support systems that provide safety and economic independence for those affected.

120. (B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
Child labour deprives children of their childhood and is detrimental to their physical and mental development. The Indian Constitution, under Article 24, prohibits the employment of children in factories and other hazardous industries. Beyond legal violations, child labour perpetuates the cycle of poverty by preventing children from gaining education. Addressing this issue requires both strict law enforcement and interventions.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

139. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women and children in urban slums are highly susceptible to violence because overcrowded living conditions and a lack of secure housing severely compromise their privacy and safety. Without adequate lighting or lockable doors, residents are more vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse. Addressing these spatial and structural vulnerabilities is essential for protecting the human rights and well-being.

140. (B) The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol
The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol are the primary international legal instruments that define the rights of refugees and the obligations of states. These documents establish the legal definition of a refugee and provide for essential protections, including the principle of non-refoulement. This framework ensures that individuals fleeing persecution receive necessary asylum and humanitarian assistance during crises.

141. (C) They universally welcome rapid industrialization on their lands.
Indigenous peoples do not universally welcome rapid industrialization on traditional lands, as it often leads to environmental destruction and loss of cultural heritage. Many indigenous communities advocate for sustainable development respecting their rights and spiritual connection to the land. Ensuring their free, prior, and informed consent is essential for protecting their unique way of life and preventing marginalization.

142. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Aged persons have an inherent right to a life of dignity, security, and social inclusion. In India, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, provides a specific legal mechanism to ensure seniors receive financial support and protection from neglect. This legislation reflects the state's responsibility to safeguard the well-being of an aging population.

143. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, is a comprehensive law that replaced previous legislation and increased the reservation quota in government jobs to 4%. It recognizes a wider range of conditions, including dwarfism and intellectual disabilities, ensuring more individuals receive protection. The act also mandates that public infrastructure be made accessible, promoting full social participation.

144. (B) Right to life and health
Denying a migrant worker emergency medical care due to a lack of local identity documents is a direct violation of the fundamental right to life and health. Human rights are universal and should not be conditional on citizenship or documentation status. Ensuring that everyone has access to essential healthcare is a core obligation of states under international human rights frameworks.

145. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
Different vulnerable groups face unique challenges. Displaced persons often suffer from the loss of land, livelihood, and community networks. Migrant workers frequently experience exploitation by employers and a lack of social security. Aged persons are particularly vulnerable to health decline and social isolation. Persons with disabilities face significant barriers due to a lack of accessibility in general society.

NODIA

146. (A) Stateless Persons - Not recognized as a citizen by any country
A stateless person is an individual who is not recognized as a citizen by any state under the operation of its law. This lack of nationality leaves them without the legal protections and rights that citizenship provides, such as the right to vote or travel freely. Statelessness can result from various factors, including discrimination, conflict, or gaps in nationality.

147. (C) Belief in the absolute and literal truth of sacred texts
A key feature of religious fundamentalism is the belief in the absolute and literal truth of sacred texts, which are seen as infallible and unchanging. This perspective often leads to a rejection of modern interpretations and an insistence on a return to traditional practices. Such a rigid ideological stance can sometimes lead to intolerance of other religious or secular views.

130. (A) High demand for IT professionals
Rural unemployment in India is characterized by high levels of disguised unemployment, the seasonal nature of agricultural work, and widespread underemployment. In contrast, a high demand for IT professionals is a feature of the urban service economy. Addressing rural employment challenges requires focused investments in agricultural productivity and the creation of non-farm jobs in villages to provide stable income.

131. (C) Debt bondage
Debt bondage occurs when a person is forced to work for little or no pay to cover an often-inflated debt to an employer. This exploitative system frequently involves the confiscation of travel documents and long working hours, effectively trapping individuals in a modern form of slavery. It is a severe human rights violation that deprives people of liberty and agency.

132. (D) It has been entirely eliminated worldwide.
Modern slavery has not been entirely eliminated; it remains a significant global challenge affecting millions of people in various industries such as construction, agriculture, and domestic work. It includes practices like forced marriage, human trafficking, and debt bondage. These severe violations of human rights continue to exist due to poverty, lack of education, and weak legal enforcement in many regions.

133. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Bonded labour is an exploitative system where an individual's labour is demanded as a means of repaying a loan, often under unfair conditions. In India, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act was passed in 1976 to legally end this practice and provide for the rehabilitation of victims. However, despite this legal framework, debt bondage continues to persist in some sectors.

134. (B) Unplanned urbanization and massive rural-to-urban migration
The rapid expansion of urban slums is primarily caused by unplanned urbanization combined with massive rural-to-urban migration. As individuals move to cities seeking better livelihoods, the lack of affordable housing and infrastructure forces them into informal settlements. These slums often grow on marginal lands without proper legal status, leading to overcrowding and a severe lack of basic amenities.

135. (A) 1, 3, and 4
Urban poverty is characterized by extreme overcrowding and high vulnerability to infectious diseases due to poor living conditions. Residents often rely on the informal sector for employment, which lacks job security and social protections. Unlike formal housing, slum dwellers frequently lack secure land tenure, making them vulnerable to eviction. Addressing urban poverty requires planning that includes affordable housing options.

136. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Slums are informal settlements characterized by substandard housing and overcrowding. The informal sector refers to unregulated economic activities that provide no social security for workers. Gentrification involves the displacement of poor residents by a wealthier influx into a neighborhood. Civic amenities include essential services such as water, sanitation, and electricity. Understanding these terms is vital for analyzing urban issues.

137. (C) They are frequently subjected to police brutality and lack of legal recourse.
Sex workers often face systemic human rights violations, including police brutality and a lack of access to legal recourse. Their social marginalization and the criminalization of their work in many areas make them particularly vulnerable to violence and exploitation. International human rights organizations advocate for protecting their dignity and ensuring they have access to essential services like healthcare and justice.

138. (A) Basic civil amenities like sanitation and clean water
The lack of basic civil amenities, such as proper sanitation and clean drinking water, is a major factor impacting public health in urban slums. These conditions facilitate the spread of waterborne and infectious diseases among the densely packed population. Ensuring access to these essential services is a fundamental human rights issue and is crucial for improving the quality of life.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

157. (C) Breakdown of the traditional joint family system
The vulnerability of aged persons in modern urban settings is primarily due to the breakdown of the traditional joint family system, which historically provided social and economic support. As nuclear families become more common, many seniors face social isolation and a lack of care. This shift highlights the need for stronger state-sponsored social security and healthcare programs to protect seniors.

158. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Indigenous peoples frequently face displacement due to large-scale development projects because their traditional lands are often rich in natural resources targeted for extraction. This conflict between development goals and indigenous rights can lead to the loss of livelihoods, culture, and ancestral territories. Protecting their rights requires ensuring they have a meaningful voice in decisions that affect their lives.

159. (A) PwDs are viewed solely as objects of charity under the human rights model.
Under the human rights model, individuals with disabilities are recognized as active subjects with rights rather than merely objects of charity. This perspective emphasizes their full and effective participation in society and individual autonomy. Legal frameworks like the RPwD Act 2016 and the UNCRPD reflect this shift, promoting accessibility and non-discrimination as essential components for ensuring rights for all.

160. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
Refugees are individuals who flee their country and cross international borders due to a well-founded fear of persecution, as defined by the 1951 Convention. The principle of non-refoulement provides them with essential protection from being forcibly returned to danger. UNHCR is the global agency mandated to protect their rights. While climate-related displacement is growing, it currently has different status.

161. (B) Right to adequate housing and shelter
Evicting slum dwellers without notice or providing alternative housing is a direct violation of the right to adequate housing and shelter. This fundamental human right ensures that everyone has a safe and secure place to live. Such actions exacerbate poverty and leave individuals highly vulnerable to exploitation and further displacement, highlighting the need for legal protections and just rehabilitation programs.

162. (A) Psychological process of demonizing the enemy, making them seem less than human
In the context of extreme violence and international crimes, dehumanization refers to the psychological process of demonizing a specific group, making them appear less than human. This process is often used to justify atrocities and reduce empathy for victims. By stripping individuals of their human qualities, perpetrators find it easier to commit violent acts, highlighting the dangerous power of prejudice.

163. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Socialization is not limited to formal institutions like schools; it also occurs through various informal agencies such as peer groups, family, and media. Peer groups play a particularly significant role in informal socialization, providing individuals with opportunities to learn social skills and norms outside of adult supervision. This lifelong process ensures that people can adapt to diverse social environments and roles.

NODIA

164. (D) Malnutrition and high infant mortality
Rural poverty directly leads to high rates of malnutrition and infant mortality, as families lack resources for adequate food and healthcare. These health challenges are compounded by limited access to clean water and sanitation in many rural areas. Addressing the root causes of poverty is essential for improving public health outcomes and ensuring that children have a healthy development and survival.

165. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The legal system includes specific acts to protect different groups. The POCSO Act aims to safeguard children from sexual offences. The RPwD Act provides for the rights of persons with disabilities. The Domestic Violence Act offers protection for women facing abuse at home. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act addresses modern forms of slavery, ensuring that everyone's fundamental rights.

148. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Terrorism fundamentally threatens the enjoyment of human rights by creating an environment of fear and instability. It specifically targets the democratic institutions and the rule of law that are essential for protecting individual freedoms. By undermining social order and the state's ability to safeguard citizens, terrorism directly violates the right to life, liberty, and security.

149. (C) It is purely an economic concept with no social implications.
Underdevelopment is not purely an economic concept; it has profound social implications, affecting access to education, healthcare, and basic human rights. It is characterized by low human development indices and can lead to significant political instability and social unrest. Addressing underdevelopment requires a holistic approach considering both economic growth and social welfare to ensure a better quality life.

150. (B) 1, 2, and 3
International crimes such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity represent some of the most serious violations of human rights and international law. These crimes are characterized by intent to destroy specific groups or widespread attacks on civilian populations. While human trafficking is an international crime, it is generally prosecuted through a different legal framework rather than ICJ.

151. (A) Functionalist Theory
Functionalist theory argues that social stratification is a necessary and inevitable part of society, as it ensures that most important roles are filled by most qualified individuals. By offering greater rewards such as wealth and status, society motivates people with high intelligence and specialized skills to undergo necessary training for essential positions, thereby maintaining the overall social order.

152. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
While manifestations of caste prejudice have been transformed by modernization and urbanization, the issue has not been entirely eradicated from Indian society. It continues to influence social interactions, marriage choices, and economic opportunities in both rural and urban settings. Understanding these persistent inequalities is essential for developing effective policies to promote social justice and ensure that all individuals thrive.

153. (C) Cultural appropriation
Cultural appropriation occurs when members of a dominant culture adopt the customs, practices, or ideas of another culture, often in an inappropriate or unacknowledged way. This can lead to trivialization or commercialization of important cultural symbols and traditions. Recognizing power dynamics involved in such interactions is essential for promoting cultural respect and preventing exploitation of minority groups in society.

154. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Women's rights are promoted globally through frameworks like CEDAW, providing a comprehensive bill of rights. Patriarchy remains a major systemic barrier, centralizing power in the hands of men. Gender mainstreaming is an essential strategy for integrating a gender perspective into all policies. Contrary to common myths, domestic violence is a universal problem affecting individuals across all economic and social backgrounds.

155. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Bonded labour involves work demanded to repay a debt, often under exploitative conditions. Child labour refers to minors engaged in economically productive work that deprives them of rights. Street children are those who live and survive on the streets, facing high risks of abuse. Human trafficking is the illegal trade of individuals for the purpose of forced labour or exploitation.

156. (B) Informal economy - Untaxed and unregulated economic activities
The informal economy in urban areas consists of untaxed and unregulated economic activities that provide a livelihood for many of the urban poor. While it offers essential income, workers in this sector often lack social security, legal protections, and safe working conditions. Addressing the challenges of the informal economy is crucial for reducing urban poverty and ensuring worker rights.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and the suppression of the rights of those who differ in beliefs.

87. (D) The use of violence and intimidation to pursue ideological aims.
Terrorism is defined as the intentional use of violence and intimidation against civilians to achieve political, religious, or ideological goals. It aims to create a climate of fear that undermines social stability and the rule of law. By targeting non-combatants, terrorism violates the fundamental right to life and security, posing a significant challenge to national and international peace.

88. (A) 2, 3, 1
Human trafficking follows a specific sequence beginning with recruitment through deception or coercion. This is followed by the transportation of the victim to a different location, often across borders or to unfamiliar urban areas. The final stage is the exploitation of the victim for forced labour or commercial sex. Understanding this process is vital for law enforcement and prevention.

89. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Underdevelopment is not solely caused by a lack of natural resources but is often the result of complex historical, political, and economic factors. It creates significant human rights challenges, as underdeveloped regions frequently struggle to provide basic education and healthcare. This lack of capacity hinders the realization of socio-economic rights, illustrating how economic status directly impacts the entire population.

90. (A) Copyright infringement
Under the Rome Statute, international crimes include genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, which are prosecuted by the International Criminal Court. These crimes are characterized by their extreme nature and impact on the global community. In contrast, copyright infringement is a civil or criminal intellectual property issue handled by national legal systems and does not fall under international crimes.

91. (D) Suppression of minority rights and social polarization.
The rise of religious fundamentalism often leads to the suppression of minority rights and increased social polarization within a region. By promoting an exclusionary ideology that rejects diversity, fundamentalist movements create an environment where those outside the dominant faith face discrimination and persecution. This intolerance undermines social harmony and threatens the fundamental freedoms of thought and expression for all members.

92. (B) Underdevelopment - Guarantee of equitable resource distribution
Underdevelopment is typically characterized by an inequitable distribution of resources and a lack of access to basic needs, rather than a guarantee of equity. It creates structural barriers that prevent individuals from enjoying their fundamental rights. In contrast, concepts like human trafficking and terrorism represent clear threats to liberty and life. Correctly identifying these challenges is essential for effective strategies.

93. (C) Demand for cheap labour and commercial sex
The primary driver of human trafficking is the high demand for cheap, exploitable labour and the commercial sex industry. Traffickers exploit the vulnerability of individuals in poverty-stricken regions to meet this demand, treating human beings as commodities for profit. This cycle of exploitation is sustained by global economic imbalances and the lack of effective legal protections for vulnerable populations.

94. (B) 1, 3, and 4
Underdevelopment significantly restricts a state's capacity to guarantee socio-economic rights, such as access to clean water and healthcare. The resulting poverty creates increased vulnerability to human trafficking and other forms of exploitation. While development is necessary, some structural adjustment programs have historically hindered rights realization. Addressing the multifaceted nature of underdevelopment is essential for ensuring all individuals exercise rights.

NODIA

166. (B) They consist of institutions, groups, and statuses.
Social structures are composed of institutions, groups, and statuses that together provide the framework for social life. While they are relatively stable, they are not completely static and can change over time through social movements and technological advancements. These structures significantly influence individual choices and behavior by establishing the norms and expectations that guide how people interact within society.

167. (D) Generational poverty
Generational poverty refers to the phenomenon where poverty is transmitted from one generation to the next within a family. This persistent cycle is often driven by a lack of access to quality education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Breaking the cycle of generational poverty requires comprehensive interventions that address the systemic barriers preventing individuals from improving their socio-economic status over time.

168. (A) 1, 4, 3, 2
The development of human rights law has seen several major milestones. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, followed by the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. In India, the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act was enacted in 2005, and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act was finally passed in 2016.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Slums are frequently the sites of severe human rights violations because their lack of legal recognition often deprives residents of basic civil amenities and state protection. Without formal legal status, slum dwellers may be excluded from essential services like clean water and healthcare. This marginalization makes them highly vulnerable to exploitation and highlights the need for inclusive urban planning.

170. (A) Urban poverty - Caused mainly by crop failure
Urban poverty is not primarily caused by crop failure; instead, it is linked to issues like unemployment, low wages, and a lack of affordable housing in cities. In contrast, crop failure is a major driver of rural poverty in agriculture-dependent areas. Understanding these different causes is essential for developing effective poverty alleviation strategies that address the specific needs.

171. (D) The tendency to judge other cultures by the standards of one's own culture.
Ethnocentrism is the tendency to judge and evaluate other cultures based on the standards and values of one's own culture. This perspective often leads to the belief that one's own cultural group is superior to others. While natural to some extent, extreme ethnocentrism can hinder cross-cultural understanding and lead to prejudice and discrimination against different groups within society.

172. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
In sociology, sex refers to the biological differences between males and females, while gender is a socially constructed concept involving roles, behaviors, and expectations society considers appropriate for each. Recognizing this distinction is essential for analyzing how gender inequality is maintained and for promoting social changes that ensure equal rights and opportunities for individuals of all genders across cultures.

173. (C) To prevent sexual harassment of women at the workplace
The Vishaka Guidelines were established by the Indian Supreme Court to prevent sexual harassment of women at the workplace. They defined what constitutes harassment and mandated that employers provide a safe environment and a mechanism for redressal. These guidelines were a crucial legal step toward ensuring the dignity and rights of women in the professional sphere before formal legislation.

174. (B) 2 and 3
Underdevelopment often involves a significant dependency on the export of primary sector goods and results in a lack of basic human rights fulfillment like education and health. It is a complex issue influenced by both internal and international factors, such as trade imbalances. Addressing underdevelopment requires comprehensive strategies that promote economic

NODIA

diversification and ensure that everyone has access to.

175. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Religious fundamentalism involves a strict and often exclusionary adherence to religious doctrines. Terrorism is the use of violence against civilians to achieve political or ideological goals. Human trafficking is the illegal trade of individuals for the purpose of exploitation. Genocide is characterized by intent to destroy a national, ethnic, or religious group. These issues present significant challenges to global rights.

176. (B) An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from rising to top corporate positions
The term "glass ceiling" refers to an invisible barrier that prevents qualified women and minorities from advancing to top-level corporate and leadership positions. Despite having necessary skills and experience, systemic biases and organizational cultures can hinder their progress. Overcoming the glass ceiling is an essential step toward achieving true workplace equity and ensuring leadership roles reflect the diversity of society.

177. (B) It involves structural differentiation and functional specialization.
Modernization is a process of social change involving structural differentiation and functional specialization within a society. As societies modernize, they move toward more complex and efficient forms of organization, applying scientific rationality to various institutions. This transition leads to significant changes in traditional hierarchies and values, promoting a more rational-legal basis for authority and social interactions in the world.

178. (A) Systemic impunity for offences against women
A lack of gender-sensitive laws in a society often leads to systemic impunity for offences against women, as the legal system fails to address specific vulnerabilities. Without targeted legal protections, perpetrators may not be held accountable, and victims may lack necessary support to seek justice. Ensuring that laws are gender-sensitive is essential for protecting the rights and dignity of women.

179. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Street children are heavily prone to substance abuse because it often serves as a coping mechanism for severe physical and emotional trauma experienced in daily lives. Without adult protection or a stable home, many turn to substances to escape the harsh realities of the street. Addressing this issue requires comprehensive support systems that provide safety, healthcare, and psychological rehabilitation.

180. (D) Social cohesion and absolute equality
Extreme social stratification typically leads to unequal life chances and marginalization of weaker sections rather than social cohesion and absolute equality. Hierarchical divisions ensure resources and power are distributed unevenly, which can lead to social conflict and generational poverty. Achieving equality requires addressing structural barriers and promoting policies that ensure a fair distribution of opportunities for all members of society.

181. (C) Religious Fundamentalism and Terrorism
When a group uses violence and fear to impose its beliefs and undermine a secular government, it is best categorized as a combination of religious fundamentalism and terrorism. This extreme behavior violates fundamental rights to life and freedom of thought, posing a significant threat to social stability. Addressing these challenges requires both security measures and efforts to promote religious tolerance.

182. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Human rights are recognized as universal, inalienable, and indivisible, meaning they belong to all individuals and cannot be rightfully taken away. They are inherent to human beings regardless of their status or identity. The indivisible nature of rights means fulfillment of one often depends on fulfillment of others, highlighting the need for a comprehensive approach to protecting all fundamental freedoms.

183. (D) Someone forced to flee their home but remains within their country's borders.
An internally displaced person is someone forced to flee their home due to conflict, violence, or disasters but has not crossed an international

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

border. Because they remain within their own country, their protection and assistance are primarily the responsibility of their national government. However, they often face severe hardship and lack access to basic services, requiring significant humanitarian assistance and attention.

184. (A) 1, 3, and 4
Demographic transition has led to an aging population globally, creating new social and economic challenges. Seniors have fundamental rights to social security and healthcare to ensure a life of dignity. Unfortunately, they also face a high risk of elder abuse and social isolation. Protecting their rights requires intergenerational solidarity and robust legal and social support systems that address their needs.

185. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Primary socialization occurs in early childhood as a toddler learns language at home. Secondary socialization involves learning rules and norms of new social environments like a workplace. Anticipatory socialization happens when a student prepares for a future role, such as a law student dressing like a lawyer. Resocialization involves an intense change, such as a military recruit undergoing training.

186. (A) Coercive Authority - Based on mutual consent and democratic voting
Coercive authority is based on use of force or threats rather than mutual consent or democratic voting. In contrast, traditional authority is based on custom, and charismatic authority relies on personal appeal of a leader. Rational-legal authority is founded on written laws and official procedures. Understanding these different types of authority is essential for analyzing how power is maintained in society.

187. (D) Structural Functionalism
Structural functionalism is a sociological perspective viewing society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. Each part of the social structure, such as institutions and norms, serves a specific function contributing to overall societal health. This perspective emphasizes social order and ways various elements help maintain the system as a whole through shared values.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization has led to the emergence of transnational social movements as advancements in information and communication technology allow activists to coordinate and share strategies globally. In an interconnected world, individuals can more easily mobilize across borders to address common issues like climate change and human rights. This development reflects how technology can empower people to seek social and political change.

189. (C) A social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of leadership.
Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. It is characterized by the subordination of women in both public and private spheres. Addressing impacts of patriarchy is essential for promoting gender equality and ensuring all individuals can fully exercise their fundamental rights.

190. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Caste is an ascribed status assigned at birth, while class is generally considered an open system of social stratification allowing for social mobility based on individual achievement. In a class system, individuals can potentially change their social position through education, effort, and luck. Understanding the distinction between these systems is essential for analyzing how social inequality is maintained and challenged.

191. (A) Work provided against an unpayable debt, restricting freedom.
The key characteristic of bonded labour is work provided as a means of repayment for an often-unpayable debt, which severely restricts individual personal freedom and agency. This exploitative system traps people in a cycle of dependency and is recognized as a modern form of slavery. Addressing bonded labour requires both legal enforcement and economic interventions to provide alternative livelihoods.

192. (B) 1, 2, and 4
The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, is in line with the UNCRPD and recognizes 21

NODIA

different types of disabilities, including physical, intellectual, and sensory conditions. It provides for specific penalties for offences against individuals with disabilities, aiming to ensure dignity and rights. By providing a comprehensive legal framework, the act promotes inclusivity and social justice for all.

193. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Different social issues impact specific groups in unique ways. A lack of basic civil amenities is a major challenge for urban slum dwellers. Unpaid care work is a burden disproportionately borne by women in many societies. Hazardous industrial labour is a significant risk for many child labourers. Refoulement is a major concern for refugees seeking safety from political persecution.

194. (A) It involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion for exploitation.
Human trafficking involves use of force, fraud, or coercion to recruit and exploit individuals for various purposes, including forced labour and sexual exploitation. While it can involve crossing international borders, it also occurs within countries. Trafficking treats human beings as commodities and is a severe violation of fundamental rights to liberty and dignity, requiring a coordinated global response.

195. (C) High-speed broadband internet
Basic civil amenities include essential services like piped drinking water, sewerage, sanitation, and solid waste management, necessary for maintaining public health and a decent standard of living. While high-speed broadband internet is increasingly important in the modern world, it is not yet universally categorized as a basic civil amenity in the same way as life-sustaining services like clean water.

196. (D) Urbanization through distress migration
Widespread rural unemployment often results in urbanization through distress migration, as individuals move to cities in search of any available work. This movement can lead to growth of urban slums and transfer of poverty from rural to urban areas. Addressing rural unemployment requires investments in agricultural productivity and creation of non-farm jobs in villages to provide stable incomes.

197. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Migrant workers are highly vulnerable to human rights abuses because they often lack legal protections, political representation, and social support networks in host regions. Their lack of local language skills and knowledge of rights further increases risk of exploitation by employers. Ensuring rights of migrant workers requires international cooperation and robust legal frameworks that provide necessary protections for all.

198. (B) Symbolic violence - Physical assault using weapons
Symbolic violence does not involve physical assault but refers to non-physical ways power and dominance are maintained through cultural and social norms. In contrast, structural violence refers to systematic harm caused by social structures. Recognizing different forms of violence is essential for analyzing how inequality and oppression are perpetuated within a society and for developing strategies for social justice.

199. (D) The renovation of deteriorated urban neighborhoods by wealthier influx, displacing poorer residents.
Gentrification is the process of renovating deteriorated urban neighborhoods by a wealthier influx of people, which often leads to displacement of poorer long-term residents. While it can lead to physical improvements in the area, it also creates social and economic challenges for the original community. Understanding the impact of gentrification is essential for promoting urban development that is socially inclusive.

200. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Communal conflicts are often caused by historical grievances, political manipulation of identities, and socio-economic inequalities between different groups. When these factors combine, they can create tensions that escalate into open violence. Addressing root causes of communal conflict requires promoting inclusive policies, equitable resource distribution, and efforts to build mutual understanding and respect among all members of a diverse society.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

201. (C) Absolute Poverty
Absolute poverty is the deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, and education. It is a severe form of economic hardship directly threatening an individual's survival and well-being. Addressing absolute poverty requires comprehensive interventions that provide for basic needs of individuals and promote sustainable economic development to improve their overall quality of life.

202. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
While sex workers often face systemic discrimination, they are not excluded from international human rights frameworks. Human rights organizations actively advocate for protection of sex workers from violence, exploitation, and stigma. Ensuring their rights requires addressing social and legal barriers that prevent them from accessing essential services and justice. Protecting the dignity of all individuals is a core human rights.

203. (D) The lifelong process of inheriting and disseminating norms, customs, and ideologies.
Socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals inherit and disseminate norms, customs, and ideologies of their society. It enables people to function effectively within their cultural context by acquiring necessary social skills and values. This continuous process begins in infancy and continues through various life stages, facilitating transmission of culture and maintenance of social order within any given community.

204. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Functionalism views society as a complex system whose parts work together for stability. Marxism emphasizes society is a struggle for dominance among social groups over resources. Feminism focuses on gender inequality and impacts of patriarchy. Symbolic interactionism analyzes how micro-level interactions and meanings shape society. These theories provide different frameworks for understanding social dynamics and the complexities of human relationships.

205. (C) They are inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, sex, or ethnicity.
Human rights are inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality, sex, ethnicity, or any other status. They are universal and inalienable, meaning they belong to everyone and cannot be rightfully taken away. Protection of human rights is an essential responsibility of states and international organizations to ensure dignity and well-being of all individuals in a global society.

206. (A) Discrimination
Discrimination involves actual behavior of treating individuals unequally or unfairly based on group membership, such as race, gender, or religion. It is an external action that can lead to denial of rights and opportunities. Addressing discrimination requires strong legal protections and social efforts to promote equality and ensure everyone is treated with respect and dignity within their specific community.

NODIA

207. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women's human rights issues are often deeply rooted in entrenched patriarchal social structures that normalize subordination of women. These systems centralize power in the hands of men and create significant barriers to gender equality in both public and private life. Addressing these systemic inequalities is essential for ensuring women can fully enjoy their fundamental rights and freedoms in society.

208. (B) It is a fundamental right of children to work in factories.
It is not a fundamental right of children to work in factories; instead, it is a violation of rights to education and healthy development. Child labour deprives children of potential and dignity and is harmful to physical and mental well-being. Addressing child labour requires both strict law enforcement and economic interventions to provide alternative livelihoods for families in poverty.

209. (B) Exploitation where a person cannot leave due to threats, violence, or deception.
Modern forms of slavery refer to situations of exploitation that a person cannot leave due to threats, violence, coercion, or deception. Unlike historical forms of slavery, it may not involve legal

ownership but results in total loss of individual agency and freedom. These practices are severe violations of human rights and require a coordinated global response for total elimination.

210. (B) 1, 2, and 4
International crimes such as genocide and crimes against humanity shock the conscience of humanity and represent serious violations of human rights. The International Criminal Court is the primary judicial body for prosecuting these crimes when domestic systems fail to act. Genocide specifically involves intent to destroy a particular national, ethnic, racial, or religious group, highlighting the severe nature.

211. (C) Principle of Non-Discrimination
A law that restricts voting rights to individuals of a specific race is a direct violation of the fundamental principle of non-discrimination. This core human rights principle ensures all individuals have equal rights and opportunities, regardless of background or identity. Protecting right to participate in the political process is essential for maintaining a democratic and inclusive society for all its citizens.

212. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Different vulnerable groups have distinct definitions and challenges. Displaced persons are forced to leave homes but remain within country borders. Migrant workers move from home regions primarily for employment. Refugees are individuals who flee their country due to well-founded fear of persecution. Ethnic minorities share a distinct culture and often face structural disadvantages within the broader social and political framework.

213. (C) Honor Killing - Murder committed to protect the reputation of the family
An honor killing is a murder committed against a family member, typically a woman, to protect perceived reputation or honor of family. This extreme form of violence is often rooted in patriarchal norms and lack of gender equality. Addressing honor killings requires both strong legal enforcement and social efforts to change underlying beliefs that justify such violent acts against women.

214. (B) Curtailment of individual freedoms, especially for women and minorities
A major consequence of religious fundamentalism is curtailment of individual freedoms, as rigid doctrines are imposed on the broader population. This suppression often disproportionately affects women and minorities, who may face increased discrimination and social isolation. Promoting a culture of tolerance and respect for diversity is essential for protecting human rights of all individuals and ensuring social harmony worldwide.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Disguised unemployment in rural areas significantly contributes to low agricultural productivity because more workers are involved than are actually necessary. In this situation, extra workers have a marginal productivity of zero, meaning their removal would not decrease total output. Addressing disguised unemployment requires creating non-farm job opportunities to allow for more efficient allocation of rural human resources.

216. (A) It equally benefits all countries and social classes.
Globalization does not benefit all countries and social classes equally; instead, its benefits are often unevenly distributed. While it can drive economic growth and spread of information, it can also lead to marginalization of local cultures and increased economic inequality. Addressing challenges of globalization requires policies ensuring more equitable participation and protection for all members of the global community.

217. (C) To address the specific disadvantages and vulnerabilities faced by certain genders to ensure equity.
The primary purpose of gender-sensitive laws is addressing unique disadvantages and vulnerabilities faced by different genders, ensuring true equity and social justice. These laws recognize systemic inequalities require targeted interventions rather than just a gender-neutral approach. By considering social and economic context of gender, such legislation aims to provide effective protection and promote fundamental rights for all individuals in society.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

218. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The caste system is a rigid form of social stratification characterized by hierarchical status based on birth, which limits social mobility. To address historical injustices, the Indian Constitution abolished untouchability under Article 17. These legal and social measures are essential for promoting social justice and ensuring all individuals can lead a life of dignity and respect within the nation.

219. (D) Extreme vulnerability to physical, sexual, and substance abuse
Street children face unique and extreme vulnerability to various forms of abuse, including physical violence, sexual exploitation, and substance abuse. Lacking adult protection and a stable home, they are often marginalized and excluded from basic services like education and healthcare. Addressing needs of street children requires comprehensive support systems providing safety, rehabilitation, and long-term reintegration into society.

220. (B) 1, 3, and 4
Science and technology have fundamentally altered human communication and enabled development of a globalized economy. While these advancements drive progress, they can also lead to dehumanization of social relations and labor. It is a misconception that technology can entirely eradicate human rights violations; instead, it can sometimes facilitate new forms of abuse requiring ethical oversight and social responsibility.

221. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
International frameworks provide specific protections for various vulnerable groups. The 1951 Convention defines rights of refugees. The UNCRC outlines fundamental rights of all children. CEDAW is the international bill of rights for women, aiming to eliminate all forms of discrimination. The UNCRPD promotes full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in society and ensures their inherent dignity.

222. (A) It is a comprehensive state of economic, social, and political deprivation.
Underdevelopment is a comprehensive state of economic, social, and political deprivation restricting a nation's ability to protect human rights of its citizens. It is characterized by low human development indices and lack of access to basic needs like education and healthcare. Addressing underdevelopment requires a multifaceted approach promoting sustainable growth and ensuring equitable resource distribution for all members.

NODIA

223. (A) Cultural and Minority Rights
Cultural and minority rights refer to fundamental rights of individuals and groups to enjoy their own culture, profess and practice their own religion, and use their own language. These rights are essential for preserving global cultural diversity and ensuring minority communities maintain their unique identities. Protecting these rights is a key component of social harmony and human rights.

224. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Child abuse has severe and long-lasting consequences for an individual's psychological development, as early trauma can permanently alter brain's developmental pathways. This disruption can also significantly affect the socialization process, making it difficult for victims to form healthy relationships in the future. Addressing child abuse requires early intervention and comprehensive support systems to provide healing and effective protection.

225. (B) Intrapersonal conflict - Conflict between two different nations
Intrapersonal conflict refers to an internal struggle within a single individual rather than a conflict between different nations. In contrast, interpersonal conflict occurs between individuals, and international conflict involves nation-states. Recognizing different levels of conflict is essential for analyzing social dynamics and for developing appropriate strategies for resolution and maintenance of peace and human rights within any given society.

226. (A) The phenomenon where women represent a disproportionate percentage of the world's poor.
The term "feminization of poverty" refers to the phenomenon where women represent a disproportionate and increasing percentage of the world's poor. This trend is driven by various factors, including gender wage gaps, limited

243. (C) It intersects with other forms of discrimination like race and class.
Gender discrimination involves unequal treatment based on gender and is often institutionalized within patriarchal structures. Intersectionality is a crucial concept showing how gender discrimination overlaps with race and class to create unique experiences of marginalization. While these categories often intersect, some frameworks might treat them as separate issues depending on the specific legal or sociological analysis being applied in context.

244. (D) The reduction in cultural diversity through the popularization of a single dominant culture.
Cultural homogenization is the process by which cultural diversity is reduced through popularization of a single dominant culture, often driven by globalized media and trade. This leads to spread of uniform lifestyles and values worldwide, potentially undermining unique local traditions and languages. While globalization can promote cultural exchange, the trend toward homogenization presents challenges for preserving global heritage.

245. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Migrant workers play a significant dual role in global economy by contributing to productivity of host countries and providing vital financial support to home countries through remittances. These cross-border transfers often form a substantial part of a nation's income, helping reduce poverty and support development. Recognizing these contributions is essential for promoting rights and dignity of migrant.

246. (B) Universality
Universality is a fundamental principle underpinning human rights, meaning they belong to all individuals by virtue of being human, regardless of background, identity, or location. This principle ensures rights are not conditional and apply equally to everyone everywhere. Promoting universality of human rights is essential for building a global culture of respect and dignity for all members of society.

247. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Social structure plays a key role in dictating distribution of power and shaping human behavior through established norms and roles. It also provides foundation for essential social institutions such as family and the economy. While individuals have agency, the structural framework within which they live significantly influences opportunities and the overall organization of society for everyone involved.

248. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Different economic challenges impact individuals in specific ways. Disguised unemployment involves more workers than necessary for production. Structural unemployment occurs due to mismatch between skills and job availability. Absolute poverty refers to deprivation of basic human needs like food and shelter. Debt bondage is a form of forced labour to repay a loan, representing a modern human rights challenge.

249. (C) Indigenous People - Right to self-determination and traditional lands
Indigenous peoples have a recognized right to self-determination and protection of their traditional lands, territories, and resources. These rights are essential for maintaining distinct cultural, political, and economic identities. Ensuring indigenous communities have a voice in decisions affecting them is a key component of social justice and the global protection of human rights and diversity within all nations.

250. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ensuring human rights for all requires addressing systemic underdevelopment, as extreme poverty and lack of infrastructure can deprive individuals of means to exercise rights. When people lack basic education and healthcare, they are less able to participate in the political and social life of their community. Realizing socio-economic rights is therefore essential for the enjoyment of all.

251. (B) The rigid frameworks of the social structure
Within the observed community, the interpersonal dynamics and individual agency are heavily influenced by the existing social structure. The investigation reveals that rigid frameworks within this socio-economic setup serve as the primary forces that dictate how individuals interact with one another. Consequently, these established social structures impose significant limitations on the ability of individuals to act independently.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

235. (D) A strong sense of loyalty to one's own religious community, often accompanied by hostility toward others.
In the South Asian context, communalism is characterized by a strong sense of loyalty to one's own religious community, often accompanied by hostility toward other groups. This perspective can lead to social division and conflict, particularly when identities are politicized. Addressing communalism requires promoting inclusive values and ensuring all communities can coexist peacefully within a diverse and democratic national framework.

236. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Bonded labour is a direct consequence of deep-rooted socio-economic inequalities trapping individuals in a cycle of dependency. This exploitative system is often passed down from parents to children through debt bondage, perpetuating poverty and lack of freedom across generations. Addressing this issue requires both legal enforcement and social interventions providing alternative livelihoods and ensuring protection of fundamental human rights.

237. (C) Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion
Freedom of thought, conscience, and religion is the right most directly threatened by religious fundamentalism, as fundamentalist movements often impose rigid dogmas on the broader population. This intolerance for differing viewpoints can lead to suppression of individual rights and social polarization. Protecting these fundamental freedoms is essential for maintaining a pluralistic and democratic society that respects dignity of all.

238. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Aged persons face significant risks, including elder abuse and financial exploitation due to potential cognitive decline. As the global population ages, protecting rights of seniors becomes increasingly important. Intergenerational solidarity is a key strategy ensuring seniors receive necessary support and care. Promoting a culture of respect for seniors is essential for maintaining social cohesion and protecting fundamental rights for all individuals.

239. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
International crimes are characterized by specific elements. Genocide involves intent to destroy a protected group. Crimes against humanity consist of widespread or systemic attacks against a civilian population. War crimes are serious violations of laws and customs of war. Crime of aggression involves use of armed force by one state against another. Understanding these elements is essential for international.

240. (B) Dehumanization - Treating people as machines or objects
Dehumanization is the process of treating people as machines or mere objects, stripping them of human qualities and dignity. This psychological and social process can lead to severe human rights violations, as it reduces empathy for victims. Recognizing impact of dehumanization is essential for analyzing social dynamics and for promoting a more humane and inclusive society that respects inherent rights.

241. (B) To ensure respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, and non-discrimination.
The primary aim of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, is ensuring respect for inherent dignity, individual autonomy, and non-discrimination of persons with disabilities. By providing a comprehensive legal framework, the act promotes full and effective participation of these individuals in all aspects of life. Ensuring accessibility and reasonable accommodation are essential components for achieving social justice and.

242. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The informal economy in urban slums operates outside legal protections, leaving workers without essential social security, minimum wage guarantees, and safe working conditions. This lack of legal recognition makes them highly vulnerable to exploitation and economic instability. Addressing challenges of the informal sector is a major component of reducing urban poverty and protecting fundamental human rights for the poor.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

access to education, and unequal distribution of unpaid care work. Addressing this issue requires targeted policies promoting economic empowerment and ensuring equal opportunities for women everywhere.

227. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Slum redevelopment projects often lead to displacement of urban poor, which can severely impact their livelihoods and social networks. Without adequate rehabilitation and alternative housing options, such projects represent a violation of the fundamental right to housing. Ensuring redevelopment is inclusive and respects rights of current residents is essential for achieving just and sustainable urban development in modern cities.

228. (D) To protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography.
The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act is designed to protect minors from various forms of sexual exploitation, including assault, harassment, and pornography. It provides for child-friendly procedures during the legal process and aims to ensure best interests of the child are prioritized. This legislation is a crucial component of state efforts to safeguard children from harm.

229. (B) 1, 2, and 4
Rural poverty is primarily caused by unequal land distribution, lack of non-farm employment opportunities, and high dependence on volatile rain-fed agriculture. These structural challenges make the rural population particularly vulnerable to economic shocks and environmental changes. Addressing these issues requires comprehensive rural development programs promoting agricultural productivity and creating diverse job opportunities in villages to provide a more stable income.

230. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Different social issues manifest in specific ways. Caste prejudice can involve refusing to share a meal with someone based on birth. Domestic violence may include a husband economically depriving his wife. Human trafficking often involves kidnapping individuals for sexual exploitation. Child labour is exemplified by a young girl forced to work in a factory. Addressing these problems is essential for justice.

231. (D) It intentionally targets civilians to create fear for political or ideological purposes.
Terrorism is characterized by intentional targeting of civilians to create a climate of fear and achieve specific political or ideological goals. This violent behavior violates fundamental rights to life and safety and poses a significant threat to global stability. Addressing terrorism requires both security measures and efforts to address underlying social and political factors that drive individuals toward such extreme.

232. (A) Women and children in rural areas
Women and children in rural areas are universally acknowledged as most vulnerable to impacts of underdevelopment. They often face greatest challenges in accessing basic education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. This vulnerability is compounded by traditional social norms and geographic isolation. Addressing their specific needs is essential for ensuring development is truly inclusive and protects human rights for all citizens.

233. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization can exacerbate structural inequalities because its benefits are often unevenly distributed, favoring those with capital and skills over unskilled labour. While it can drive economic growth, it can also lead to marginalization of certain groups and regions. Addressing these imbalances requires policies ensuring more equitable participation in the global economy and provide protections for the most vulnerable.

234. (A) They have no right to the lands they have traditionally occupied.
It is incorrect to say indigenous peoples have no right to their traditional lands; in fact, international law recognizes rights to territories they have historically occupied. These rights are essential for preserving cultural identity and livelihoods. Ensuring free, prior, and informed consent regarding development on their lands is a key component of protecting their unique way of life and survival.

NODIA

252. (A) Embedding core human values from a young age
Socialization plays an essential role in the development of individuals within this community by systematically instilling fundamental human values. Researchers observed that this process is particularly pivotal during early childhood, ensuring that young members internalize the community's core principles. This methodical teaching aligns children with established behavioral norms and the overarching structural expectations of their specific social environment.

253. (C) By prioritizing structural obedience over individual autonomy
The conflict between local socialization and universal human rights arises because the community emphasizes adherence to established social hierarchies. By prioritizing structural obedience, the socialization process restricts personal freedom and individual agency. This focus on maintaining the community's rigid framework often directly contradicts the broader, universal principles of human rights, which typically value and protect individual autonomy above all.

254. (D) Value transmission constrained by traditional hierarchies
In the community studied, the comprehension of civic duties varies significantly across different social groups because the transmission of values is limited by traditional hierarchies. These rigid social levels dictate how information and norms are passed down, leading to distinct interpretations of responsibility. Consequently, the social tier an individual belongs to determines their specific understanding of their communal roles.

255. (C) A progressive shift in early socialization practices
To transition human behavior toward a framework based on universal rights, the study identifies the need for significant changes in how young individuals are socialized. A progressive shift in early upbringing is essential for integrating human rights education into the primary development process. This adjustment allows communities to reshape their social structures, fostering more equitable human values and collective duties.

256. (B) Acceleration of economic growth
The sociological analysis of the industrializing metropolis indicates that the introduction of advanced technological frameworks has had a major impact. By integrating into the global market, the region experienced a notable increase in its economic development. This modernization process facilitated faster production and trade, which directly contributed to the rapid acceleration of the overall economic growth within the urban center.

257. (D) Treating workers as mechanical extensions of technology
Globalization contributes to workforce dehumanization by imposing hyper-competitive production targets that prioritize efficiency over human needs. In this environment, human workers are increasingly viewed and treated merely as mechanical components of the machinery they operate. This perspective strips individuals of their humanity, reducing their role to that of a tool used to meet the demanding requirements of globalized industrial production.

258. (A) Worker alienation from the products of their labor
Despite the apparent improvements in living standards brought by modernization, workers face a significant psychological and social disconnect. The industrial environment fosters alienation, where individuals feel separated from the actual products they create and from their colleagues. This lack of empathy and connection undermines the social fabric, leading to a sense of isolation within the hyper-competitive and mechanized modern workforce.

259. (C) The unmitigated application of science and technology
The study establishes a clear link between the process of dehumanization and the way science and technology are utilized in the metropolis. When these advancements are applied without any ethical oversight, the focus shifts entirely toward efficiency rather than human well-being. This unmitigated use of technological tools, devoid of moral constraints, directly leads to the degradation of human dignity and empathy.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

26. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Science and technology only have negative impacts on human rights and duties.
Statement II: Digital platforms have enabled grassroots movements to mobilize globally.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

27. Consider the following statements about the Tehran Conference (1968):
I. It evaluated the progress since the UDHR.
II. It declared human rights as indivisible.
III. It established the International Criminal Court.
IV. It emphasized the link between human rights and economic development.
V. It was the first World Conference on Human Rights.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV, V

28. Which of the following is incorrectly paired regarding political regimes?
(A) Democracy - Rule of law
(B) Totalitarianism - Pluralistic power centers
(C) Authoritarianism - Restricted political pluralism
(D) Oligarchy - Rule by a few

29. Arrange the following international human rights milestones in chronological order:
I. Vienna Conference on Human Rights
II. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
III. Tehran Conference on Human Rights
IV. Establishment of the UN Human Rights Council
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

30. Which statement correctly identifies a key outcome of the Vienna Conference (1993)?
(A) It officially founded the historical League of Nations
(B) It successfully negotiated the end of the Cold War
(C) It drafted the comprehensive 1949 Geneva Conventions
(D) It recommended the creation of the UN High Commissioner

31. Which pair correctly matches the international event with its primary human rights legacy?
(A) Tehran Conference 1968 - Proclamation of Tehran
(B) Vienna Conference 1993 - Rome Statute
(C) Geneva 1949 - Global Environmental Policy
(D) Rome 1998 - Abolition of veto power

NODIA

32. What is the most appropriate description of the "indivisibility" of human rights as stressed in the Vienna Declaration?
(A) Civil and political rights take priority over economic and social standards
(B) All human rights categories are interconnected and mutually reinforcing
(C) Human rights protections apply strictly to citizens of established democracies
(D) Sovereign states may choose which specific human rights to enforce locally

33. A dissident in a totalitarian regime uses encrypted messaging apps to organize a peaceful protest, while the state uses spyware to track and arrest the dissident. This case highlights:
(A) The failure of grassroots movements
(B) The dual-use nature of technology in advancing and suppressing human rights
(C) The superiority of technological surveillance over legal frameworks
(D) The state's commitment to the Vienna Declaration

34. The emergence of a "New Global Order" post-Cold War regarding human rights was primarily due to:
(A) The collapse of the bipolar political system allowing unified UN human rights mechanisms
(B) The invention of the internet
(C) The dissolution of the United Nations
(D) The complete eradication of poverty worldwide

responsible for enforcing them. Systemic bias within law enforcement and the judiciary creates a barrier that prevents these laws from being applied correctly in practice. Despite having legal protections on paper, the underlying prejudices of officials often result in a failure to provide actual justice for women.

269. (C) The gap between legislation and reality
Many women remain vulnerable to domestic violence because there is a significant disconnect between existing laws and their practical implementation. While progressive legislation has been enacted, the lack of effective enforcement and the presence of systemic biases mean that these protections rarely reach those in need. This gap ensures that the reality for many women remains one of ongoing insecurity and abuse.

270. (D) Holistic societal transformation challenging cultural norms
True reform in the treatment of women requires more than just the enactment of new laws and strict enforcement. The study argues that a holistic societal transformation is necessary to actively challenge and change the cultural norms that normalize violence. By addressing the root causes of gender discrimination at a societal level, the community can create lasting structural protection for women.

271. (C) Economic instability
The demographic survey indicates a clear link between the financial health of families and the prevalence of child labour. Economic instability within the urban center acts as a primary driver, forcing minors into the workforce to help their families survive. When households face financial uncertainty, children are often the first to be sacrificed, leading to an increase in hazardous working conditions.

272. (B) To supplement family incomes
Minors in the growing urban center are frequently driven into hazardous work environments out of financial necessity. The primary motivation for child labour in these scenarios is to supplement family incomes, which are often inadequate due to broader economic instability. This desperate need for additional funds forces children to abandon their education and engage in labor that puts their health at risk.

273. (D) Their lack of both familial support and legal protection
Street children are particularly vulnerable to various forms of abuse because they exist outside of traditional support systems. Lacking both familial care and effective legal protection, these youths have no one to advocate for their safety or rights. This isolation makes them easy targets for exploitation, leading to a disproportionately high incidence of physical and psychological abuse among this specific population.

274. (A) Deprivation of education and cycles of poverty
The continuation of child labour has a profoundly negative double impact on the lives of young individuals. First, it deprives them of their fundamental right to education, which is essential for personal development. Second, this lack of schooling traps them in a continuous cycle of poverty and vulnerability, as they are unable to gain the skills needed for better future opportunities.

275. (C) Prioritizing the immediate rescue and rehabilitation of street children
To effectively safeguard vulnerable youth, the academic report suggests that institutional responses must be coordinated and direct. A key intervention involves prioritizing the immediate rescue and rehabilitation of children living on the streets. By providing these youths with a safe environment and the necessary support services, authorities can break the cycle of abuse and exploitation that currently characterizes their lives.

276. (A) An inherently fractured social structure
The sociological assessment identifies the organization of society as the fundamental cause of significant social problems. An inherently fractured social structure creates the conditions where deep-seated issues can develop and persist. When the framework of a community is divided, it becomes difficult to maintain peace and cooperation, leading to various social dysfunctions and long-term instability across the different socio-cultural groups.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

260. (A) Establishing ethical frameworks prioritizing human dignity
To counter the negative impacts of globalization and modernization, the case study suggests that policymakers must intervene with specific moral guidelines. These ethical frameworks should be designed to prioritize human dignity alongside technological progress. By ensuring that economic and technological advancements serve society's human needs rather than subordinating them, the dehumanizing effects of rapid global integration can be effectively mitigated.

261. (D) The deeply entrenched social stratification systems
In the agrarian district, the uneven distribution of resources is a direct result of established social hierarchies. Deeply entrenched stratification systems create barriers that prevent equitable access to land, wealth, and other vital resources. These rigid structures ensure that certain groups remain privileged while others are deprived, leading to stark disparities that are fundamentally built into the social organization of the region.

262. (B) Due to pervasive caste prejudice in the region
Systemic exclusion from educational and economic opportunities for weaker sections and ethnic minorities is primarily caused by long-standing social biases. Pervasive caste prejudice within the agrarian district creates an environment where these marginalized groups are actively denied access to advancement. This discrimination is a core component of the social structure, preventing individuals from marginalized backgrounds from improving their socio-economic status.

263. (C) Active reproduction through social interactions and policies
Discriminatory practices in the observed region are not merely remnants of the past but are continuously maintained through contemporary actions. These practices are actively reproduced during daily social interactions between different groups and are reinforced by existing institutional policies. This constant renewal of prejudice ensures that social stratification remains a functional and oppressive part of the community's current socio-economic landscape.

264. (D) The persistent racial and caste discrimination
Social mobility is rendered virtually impossible for marginalized groups in the district because of the continuous presence of racial and caste-based discrimination. These persistent biases create structural hurdles that prevent individuals from moving up the social ladder. By systematically disenfranchising ethnic minorities and weaker sections, the existing social framework ensures that traditional hierarchies remain unchallenged and social positions stay fixed.

265. (A) Dismantling social stratification that legitimizes prejudice
Addressing the human rights issues of weaker sections necessitates a fundamental change in the social order. The academic review emphasizes that the foundational aspects of social stratification, which serve to legitimize prejudice, must be completely dismantled. Only by breaking down these systemic inequalities and implementing comprehensive legal reforms can the rights and inclusion of ethnic minorities be successfully and permanently secured.

266. (B) Traditional patriarchal norms of the society
In urban households, the normalization of offences against women is deeply rooted in long-standing social structures. Traditional patriarchal norms play a decisive role in making such violence and discrimination seem acceptable or routine within the community. These cultural standards create an environment where the mistreatment of women is often overlooked, thereby sustaining a cycle of abuse and systemic gender-based discrimination.

NODIA

267. (B) Through severe social stigma
Victims of domestic violence are frequently prevented from seeking help or speaking out due to the pressure of community judgment. Traditional norms use severe social stigma as a tool to silence those who experience abuse, forcing them to hide their suffering to avoid public shame. This stigma reinforces the power of patriarchal structures by ensuring that domestic offences remain hidden.

268. (A) Systemic bias within law enforcement and judicial bodies
The effectiveness of gender-sensitive laws is often compromised by the attitudes of the individuals

assistance; it necessitates a fundamental change in the economy. Systemic economic restructuring is required to eliminate the root causes of unemployment. By creating sustainable livelihoods and criminalizing the mechanisms that facilitate exploitation, authorities can begin to dismantle the structures of poverty and permanently end modern forms of slavery.

286. (D) Unchecked migration
Extreme urban poverty and the rapid expansion of informal slums are primarily driven by the movement of people into the city. Unchecked migration puts immense pressure on urban infrastructure, leading to the creation of precarious living environments. As more individuals arrive without adequate resources or planning, they are forced into substandard housing, which fuels the growth of impoverished urban areas.

287. (C) Clean water, sanitation, and healthcare facilities
Slums are characterized by a profound lack of essential services that are necessary for a decent standard of living. Examples of these missing basic civil amenities include access to clean water, proper sanitation systems, and reliable healthcare facilities. The absence of these fundamental services creates a debilitating environment for residents, exposing them to significant health risks and perpetuating the cycle of poverty.

288. (B) Economic desperation within precarious environments
Individuals living in precarious urban environments are often forced into stigmatized sectors, such as sex work, due to a lack of other options. Economic desperation serves as a primary motivator, as residents of slums struggle to meet their basic needs. In these highly unstable and impoverished settings, informal work becomes a necessary means of survival despite the associated social and legal risks.

289. (D) They lack both legal recognition and protection
Sex workers in informal slums face a set of compounded vulnerabilities that make their situation particularly difficult. One of the most significant issues is that they lack both legal recognition and formal protection from the state. This absence of legal status leaves them open to exploitation and abuse, further entrenching them in poverty and isolating them from the broader community's support systems.

290. (A) Prioritizing slum rehabilitation and social protection
The academic consensus for addressing urban challenges involves a multi-faceted approach to policy. Experts recommend prioritizing comprehensive slum rehabilitation that includes the provision of essential civil amenities. Additionally, there is a strong emphasis on providing social protection and legal decriminalization for vulnerable populations. These steps are seen as necessary to reduce social exclusion and improve the quality of life in cities.

291. (C) Through land expropriation
The inquiry into human rights violations reveals that indigenous people frequently lose their traditional territories. Their rights are routinely violated through land expropriation, which often occurs without their consent or fair compensation. This process mirrors the experiences of other displaced populations, as the loss of land strips these communities of their livelihoods and cultural heritage, leading to long-term systemic vulnerability.

292. (A) Exploitative labor conditions without legal recourse
Migrant workers face significant hardships due to the nature of their employment in many regions. They are often forced to endure exploitative labor conditions, where they may be underpaid or worked in unsafe environments. A critical part of their plight is the complete lack of legal recourse, as their status or lack of information prevents them from seeking justice against employers.

293. (D) Due to poor infrastructural compliance
Despite the existence of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, many individuals with disabilities do not receive their full legal protections. The research indicates that their rights are frequently neglected in practice because of poor infrastructural compliance. Without the necessary physical and systemic adjustments to buildings and services, these individuals remain excluded from fully participating in society and exercising their rights.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

294. (B) Inadequate social security and restrictive asylum policies
The human rights of aged persons and refugees are often compromised by specific policy failures. Aged persons suffer when there is inadequate social security to support them in their later years. Similarly, refugees face severe challenges due to restrictive asylum policies that prevent them from finding safety. These deficiencies in the legal and social framework leave both groups vulnerable and without necessary support.

295. (C) Implementing a unified legal framework for protections
To effectively prevent the diverse human rights violations experienced by vulnerable populations, the comprehensive review suggests a more integrated approach. The study argues that implementing a unified legal framework is necessary to ensure that all groups receive consistent protection. Such a framework would rigorously enforce existing laws while simultaneously guaranteeing the fundamental rights of refugees, migrant workers, indigenous people, and other marginalized individuals.

296. (D) Extremist groups promoting religious fundamentalism
Underdevelopment often leaves a socioeconomic vacuum in its wake, characterized by a lack of stable institutions and opportunities. This vacuum is frequently exploited by extremist groups that promote religious fundamentalism to gain influence. By offering an alternative ideology in an unstable environment, these groups can quickly take hold and further destabilize the region, leading to broader human rights challenges and social unrest.

297. (A) Religious fundamentalism
The international relations analysis identifies a specific ideological foundation for the rise of regional terrorism. Religious fundamentalism serves as a primary driver, providing the justification and motivation for extremist activities. This ideology fuels the systematic destabilization of local governance and the dismantling of human rights. By addressing this ideological threat, it is possible to begin restoring security and protecting vulnerable populations.

298. (B) Unstable environments of terrorism and underdevelopment
Highly organized criminal networks find it easiest to operate in regions where there is a lack of effective control. Unstable environments, plagued by both terrorism and underdevelopment, provide the perfect conditions for these groups to thrive. The chaos caused by ongoing conflict and economic failure allows for a surge in human trafficking and other severe international crimes to occur without intervention.

299. (B) As lucrative commodities within the shadow economy
In areas affected by terrorism, human trafficking operations exploit the resulting chaos for financial gain. These criminal networks view vulnerable populations not as individuals with rights, but as lucrative commodities within the shadow economy. This dehumanizing perspective allows traffickers to capitalize on the displacement and instability of people, turning their suffering into a profitable enterprise that sustains other organized criminal activities.

300. (A) Underdevelopment and ideological threats of terrorism
Effectively combating international crimes and human trafficking requires an integrated global strategy that goes beyond simple enforcement. The study asserts that it is essential to simultaneously address the root causes of underdevelopment. Additionally, neutralizing the ideological threats posed by religious fundamentalism and terrorism is necessary. Only by tackling these interrelated issues together can a secure environment for human rights be restored.

NODIA

CHAPTER 04
State and Individual Liberty

1. Which of the following best defines the changing nature of the state in developing countries under globalization?
(A) A transition from minimal intervention toward absolute state control over international trade
(B) A shift from welfare-based policies toward market-driven regulatory frameworks
(C) A complete abandonment of sovereignty to follow international political organizations
(D) A strengthening of the military-industrial complex to isolate all domestic markets

2. Which concept explains the inability of developing nations to enforce their own laws effectively?
(A) Soft State
(B) Repressive State
(C) Interventionist State
(D) Welfare State

3. Consider the following statements regarding the interventionist state:
I. It actively participates in the economy to regulate markets.
II. It is synonymous with a laissez-faire approach.
III. It aims to correct market failures through structural policies.
IV. It strictly prohibits private enterprise.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) I and III
(D) III and IV

4. All of the following are characteristics of a Repressive State EXCEPT:
(A) Systemic violation of civil liberties
(B) Suppression of political opposition
(C) Centralization of unconstitutional powers
(D) High accountability of state security forces

5. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Welfare State concept is fully realized in most developing countries.
Reason (R): Developing countries often face resource constraints and informal sector dominance, limiting welfare distribution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. A civil servant in a developing country observes that despite strong environmental legislation, local industries openly violate the laws without facing penalties due to systemic corruption. This scenario best demonstrates the:
(A) Welfare State model
(B) Soft State phenomenon
(C) Interventionist State model
(D) Neoliberal State paradigm

7. Match the state model in List I with its core characteristic in List II.
List I: (State Model)
P. Soft State
Q. Interventionist State
R. Repressive State
S. Welfare State
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Heavy market regulation
2. Provision of social security
3. Poor law enforcement
4. Coercive suppression of dissent
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

NODIA

277. (D) Systematic isolation of different socio-cultural groups
Severe social and communal conflicts often arise from the lack of interaction between different segments of the population. When socio-cultural groups are systematically isolated from one another within the broader social framework, it creates an environment where misunderstandings can easily grow. Without regular contact and shared experiences, these minor disagreements can rapidly escalate into violent and widespread communal tensions and conflicts.

278. (B) Resource scarcity
Violent communal conflicts in the regional territory are frequently triggered by the limited availability of essential resources. This resource scarcity is made even more damaging by an unequal social structure that favors certain groups over others. When communities must compete for scarce necessities, existing social tensions are magnified, leading to direct and often violent confrontations between neighboring groups over access.

279. (C) Historical grievances unaddressed by local administrations
The social problems documented in the regional territory are kept alive by long-standing complaints and past injustices. These historical grievances continue to fuel tension because they remain unaddressed by local administrative bodies. Without a formal process for reconciliation or justice, the memory of past conflicts persists, preventing the community from moving forward and maintaining a state of perpetual social instability.

280. (D) Bridging structural divides and fostering community dialogue
To effectively mitigate pervasive social problems, society must focus on closing the gaps between different groups. Bridging structural divides and fostering open dialogue between communities are essential steps toward building mutual understanding. By creating a durable foundation for peaceful coexistence through inclusive practices, the community can resolve existing conflicts and work toward a state of sustainable and lasting social harmony.

281. (A) Rampant seasonal unemployment
Chronic rural poverty in remote agrarian villages is made significantly worse by the lack of steady work throughout the year. Rampant seasonal unemployment leaves agricultural workers without a reliable source of income for extended periods. This financial instability makes marginalized individuals exceptionally vulnerable to exploitation and forces them into precarious economic situations as they struggle to survive during the off-season months.

282. (B) In an effort to survive and secure predatory loans
Marginalized individuals in agrarian regions are often forced into bonded labour systems as a desperate measure for survival. To manage their financial needs during periods of unemployment, many are coerced into accepting predatory loans. They effectively trade their personal freedom for these high-interest debts, which they can never realistically repay, leading to a state of long-term economic and physical subjugation.

283. (B) Sophisticated modern slavery involving generational debt
Bonded labour has transformed over time into a more complex and pervasive issue within the local agrarian economy. It has evolved into a sophisticated form of modern slavery where entire families become trapped in cycles of generational debt. Without any legal recourse, these individuals remain stuck in a system of exploitation that is passed down from parents to their children.

284. (A) Severe lack of alternative employment opportunities
The cycle of rural poverty is perpetually reinforced by the absence of diverse job prospects in the agrarian region. A severe lack of alternative employment opportunities means that workers have no choice but to remain in exploitative systems. This economic limitation ensures that modern forms of slavery stay deeply entrenched, as individuals cannot find any other way to earn a living.

285. (C) Systemic economic restructuring to eliminate unemployment
Eradicating exploitative practices like bonded labour requires more than just minor financial

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) It promotes robust political opposition.
(C) It usually curtails freedom of speech and assembly.
(D) It can emerge under both authoritarian and formally democratic regimes.

18. A developing nation facing severe economic crisis agrees to international loans, conditional on cutting public health funding. Applying the concept of the changing nature of the state, this reflects a shift away from:
(A) A Welfare State
(B) A Repressive State
(C) A Soft State
(D) A Market State

19. The concept of the "Soft State" is associated with which scholar?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Max Weber
(C) Gunnar Myrdal
(D) John Rawls

20. The Interventionist State is fundamentally characterized by:
(A) Strict non-interference in market forces.
(B) Total abolition of private property.
(C) Reliance on traditional religious laws.
(D) State-led economic planning and resource allocation.

21. Consider the following statements on political regimes:
I. Democratic regimes theoretically offer the best protection for human rights.
II. Authoritarian regimes often prioritize state security over individual liberty.
III. Totalitarian regimes allow independent civil society organizations.
IV. Hybrid regimes combine democratic procedures with autocratic practices.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, II, and III

22. Which of the following is NOT an impact of science and technology on human rights?
(A) Enhanced surveillance capabilities threatening privacy
(B) Automatic elimination of all structural social inequalities
(C) Improved access to information promoting freedom of expression
(D) Biotechnological advancements raising ethical dilemmas

23. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The right to privacy is increasingly threatened in modern political regimes.
Reason (R): Rapid advancements in digital surveillance technology allow states to monitor citizens seamlessly.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

24. Which of the following indicators is most relevant to assessing if a regime is "authoritarian"?
(A) Concentration of executive power unbound by constitutional limits
(B) Wide presence of multiple independent and diverse media outlets
(C) High levels of public welfare spending for the general population
(D) Regular, free, and fair multi-party elections for government roles

25. Match the human right in List I with the technological threat in List II.
List I: (Human Right)
P. Freedom of Expression
Q. Right to Privacy
R. Right to Life/Security
S. Right to Work
List II: (Technological Threat)
1. Automated mass surveillance
2. Algorithmic censorship
3. Lethal autonomous weapons
4. Unregulated AI automation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

NODIA

8. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The nature of the state in developing countries remains largely static and unaffected by global economic shifts.
Statement II: International financial institutions often influence the changing nature of the state in the Global South.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

9. Consider the following statements about the Welfare State:
I. It provides a safety net for vulnerable populations.
II. It relies entirely on private charities.
III. It is characterized by progressive taxation.
IV. It seeks to reduce economic inequalities.
V. It completely eliminates the capitalist system.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, IV, and V
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) III, IV, and V

10. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Repressive State - Pluralistic tolerance
(B) Welfare State - Social democratic policies
(C) Soft State - Gunnar Myrdal
(D) Interventionist State - Keynesian economics

11. Arrange the following conceptual shifts in the dominant nature of the state in post-colonial developing countries in chronological order:
I. Liberalization and privatization policies
II. Anti-colonial nationalist state formation
III. Import substitution and interventionist planning
IV. Digital governance and regulatory state
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, II, IV, I
(D) I, II, III, IV

12. Which statement correctly describes the impact of structural adjustment programs on developing states?
(A) They generally expanded the welfare functions of the state.
(B) They promoted a rollback of the state in economic affairs.
(C) They eliminated the need for state security apparatuses.
(D) They promoted a rollback of the state in economic affairs.

13. Which of the following pairs correctly matches the concept with its primary consequence?
(A) Soft State - High civic discipline
(B) Repressive State - Expansion of civil liberties
(C) Welfare State - Wealth redistribution
(D) Laissez-faire State - Universal basic income

14. Which is the most appropriate definition of a Soft State in the context of developing nations?
(A) A state that exclusively negotiates peaceful treaties with neighboring nations.
(B) A state that implements flexible and highly adaptive internal economic policies.
(C) A state characterized by a highly decentralized and complex federal structure.
(D) A state lacking the social discipline and political will to enforce its own laws.

15. In a developing nation, the government passes a law guaranteeing free healthcare but fails to allocate funds or build hospitals. This case highlights the failure of which state function?
(A) Welfare function
(B) Repressive function
(C) Laissez-faire function
(D) Judicial function

16. What is the primary cause of a state transitioning from a welfare model to a regulatory model in the developing world?
(A) Discovery of new natural resources
(B) Integration into the global neoliberal economy
(C) Eradication of domestic poverty
(D) Decline in technological advancements

17. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Repressive State.
(A) It often relies on state-sponsored violence.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

35. Identify the incorrect statement about the 1993 Vienna Conference on Human Rights.
(A) It reaffirmed the universality of human rights.
(B) It highlighted the rights of women, minorities, and indigenous peoples.
(C) It stated that cultural relativism justifies human rights violations.
(D) It emphasized the right to development.

36. Regarding the technological impact on human duties, which of the following represents a modern civic duty?
(A) Engaging in cyber warfare against rival nations
(B) Boycotting all digital communication platforms
(C) Creating deepfakes of political leaders
(D) Practicing digital hygiene and refraining from spreading misinformation

37. The Proclamation of Tehran (1968) explicitly recognized the massive threat to human rights posed by:
(A) The League of Nations
(B) Global warming
(C) Apartheid and racial discrimination
(D) Cryptocurrency

38. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action defines the Right to Development as:
(A) A conditional right granted only to capitalist states
(B) An inalienable human right and an integral part of fundamental human rights
(C) A purely economic concept with no legal human rights basis
(D) A right restricted to developed nations

39. Consider the following about International Humanitarian Law (IHL):
I. It applies only during armed conflicts.
II. It protects those who are not participating in hostilities.
III. It regulates the means and methods of warfare.
IV. It justifies the use of biological weapons.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, II, and III

40. All of the following are protected under the 1949 Geneva Conventions EXCEPT:
(A) Mercenaries fighting for financial gain
(B) Wounded and sick soldiers on land
(C) Prisoners of war
(D) Civilians during times of war

41. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): International Humanitarian Law prohibits the targeting of medical facilities during wartime.
Reason (R): The International Red Cross Society is responsible for supplying weapons to medical personnel.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

42. To assess compliance with the Geneva Conventions, an observer must monitor:
(A) The treatment of prisoners of war and civilians
(B) The economic policies of the warring states
(C) The democratic election processes during peacetime
(D) The trade tariffs between the states

43. Match the Geneva Convention in List I with its protected group in List II.
List I: (Geneva Convention)
P. First Geneva Convention
Q. Second Geneva Convention
R. Third Geneva Convention
S. Fourth Geneva Convention
List II: (Protected Group)
1. Prisoners of War
2. Civilians
3. Wounded and sick in armed forces on land
4. Wounded, sick, and shipwrecked at sea
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

62. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was the first international tribunal to recognize rape as a means of perpetrating genocide.
Statement II: The International Criminal Court (ICC) does not consider sexual violence as a war crime.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

63. Consider the following regarding International Intervention:
I. It often challenges the traditional concept of state sovereignty.
II. Humanitarian intervention aims to stop gross human rights violations.
III. It always requires the consent of the target state.
IV. The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a key framework in modern intervention discourse.
V. It completely overrides the concept of citizenship.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, IV, and V

64. Which of the following is incorrectly paired regarding the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
(A) Rome Statute - 1998
(B) ICC Headquarters - Geneva
(C) Principle of Complementarity - ICC jurisdiction
(D) Entry into force - 2002

65. Arrange the following legal milestones in chronological order:
I. Rome Statute adopted
II. UN Charter adopted
III. ICTY established
IV. ICTR established
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) III, IV, II, I

66. Which statement accurately describes the tension between international intervention and state sovereignty?
(A) Modern international law allows humanitarian intervention, diluting absolute state sovereignty.
(B) Sovereignty implies absolute immunity from intervention, even during genocide.
(C) Intervention strengthens the absolute sovereignty of the targeted state.
(D) International intervention is strictly prohibited under all circumstances.

67. Which pair correctly matches the concept to its definition?
(A) Sovereignty - Subordination of a state to an international empire
(B) Citizenship - Exclusion from political participation
(C) Nation-State - A state whose citizens share a homogeneous identity or culture
(D) Intervention - Isolationist foreign policy

68. What is the best definition of "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P)?
(A) The sovereign state's duty to protect its domestic economy from foreign market imports.
(B) The legal responsibility of citizens to protect the central state from internal rebellion.
(C) The historical right of powerful nations to colonize failing or underdeveloped states.
(D) The global commitment to intervene if a state fails to protect its people from atrocities.

69. A sovereign nation begins systematically executing a minority ethnic group. The UN Security Council authorizes a military force to stop the killings. This scenario represents:
(A) Imperialist expansion
(B) Economic sanctions
(C) Humanitarian Intervention
(D) Diplomatic immunity

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) An initiative to enforce economic policies proposed by the World Bank
(D) The inability of domestic courts to prosecute massive human rights atrocities

53. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the International Criminal Court (ICC).
(A) It is a permanent international tribunal.
(B) It investigates and prosecutes genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes.
(C) It replaces national judicial systems globally.
(D) Its jurisdiction is based on the Rome Statute.

54. Applying the principle of "complementarity" of the International Criminal Court (ICC), when can the ICC prosecute an individual?
(A) At any time, overriding the national court's ongoing trial.
(B) Only when the individual's home state is unwilling or genuinely unable to carry out the investigation.
(C) Only if the individual is a head of state.
(D) Only during peacetime.

55. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established by:
(A) The UN General Assembly
(B) The African Union
(C) The International Court of Justice
(D) The UN Security Council

56. Genocide is defined in international law as:
(A) Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group
(B) Accidental killing of civilians during warfare
(C) The suppression of a political uprising
(D) Economic sanctions leading to mass starvation

57. Consider the following statements about the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY):
I. It was established in 1993.
II. It dealt with crimes committed during the Balkan conflicts.
III. It prosecuted only low-ranking soldiers.
IV. It was an ad hoc tribunal.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

58. The jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) does NOT include:
(A) Intellectual Property Theft
(B) Crime of Aggression
(C) Crimes against Humanity
(D) War Crimes

59. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The International Criminal Court (ICC) is not a specialized agency of the United Nations.
Reason (R): The ICC was established by a multilateral treaty known as the Rome Statute.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

60. Who has the competency to refer a situation of systematic human rights violations by a non-party state to the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
(A) The UN Secretary-General
(B) The UN Security Council
(C) The International Red Cross
(D) Amnesty International

61. Match the international body in List I with its unique characteristic in List II.
List I: (International Body)
P. ICTY
Q. ICTR
R. ICC
S. ICJ (International Court of Justice)
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Tries states, not individuals
2. Established by the Rome Statute
3. Dealt with 1994 atrocities in Africa
4. Ad hoc tribunal for the Balkans
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

(C) The movement's alignment with the Red Cross
(D) Whether the movement seeks self-rule within the state or absolute independence from the state

79. Match the term in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Secession
Q. Autonomy
R. Sovereignty
S. Intervention
List II: (Description)
1. Interference in a state's domestic affairs
2. Supreme legal authority over a territory
3. Breaking away to form a new state
4. Self-governance within a larger state framework
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

80. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The right to self-determination applies only to colonized peoples and cannot be invoked in modern sovereign states.
Statement II: Grassroots movements often utilize the rhetoric of self-determination to demand greater political rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

81. Consider the following regarding Grassroots Movements:
I. They emerge from the local community level.
II. They rely heavily on top-down government directives.
III. They play a critical role in human rights advocacy.
IV. They are exclusively political parties seeking electoral power.
V. They often address environmental, social, or economic injustices.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and V
(C) II, III, and V
(D) I, IV, and V

82. Which pair is incorrectly matched?
(A) Soft State - High regulatory enforcement
(B) Grassroots Movement - Bottom-up mobilization
(C) Secessionist Movement - Demand for territorial independence
(D) Humanitarian Intervention - Protection from mass atrocities

83. Arrange the following movements in a logical sequence of escalation regarding self-determination:
I. Demand for cultural recognition
II. Demand for regional autonomy
III. Armed secessionist rebellion
IV. Declaration of independent sovereignty
Which of the following represents the correct escalation sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I

84. Which statement correctly links grassroots movements to human rights?
(A) Grassroots movements undermine international human rights treaties.
(B) They are purely economic entities with no human rights relevance.
(C) They always oppose democratic political regimes.
(D) They act as key mechanisms for holding states accountable for human rights violations at the local level.

85. Which is a correct pair regarding state types?
(A) Welfare State - Minimal state intervention
(B) Interventionist State - Laissez-faire capitalism
(C) Repressive State - Suppression of dissent
(D) Soft State - Authoritarian dictatorship

86. What is the most significant advantage of grassroots movements in promoting human rights compared to international NGOs?
(A) Superior financial resources
(B) Deep cultural understanding and direct representation of affected communities

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

70. The primary cause for the shift from absolute sovereignty to conditional sovereignty in the 21st century is:
(A) A noticeable decline in the volume of international trade
(B) A global consensus on universal human rights and atrocities
(C) The political dissolution of the historical European Union
(D) The universal adoption of modern soft state policy models

71. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Citizenship in the context of international intervention.
(A) Denationalization is often a precursor to human rights abuses.
(B) The right to a nationality is a fundamental human right.
(C) Statelessness increases vulnerability to human rights violations.
(D) International law allows states to arbitrarily strip minorities of citizenship.

72. Applying the concept of the Nation-State, why do multi-ethnic states often face secessionist movements?
(A) Because different ethnic groups demand political self-determination aligning with their national identity.
(B) Because global organizations force them to split.
(C) Because science and technology erase cultural differences.
(D) Because the welfare state provides too many benefits.

73. The right of self-determination is explicitly mentioned in which of the following?
(A) The Magna Carta
(B) The Geneva Conventions of 1949
(C) The UN Charter and common Article 1 of the ICCPR and ICESCR
(D) The Rome Statute

74. Internal self-determination is best defined as:
(A) The right of a people to pursue political, economic, social, and cultural development within the framework of an existing state.
(B) The right to violently overthrow a democratic government.
(C) The right to form an independent sovereign state.
(D) The right to annex neighboring territories.

75. Consider the following about Secessionist Movements:
I. They seek to break away from an existing state to form a new one.
II. International law universally grants an absolute right to secession.
III. They often arise from perceived marginalization or human rights abuses.
IV. The principle of territorial integrity often conflicts with secessionist claims.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

76. Which of the following is NOT typically a goal of autonomous movements?
(A) Self-governance over local affairs
(B) Complete international recognition as an independent sovereign nation
(C) Preservation of cultural and linguistic identity
(D) Control over regional economic resources

77. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Secessionist movements frequently invoke the right of self-determination.
Reason (R): International law clearly prioritizes self-determination over the territorial integrity of established states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. In distinguishing between autonomous and secessionist movements, a focus should primarily be on:
(A) The movement's use of technology
(B) The economic status of the movement's leaders

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

44. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Additional Protocols of 1977 updated the Geneva Conventions to cover non-international armed conflicts.
Statement II: International Humanitarian Law is completely irrelevant in civil wars.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

45. Consider the following regarding the International Red Cross Society (ICRC):
I. It is an independent, neutral organization.
II. It ensures humanitarian protection for victims of war.
III. It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
IV. It promotes respect for International Humanitarian Law.
V. It was founded by Henry Dunant.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, IV, V
(D) I, II, III, V

46. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding international law?
(A) International Criminal Court - Hague
(B) Geneva Conventions - International Humanitarian Law
(C) Additional Protocols 1977 - Protection of environment during war
(D) ICRC - Military intervention force

47. Arrange the following developments in International Humanitarian Law chronologically:
I. Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions
II. First Geneva Convention
III. Four Geneva Conventions (comprehensive)
IV. Rome Statute of the ICC
Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

48. Which statement correctly describes the distinction between International Human Rights Law (IHRL) and International Humanitarian Law (IHL)?
(A) IHRL applies only in wartime, IHL applies only in peacetime.
(B) IHRL applies at all times, whereas IHL applies specifically during armed conflict.
(C) Both apply exclusively to internal conflicts.
(D) There is no distinction; they are identical in scope and application.

NODIA

49. Which of the following is a correct pair?
(A) Protocol II (1977) - Cyberspace regulation
(B) Protocol I (1977) - International Armed Conflicts
(C) Fourth Geneva Convention - Shipwrecked soldiers
(D) Third Geneva Convention - Protection of historical monuments

50. The principle of "Proportionality" in International Humanitarian Law means:
(A) The military advantage gained from an attack must outweigh the anticipated civilian casualties.
(B) Every nation must have an equal number of soldiers.
(C) Prisoners of war must be exchanged on a one-to-one ratio.
(D) War reparations must equal the exact cost of damages.

51. During an armed conflict, a military commander deliberately orders the bombing of a clearly marked hospital to eliminate a hidden enemy sniper. Under International Humanitarian Law, this action is:
(A) Justified by military necessity
(B) Legitimate under the rules of domestic law
(C) A war crime violating the Geneva Conventions
(D) Protected under the Vienna Declaration

52. The creation of the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda (ICTR) and Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was primarily due to:
(A) A desire to resolve historic boundary disputes between neighboring nations
(B) The need to regulate international trade standards within these regions

(C) Legal authority to prosecute war criminals
(D) Direct control over the UN Security Council

87. A local community mobilizes against a multinational corporation polluting their water supply using peaceful protests and local legal channels. This is an example of a:
(A) Secessionist Movement
(B) International Intervention
(C) Repressive State Action
(D) Grassroots Movement for Human Rights

88. The primary cause of the success of many modern grassroots movements is:
(A) The use of digital technology and social media for rapid mobilization and global awareness.
(B) Funding from authoritarian states.
(C) The deployment of mercenary armies.
(D) The elimination of international human rights law.

89. Identify the incorrect statement regarding political regimes and human rights.
(A) Democratic regimes typically have institutional safeguards for human rights.
(B) Authoritarian regimes often bypass judicial independence to consolidate power.
(C) Totalitarian regimes strictly protect individual privacy.
(D) The nature of a regime deeply affects the enforcement of human duties.

90. Applying the theory of the "Soft State," why is a policy intervention to combat corruption likely to fail?
(A) The state lacks the institutional capacity and political will to enforce regulations impartially.
(B) The citizens are entirely wealthy.
(C) The international community prohibits anti-corruption laws.
(D) The state is heavily over-regulated and efficient.

91. The term "Political Regime" refers to:
(A) The geographical boundaries of a state
(B) The military alliances a country forms
(C) The economic currency used by a nation
(D) The set of rules, cultural or social norms that regulate the operation of a government

92. Human Rights are best defined as:
(A) Privileges granted by the state that can be revoked at any time.
(B) Inherent entitlements belonging to every person regardless of nationality, race, or religion.
(C) Economic benefits reserved for citizens of developed nations.
(D) Legal fictions created by the League of Nations.

93. Consider the following statements about science and technology's impact on human duties:
I. It creates a duty to respect intellectual property rights.
II. It absolves citizens of any duty to their state.
III. It necessitates a duty not to engage in cyberbullying.
IV. It imposes a duty to protect environmental data.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

94. All of the following international documents focus heavily on International Humanitarian Law EXCEPT:
(A) The First Geneva Convention
(B) The Additional Protocols of 1977
(C) The Hague Conventions
(D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

95. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The right to self-determination frequently causes tension in international politics.
Reason (R): State governments fear that acknowledging self-determination will lead to territorial fragmentation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

96. To differentiate between a welfare state and an interventionist state, which of the following should be analyzed?
(A) If the state has a standing army.
(B) If the state focuses primarily on social security nets versus broader market regulation and economic planning.
(C) If the state allows democratic elections.
(D) If the state signs international treaties.

97. Match the conference or convention in List I with its focal area in List II.
List I: (Conference/Convention)
P. Tehran Conference 1968
Q. Vienna Conference 1993
R. Geneva Conventions 1949
S. Rome Statute 1998
List II: (Focal Area)
1. Establishment of the ICC
2. International Humanitarian Law
3. Assessment of human rights progress 20 years post-UDHR
4. Creation of OHCHR and right to development
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

98. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The International Criminal Court (ICC) has universal jurisdiction and can automatically try any individual in any country.
Statement II: The ICC only has jurisdiction over crimes committed on the territory of a State Party or by a national of a State Party, unless referred by the UN Security Council.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

99. Consider the following regarding the changing nature of states in developing countries:
I. Shift towards neo-liberal economic policies.
II. Increased reliance on non-state actors for service delivery.
III. Strengthening of traditional welfare systems globally.
IV. Erosion of absolute sovereignty due to globalization.
V. Complete elimination of all border controls.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III, and V
(B) II, IV, and V
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, II, and III

100. Which of the following is incorrectly paired regarding human rights instruments?
(A) UDHR - 1948
(B) Vienna Declaration - 1993
(C) Geneva Conventions - Armed Conflict
(D) ICCPR - Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

101. Which statement accurately links science to human rights violations?
(A) Science invariably promotes absolute equality.
(B) Medical advancements automatically violate the right to health.
(C) Biometric surveillance technology can be used to racially profile and persecute minorities.
(D) The internet physically restricts freedom of movement.

102. Which of the following pairs is correct regarding international intervention?
(A) Responsibility to Protect - Encourages arbitrary military invasion
(B) Non-intervention - Article 2(4) of the UN Charter
(C) Humanitarian Intervention - Exclusively economic sanctions
(D) State Sovereignty - Subjugation to foreign laws

103. Which is the best example of a "Soft State" policy failure?
(A) A state effectively jailing all political opponents.
(B) A state successfully providing universal free healthcare.
(C) A state winning a major international war.
(D) A state enacting land reform laws but failing to redistribute land due to elite capture.

104. In the aftermath of the Rwandan Genocide, the UN established the International Criminal

NODIA

Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR). This action demonstrated a global commitment to:
(A) Holding individuals accountable for gross violations of International Humanitarian Law and international human rights law.
(B) Ignoring internal state conflicts.
(C) Rewarding the perpetrators with political asylum.
(D) Abolishing the concept of human rights in Africa.

105. What is the primary cause of the emergence of autonomous movements within a nation-state?
(A) Uniform distribution of wealth.
(B) Total assimilation into the dominant culture.
(C) A desire by minority groups to protect their distinct cultural, linguistic, or political identity against perceived homogenization by the state.
(D) The eradication of internal borders.

106. Identify the incorrect statement about Grassroots Movements.
(A) They operate exclusively at the international diplomatic level.
(B) They are vital for democratizing human rights discourse.
(C) They empower marginalized communities.
(D) They often utilize local knowledge to address human rights issues.

107. Applying the framework of the Vienna Conference (1993), if a state argues that its cultural traditions excuse the practice of torture, how would the international community respond?
(A) To accept the argument based on cultural relativism.
(B) To amend the UDHR to exclude the state.
(C) To promote the practice as a sovereign right.
(D) To reject the argument, asserting that human rights are universal and non-derogable.

108. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was established in:
(A) 1945
(B) 1863
(C) 1998
(D) 1919

109. "Non-refoulement" is a fundamental concept in human rights and humanitarian law defined as:
(A) The right to free speech.
(B) The obligation to pay war reparations.
(C) The prohibition of returning a refugee to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom.
(D) The right of a state to deport its citizens.

110. Consider the following statements about the impact of technology:
I. It facilitates rapid mobilization of human rights defenders.
II. It completely eliminates the digital divide in developing countries.
III. It poses new challenges to the right to privacy.
IV. It provides tools for documentation of war crimes.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

111. Which of the following is NOT considered a mechanism of a Repressive State?
(A) Independent and impartial judiciary
(B) Secret police networks
(C) Censorship of the press
(D) Extrajudicial killings

112. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The 1977 Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions were necessary.
Reason (R): The nature of warfare had changed, with an increase in non-international armed conflicts and wars of national liberation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

113. Under the "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) doctrine, a primary criterion for determining

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the legitimacy of international intervention is whether:
(A) The intervention serves the economic interests of the intervening state.
(B) The state has manifestly failed to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, or crimes against humanity.
(C) The state is a developing country.
(D) The state possesses nuclear weapons.

114. Match the concept in List I with its primary focus in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Citizenship
Q. Nation-State
R. Right of Self-Determination
S. Sovereignty
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Authority to govern without external interference
2. Legal bond between an individual and a state
3. Alignment of political entity with cultural identity
4. Right of a people to choose their political status
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

115. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Tehran Conference (1968) focused solely on the economic rights of developing nations.
Statement II: The Vienna Conference (1993) established the inextricable link between democracy, development, and human rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

116. Consider the following regarding the changing state in developing countries:
I. Privatization of public assets.
II. Rise of public-private partnerships.
III. Decline in the power of multinational corporations.
IV. Increased influence of global NGOs.
V. Shift from a purely welfare state to a regulatory state.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, II, III, V
(C) I, III, IV, V
(D) I, II, IV, V

117. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) R2P - 2005 World Summit
(B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Eleanor Roosevelt
(C) ICTY - Rwanda
(D) Soft State - Asian Drama

118. Which statement correctly identifies a feature of an interventionist state in a developing nation?
(A) It relies entirely on foreign aid for governance.
(B) It uses subsidies, tariffs, and industrial policy to guide economic development.
(C) It abolishes all forms of taxation.
(D) It functions without a constitution.

119. Which is a correct pair regarding human rights movements?
(A) Apartheid - Universal suffrage movement
(B) ICTR - Grassroots movement
(C) Geneva Conventions - Secessionist movement
(D) Chipko Movement - Grassroots environmental and human rights movement

120. Why do autonomous movements not necessarily violate state sovereignty?
(A) They seek self-rule within the constitutional framework of the existing state, thus recognizing its ultimate sovereignty.
(B) They seek to destroy the state entirely.
(C) They are funded by the UN.
(D) They replace the national currency.

121. A minority region demands the right to teach its local language in schools and manage its own natural resources, but wishes to remain part of the country. This case represents:
(A) A Secessionist Movement
(B) Humanitarian Intervention
(C) An Autonomous Movement
(D) The creation of a Repressive State

NODIA

122. The primary cause of human rights abuses in a purely Repressive State is:
(A) The state apparatus prioritizing regime survival and suppressing dissent over individual liberties.
(B) High levels of international trade.
(C) The existence of a strong, independent judiciary.
(D) Overfunding of the welfare system.

123. Identify the incorrect statement regarding International Humanitarian Law.
(A) It distinguishes between combatants and non-combatants.
(B) It prohibits the use of chemical and biological weapons.
(C) It mandates the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
(D) It allows for unlimited methods of warfare.

124. Under the principles of International Humanitarian Law, if a combatant surrenders and lays down their arms, they:
(A) Can be immediately executed.
(B) Must be protected and treated humanely as a Prisoner of War (POW).
(C) Lose all human rights protections.
(D) Must be forced to fight for the capturing army.

125. Who is historically considered the founder of the International Red Cross Society?
(A) Woodrow Wilson
(B) Eleanor Roosevelt
(C) Henry Dunant
(D) René Cassin

126. "Crimes against humanity" are defined legally as:
(A) Isolated acts of violence during a protest.
(B) Violations of international trade agreements.
(C) Cyber-attacks on military installations.
(D) Widespread or systematic attacks directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.

127. Consider the following regarding the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY):
I. It was the first war crimes court created by the UN.
II. It focused on crimes committed in Rwanda.
III. It indicted a sitting head of state.
IV. It contributed significantly to international jurisprudence on genocide.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I, II, and IV

128. Which of the following is NOT a core crime under the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
(A) Genocide
(B) Transnational drug trafficking
(C) Crimes against humanity
(D) War crimes

129. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The United States is not a State Party to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC).
Reason (R): Concerns were raised that the ICC could politically target soldiers and officials.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

130. The success of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) can be measured by looking at its:
(A) Prosecution of high-level orchestrators of the 1994 genocide, including media executives.
(B) Number of international trade deals brokered.
(C) Ability to prevent the Vietnam War.
(D) Integration with the World Trade Organization.

131. Match the legal framework in List I with its core objective in List II.
List I: (Legal Framework)
P. UN Charter (Article 2(4))
Q. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

187. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Political Regimes.
(A) Regimes can transition from authoritarianism to democracy.
(B) Hybrid regimes possess characteristics of both democracies and autocracies.
(C) The nature of the regime impacts the strength of civil society.
(D) All regimes define and enforce human rights in exactly the same way.

188. Applying the concept of international intervention, economic sanctions are considered:
(A) Direct military humanitarian intervention.
(B) A form of non-forcible intervention or coercive diplomacy.
(C) An expression of absolute state sovereignty.
(D) A violation of the Right to Self-Determination.

189. The concept of the "Nation-State" originated primarily in:
(A) Ancient Rome
(B) The 21st-century digital space
(C) Post-Westphalian Europe
(D) Pre-colonial Africa

190. An "Interventionist State" is defined as one that:
(A) Remains entirely passive in both social and economic spheres.
(B) Uses military force against all its neighbors.
(C) Operates without a constitution.
(D) Actively intervenes in the economy to correct market failures and guide development.

191. All of the following are consequences of the changing nature of the state in developing countries EXCEPT:
(A) Absolute enhancement of state sovereignty without any external influence
(B) Increased privatization
(C) Expansion of the informal sector
(D) Growing influence of civil society organizations

192. To verify if a movement is a "secessionist movement," an observer must ascertain if the movement's objective is to:
(A) Gain tax exemptions.
(B) Form a separate, independent sovereign entity.
(C) Amend the current constitution to grant local voting rights.
(D) Increase international trade tariffs.

193. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Science and technology have only improved the enforcement of human duties.
Statement II: The digital divide represents a structural inequality that limits access to the benefits of technology, impacting economic and social rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

NODIA

194. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Rome Statute - 1949
(B) Proclamation of Tehran - 1968
(C) Vienna Declaration - 1993
(D) UN Charter - 1945

195. Which statement correctly highlights the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)?
(A) It provides military intelligence to warring factions.
(B) It prosecutes war criminals.
(C) It acts as a neutral intermediary and provides humanitarian aid to victims of armed conflict.
(D) It funds secessionist movements.

196. Which is a correct pair regarding human rights conferences?
(A) Tehran 1968 - Establishment of the ICC
(B) Geneva 1949 - Focus on digital privacy
(C) Rome 1998 - Focus on economic development
(D) Vienna 1993 - Focus on indivisibility of rights

197. What is the best explanation for the emergence of a "New Global Order" in international politics regarding human rights?
(A) The successful eradication of all dictatorships.
(B) The discovery of new continents.
(C) The rise of unipolarity and globalization post-Cold War, which elevated human rights as a global norm.

adjustment policies, and free-market ideologies.

140. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the welfare state.
(A) It seeks to guarantee minimum standards of living.
(B) It relies on completely unregulated free markets to distribute wealth.
(C) It provides services like health, education, and housing.
(D) It often requires a progressive taxation system.

141. How does a Repressive State typically handle grassroots human rights movements?
(A) By funding them.
(B) By integrating their demands into legislation.
(C) By utilizing state security apparatuses to criminalize, monitor, and suppress them.
(D) By granting them absolute political power.

142. The "Right to Development" as formulated in international human rights discourse is fundamentally a:
(A) First-generation right
(B) Corporate right
(C) Purely national right
(D) Third-generation (solidarity) right

143. Political Regimes are generally classified based on:
(A) The distribution of power, political participation, and the relationship between the state and the individual
(B) Geographic location and climate
(C) The dominant religion only
(D) The primary export commodity

144. Consider the following regarding the Vienna Conference (1993):
I. It affirmed that women's rights are human rights.
II. It supported the creation of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
III. It declared that economic rights are superior to civil rights.
IV. It adopted the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and III

NODIA

145. Which of the following is NOT an obligation of the state under International Human Rights Law?
(A) To respect human rights
(B) To selectively violate human rights during economic downturns
(C) To protect human rights
(D) To fulfill human rights

146. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Geneva Conventions do not apply to internal civil wars.
Reason (R): Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions explicitly establishes minimum protections for non-international armed conflicts.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

147. To determine if an act constitutes a "War Crime" under international law, which of the following criteria must be met?
(A) The act must occur in peacetime.
(B) The act must involve financial fraud.
(C) There must be a nexus between the act and an armed conflict.
(D) The perpetrator must be a civilian.

148. Match the human rights generation in List I with its characteristic in List II.
List I: (Human Rights Generation)
P. First Generation
Q. Second Generation
R. Third Generation
S. Human Duties
List II: (Characteristic)
1. Responsibilities owed by individuals to society
2. Solidarity rights (e.g., development,

166. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The changing nature of the state in developing countries has largely been driven by internal demands and external pressures from international financial institutions.
Statement II: This change has resulted in a uniform expansion of the Welfare State across all developing nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

167. Consider the following regarding the impact of science on human rights:
I. Genetic engineering raises questions about human dignity.
II. Automation impacts the right to work.
III. Social media invariably destroys democratic institutions.
IV. Digital encryption can protect freedom of expression for dissidents.
V. AI algorithms can perpetuate racial discrimination.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV, V

168. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) ICTY - 1945
(B) Tehran Conference - 1968
(C) Vienna Conference - 1993
(D) ICC - Rome Statute

169. Which statement correctly identifies a key challenge to the Nation-State model today?
(A) The decrease in international migration.
(B) The total elimination of the internet.
(C) The assertion of sub-national ethnic identities and global transnational networks.
(D) The return to absolute monarchies globally.

170. Which is a correct pair regarding state interventions?
(A) Welfare State - Promotes universal social security
(B) Interventionist State - Promotes extreme laissez-faire policies
(C) Repressive State - Promotes vibrant civil society
(D) Soft State - Promotes strict penal discipline

171. What is the most significant contribution of the Vienna Conference (1993) to human rights discourse?
(A) Declaring that cultural differences override human rights.
(B) Establishing the International Criminal Court.
(C) Drafting the Geneva Conventions.
(D) Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of human rights.

172. A government uses military force to crush a peaceful grassroots movement demanding environmental rights. This behavior is characteristic of a:
(A) Welfare State
(B) Repressive State
(C) Soft State
(D) Laissez-faire State

173. The primary cause of "statelessness" is often:
(A) High economic growth.
(B) Participation in grassroots movements.
(C) State succession, discriminatory nationality laws, or targeted denationalization.
(D) Compliance with International Humanitarian Law.

174. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Right to Self-Determination.
(A) It is recognized in the UN Charter.
(B) It is often realized through internal autonomy or democratic representation.
(C) It was a critical legal principle during decolonization.
(D) It automatically grants every ethnic group the right to form a new sovereign state.

175. Under the principles of International Humanitarian Law, if a cyber-attack by a state disables the electrical grid of a civilian hospital in an enemy state during a war, this is:
(A) A violation of the principle of distinction
(B) A legitimate act of modern warfare
(C) Protected under the right to self-determination
(D) An acceptable use of science and technology

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) Data protection laws are an essential component of modern human rights.
(C) The right to privacy is absolute and can never be restricted under any circumstances.
(D) Private tech corporations also pose threats to privacy.

158. Applying the concept of global order post-Cold War, the human rights agenda became:
(A) Less relevant in international relations.
(B) Exclusively focused on economic rights.
(C) Completely localized with no international oversight.
(D) A major component of foreign policy, often linked to aid and diplomacy.

159. The 1949 Geneva Conventions consist of how many separate conventions?
(A) Two
(B) Three
(C) Four
(D) Five

160. "Secession" refers to:
(A) The merging of two sovereign states.
(B) The formal withdrawal of a group from a political entity to create a new state.
(C) The peaceful transfer of political power after an election.
(D) The creation of a local municipal council.

161. Consider the following regarding citizenship:
I. It determines an individual's political rights within a state.
II. International human rights law ignores the concept of citizenship.
III. Statelessness leaves individuals highly vulnerable.
IV. The right to a nationality is enshrined in the UDHR.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

162. All of the following highlight the impact of technology on human duties EXCEPT:
(A) The duty to physically destroy all artificial intelligence
(B) The duty to protect personal data of others
(C) The duty to refrain from cyber warfare against civilians
(D) The duty to prevent the spread of harmful digital misinformation

163. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The principle of non-intervention is absolute in contemporary international law.
Reason (R): Humanitarian crises and the doctrine of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) have introduced conditional aspects to sovereignty.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

164. To determine if a political regime respects human rights, which of the following factors should be evaluated?
(A) Expanding its geographical territory
(B) Suppressing grassroots movements
(C) Maximizing state surveillance
(D) Upholding the rule of law and maintaining an independent judiciary

165. Match the concept in List I with its practical example in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Humanitarian Intervention
Q. Secessionist Movement
R. Autonomous Movement
S. Grassroots Movement
List II: (Practical Example)
1. A local community campaigning against child labor
2. A region seeking its own parliament but remaining within the country
3. UN forces entering a state to stop ethnic cleansing
4. A region declaring absolute independence to form a new republic
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

government.
(B) They seek to establish totalitarian regimes.
(C) They rely exclusively on the use of armed force.
(D) They frequently challenge state policies that violate human rights.

209. Which is a correct pair regarding science and human rights?
(A) Cyber Surveillance - Enhancement of the right to privacy
(B) Medical Science - Right to health
(C) Automation - Guaranteed right to employment
(D) AI censorship - Freedom of expression

210. What is an effective strategy for a grassroots movement to impact human rights policy in a developing country?
(A) Combining local community mobilization with international advocacy and digital media campaigns.
(B) Assessing and utilizing international legal frameworks for local disputes.
(C) Ignoring the local population and focusing only on the UN.
(D) Requesting military intervention from a foreign superpower.

211. A totalitarian regime uses AI to monitor all communications and automatically penalizes citizens who mention human rights. This case illustrates:
(A) A Welfare State policy
(B) International Humanitarian Law in practice
(C) The negative impact of science and technology on civil liberties
(D) The success of grassroots movements

212. The primary cause of the international community endorsing the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was:
(A) The success of the League of Nations.
(B) The desire to recolonize regions in conflict.
(C) The discovery of natural resources in conflict zones.
(D) The collective failure to prevent genocides in Rwanda and Srebrenica in the 1990s.

213. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the International Criminal Court (ICC).
(A) It is a court of last resort.
(B) It tries individuals, not states.
(C) It can prosecute states for violating international trade laws.
(D) It relies on states' cooperation to arrest suspects.

214. Applying the concept of "Sovereignty" today, it is best understood as:
(A) The absolute right to abuse citizens.
(B) Entailing responsibilities, particularly the protection of populations from mass atrocities.
(C) A purely economic concept.
(D) Irrelevant in international law.

215. The "changing nature of state" in developing countries often sees a shift from:
(A) Democracies to Absolute Monarchies
(B) Urban to Nomadic structures
(C) Sovereign to Colonial status
(D) Interventionist to Neoliberal or Regulatory models

216. The "Soft State" concept emphasizes that developing countries often suffer from:
(A) A lack of social discipline and an obedience to rules by public officials
(B) An excess of resources
(C) Overly harsh criminal justice systems
(D) Total isolation from global markets

217. All of the following are consequences of unchecked autonomous movements EXCEPT:
(A) Escalation into secessionist conflicts
(B) Increased demands for federalism
(C) Strengthening of centralized dictatorial power by consent
(D) Constitutional crises within the nation-state

218. Which of the following was a significant outcome of the Vienna Conference (1993)?
(A) The establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
(B) The creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
(C) The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
(D) The founding of the World Health Organization (WHO).

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

176. The concept of "Responsibility to Protect" (R2P) was officially endorsed by the UN General Assembly in:
(A) 1945
(B) 1968
(C) 1993
(D) 2005

177. A "Grassroots Movement" is best defined as:
(A) A military insurgency funded by foreign governments.
(B) A movement driven by the community politics of ordinary citizens rather than elite leadership.
(C) An initiative led by multinational corporate executives.
(D) A specialized agency of the United Nations.

178. Which of the following is NOT an element of a Nation-State?
(A) Exclusively an economy based on agriculture
(B) Defined territory
(C) Permanent population
(D) Sovereignty and a shared national identity

179. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) is competent to:
(A) Prosecute environmental crimes globally.
(B) Arbitrate border disputes in South America.
(C) Prosecute individuals for serious violations of International Humanitarian Law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.
(D) Try the states of the former Yugoslavia for economic crimes.

180. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Soft States are characterized by a lack of social discipline and an inability to enforce laws.
Statement II: Soft States are typically immune to corruption due to their flexible nature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

181. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding tribunals?
(A) ICTR - Rwanda Genocide
(B) ICTY - Srebrenica massacre
(C) ICJ - Tries individual war criminals
(D) ICC - Permanent court

182. Which statement correctly describes the relationship between human rights and international politics following the establishment of the UN?
(A) Human rights became purely a domestic issue.
(B) Human rights emerged as a standard of civilization and a legitimate subject of international scrutiny.
(C) International politics completely ignored human rights in favor of trade.
(D) States successfully eliminated human rights from the UN agenda.

183. Which is a correct pair?
(A) Gunnar Myrdal - Theory of Repressive State
(B) Eleanor Roosevelt - Rome Statute
(C) Boutros Boutros-Ghali - Soft State theory
(D) Henry Dunant - Battle of Solferino

184. The most effective way grassroots movements influence human rights is by:
(A) Raising awareness, mobilizing local populations, and pressuring governments for policy changes.
(B) Purchasing large corporations.
(C) Establishing private armies.
(D) Vetoing UN Security Council resolutions.

185. In a totalitarian political regime, a group of citizens secretly distributes pamphlets advocating for democratic elections. This action constitutes a:
(A) Autonomous Movement
(B) Act of International Intervention
(C) Grassroots Movement for political rights
(D) War Crime

186. The primary cause of the creation of the Additional Protocols of 1977 was:
(A) The need to update the Geneva Conventions to cover wars of national liberation and non-international armed conflicts.
(B) The invention of nuclear weapons.
(C) The start of World War II.
(D) The collapse of the Soviet Union.

NODIA

environment)
3. Civil and political rights
4. Economic, social, and cultural rights

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

149. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The International Criminal Court (ICC) can prosecute individuals retrospectively for crimes committed before the Rome Statute entered into force in 2002.
Statement II: The ICC operates on the principle of non-retroactivity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

150. Consider the following statements about the impact of the ICTY and ICTR:
I. They helped establish the ICC.
II. They provided justice to victims of mass atrocities.
III. They ignored the crime of genocide.
IV. They developed international jurisprudence on individual criminal responsibility.
V. They were permanent courts.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, IV, and V
(D) II, III, and V

151. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding human rights approaches?
(A) Universalism - Human rights apply equally to all
(B) Cultural Relativism - Rights are context-dependent
(C) Intervention - Involvement in another state's affairs
(D) Sovereignty - Complete surrender of state authority

152. Which statement correctly characterizes a major criticism of the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
(A) It has disproportionately targeted African leaders.
(B) It only prosecutes economic crimes.
(C) It has a standing army that invades sovereign nations.
(D) It is controlled entirely by grassroots movements.

153. Which is a correct pair regarding state functions?
(A) Soft State - High level of civic compliance
(B) Welfare State - Complete privatization of healthcare
(C) Interventionist State - Price controls and subsidies
(D) Repressive State - Expansion of judicial review

154. What is the best definition of "International Humanitarian Law"?
(A) A set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict.
(B) The law that governs international trade disputes.
(C) The law that dictates how states must conduct democratic elections.
(D) The law that bans all forms of scientific research.

155. During an internal armed conflict, rebel forces capture government soldiers. Under Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, how must the rebels treat the soldiers?
(A) They can torture the soldiers for information.
(B) They are not bound by any international law.
(C) They must execute the soldiers to end the war.
(D) They must treat the soldiers humanely, without adverse distinction.

156. The primary cause of the failure of the "Soft State" in achieving rapid economic development is:
(A) Overly strict adherence to the rule of law.
(B) Systemic corruption, lack of social discipline, and arbitrary policy enforcement.
(C) Excessive foreign intervention.
(D) High technological advancement.

157. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Right to Privacy in the digital age.
(A) State surveillance can violate the right to privacy.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) The collapse of the global economy.

198. A state arbitrarily strips citizenship from an ethnic minority, rendering them stateless. Under international law, this action:
(A) Is a protected exercise of state sovereignty.
(B) Violates the right to a nationality and often precedes ethnic cleansing.
(C) Is encouraged by the United Nations.
(D) Is an example of a welfare state policy.

199. What is the cause of the tension between state sovereignty and human rights?
(A) Sovereignty demands that all states be completely equal in wealth.
(B) Human rights law prohibits states from having borders.
(C) Sovereignty requires states to constantly wage war.
(D) Human rights law requires states to treat individuals according to international standards, limiting absolute sovereign authority.

200. Identify the incorrect statement about the Right of Self-Determination.
(A) It gives every single minority the absolute right to secede at any time.
(B) It applies to peoples under colonial rule.
(C) It can encompass political, economic, social, and cultural development.
(D) It is a core principle of modern international law.

201. Applying the concept of self-determination, an indigenous community securing land rights and self-governance over their local affairs is exercising:
(A) External self-determination
(B) Humanitarian intervention
(C) Internal self-determination
(D) Secession

202. The International Criminal Court (ICC) officially began functioning in:
(A) 1945
(B) 1993
(C) 1998
(D) 2002

203. "Humanitarian Intervention" is defined as:
(A) The provision of economic aid to developing countries.
(B) The funding of grassroots movements by NGOs.
(C) The promotion of science and technology in schools.
(D) The threat or use of force across state borders aimed at preventing or ending widespread and grave violations of fundamental human rights.

204. All of the following are protected under International Humanitarian Law EXCEPT:
(A) Civilian hospitals
(B) Active combatants engaged in battle
(C) Cultural heritage sites
(D) Wounded soldiers

205. To evaluate a state as a "Welfare State," which of the following competencies should be examined?
(A) Rapidly deploying military forces.
(B) Suppressing political opponents.
(C) Providing universal education, healthcare, and social security.
(D) Eliminating all taxes.

206. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The ICTY and ICTR were ad hoc tribunals with specific geographical and temporal jurisdictions.
Statement II: The ICC is a permanent institution with jurisdiction over the most serious crimes of international concern.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

207. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding the changing nature of the state?
(A) Neoliberalism - Expansion of state welfare programs
(B) Globalization - Erosion of economic sovereignty
(C) Soft State - Poor policy implementation
(D) Repressive State - Militarization of police

208. Which statement correctly reflects the impact of grassroots movements?
(A) They are always orchestrated by the state

NODIA

R. Rome Statute
S. Geneva Conventions

List II: (Core Objective)

1. Establish a permanent international criminal court
2. Set common standard of human rights for all peoples
3. Regulate conduct in armed conflict
4. Prohibit the threat or use of force in international relations

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

132. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Citizenship provides individuals with the right to have rights within a specific state.

Statement II: A loss of citizenship (statelessness) has no impact on an individual's ability to access basic human rights.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

133. Consider the following regarding sovereignty in the modern era:

I. It remains completely absolute and unquestionable.
II. It is increasingly conditional upon a state's treatment of its citizens.
III. It is challenged by international human rights law.
IV. It is affected by economic globalization.
V. It prevents all forms of international diplomacy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(A) I, II, and III
(B) III, IV, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, IV, and V

134. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?

(A) Statelessness - Lack of legal citizenship
(B) Intervention - Exclusively peaceful diplomatic protest
(C) Self-Determination - Right to choose political status
(D) Nation-State - Alignment of state borders with national identity

135. Which statement correctly represents the impact of grassroots movements on human rights?

(A) They aim to abolish the United Nations.
(B) They are highly bureaucratic and slow to respond.
(C) They generally ignore the rights of the marginalized.
(D) They ensure that human rights concepts are translated into local practice and culturally contextualized.

136. Which pair correctly links a movement type with its characteristic?

(A) Secessionist movement - Creation of a separate sovereign state
(B) Grassroots movement - Top-down structure
(C) Autonomous movement - Abolition of the central government
(D) Interventionist movement - Isolationism

137. What is a significant challenge to the Nation-State model in many developing countries following decolonization?

(A) The lack of any political leaders.
(B) The excessive wealth of the citizens.
(C) Arbitrary colonial borders that grouped diverse ethnic groups into single territorial states.
(D) The complete absence of military forces.

138. In a developing country, local farmers use mobile phones to document illegal land grabs by the state and share the evidence globally. This case exemplifies:

(A) The positive impact of science and technology on human rights via grassroots mobilization.
(B) The failure of international intervention.
(C) The creation of a totalitarian state.
(D) The violation of the Geneva Conventions.

139. What is a primary cause for the "changing nature of the state" towards a "regulatory state" in the late 20th century?

(A) The widespread success of centralized communist planning.
(B) A global decline in technology.
(C) The abolition of international trade.
(D) The pressures of globalization, structural

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

219. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The 1949 Geneva Conventions require parties to a conflict to search for and collect the wounded and sick.
Statement II: The International Red Cross emblem is used as a protective sign for medical services during armed conflict.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

220. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding movements?
(A) Autonomous movement - Seeks self-rule within a state
(B) Interventionist movement - Local demand for lower taxes
(C) Secessionist movement - Seeks to create a new state
(D) Grassroots movement - Driven by local community members

221. Which statement correctly defines the relationship between science, technology, and human rights?
(A) Technology only aids human rights defenders.
(B) Science inherently violates the right to life.
(C) Technology is neutral; its impact on human rights depends on how it is governed and used.
(D) Technology completely prevents the operation of authoritarian regimes.

222. Which is a correct pair?
(A) First Geneva Convention - Wounded and sick in armed forces on land
(B) Tehran Conference - Established the UN
(C) Soft State - Authoritarian law enforcement
(D) ICC - Jurisdiction over domestic theft

223. What is the best example of international intervention justified by human rights concerns?
(A) The UN Security Council authorizing a no-fly zone to prevent a government from bombing its own civilians.
(B) A state invading another to seize natural resources.
(C) A state heavily taxing imported goods.
(D) A multinational corporation funding a local election.

224. An indigenous group forms a local council to protect their forest from illegal logging, using traditional knowledge and local protests. This case is an example of a:
(A) Secessionist Movement
(B) Grassroots Movement
(C) Totalitarian Regime
(D) International Humanitarian Intervention

225. The primary cause of the emergence of the "Welfare State" in the mid-20th century was:
(A) The desire to promote absolute laissez-faire capitalism.
(B) The need to mitigate the inequalities of capitalism and provide social security following economic depressions and world wars.
(C) The goal of expanding colonial empires.
(D) The invention of the internet.

226. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the changing nature of the state in developing countries.
(A) The state's capacity to formulate independent economic policy has increased significantly due to international financial institutions.
(B) Globalization has forced many developing states to deregulate their economies.
(C) Developing states face pressure to maintain social welfare while cutting public spending.
(D) There is a growing trend of public-private partnerships.

227. Applying the theory of political regimes, how is a "Hybrid Regime" likely to impact human rights?
(A) By providing perfect protection for all civil liberties.
(B) By completely abolishing all laws.
(C) By holding regular elections but restricting media freedom and political opposition.
(D) By executing all citizens.

228. The Proclamation of Tehran (1968) emphasized the link between:
(A) Outer space exploration and human rights.
(B) Civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

formal rights declarations is insufficient without the backing of an accommodating political regime. The institutional design of the regime dictates whether human rights are actively protected or structurally marginalized. Therefore, understanding the intricate dynamics between political regimes and human rights is crucial for evaluating the actual state of individual liberty and the structural impediments to achieving comprehensive justice within any given political system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, how do observers often assess the legitimacy of a newly established political regime?
(A) By analyzing its historical transitions through longitudinal case studies
(B) By evaluating its economic prosperity and modernization of infrastructure
(C) By reviewing its structural centralization and use of authoritarian power
(D) By assessing its commitment to human rights

262. In heavily centralized and unaccountable regimes, what frequently happens to human rights according to the text?
(A) They are actively promoted through various participatory frameworks and checks
(B) They are compromised to maintain political control
(C) They are secured through formal rights declarations and international treaties
(D) They are expanded to increase regime legitimacy during political transitions

263. What type of political regimes are described as more conducive to the protection of human rights?
(A) Regimes built on heavily centralized power and unaccountable leadership
(B) Regimes built on formal rights declarations without institutional backing
(C) Regimes built on participatory frameworks and institutional checks
(D) Regimes built on systematic abuses and the suppression of local dissent

264. What does the longitudinal case study reveal about formal rights declarations?
(A) They are completely unnecessary for protecting individual liberties and freedom
(B) They are sufficient evidence of comprehensive justice in modern governance
(C) They are structurally marginalized in all regimes regardless of the context
(D) They are insufficient without an accommodating political regime

NODIA

265. According to the passage, what structural element dictates whether human rights are protected or marginalized?
(A) The institutional design of the regime
(B) The presence of formal rights declarations within the constitution
(C) The contemporary political analysis of individual rights dynamics
(D) The personal leadership style of transitioning government heads

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The rapid advancement of modern innovation has brought the impact of science and technology on human rights and duties to the forefront of legal and ethical debates. A recent academic assessment of digital surveillance technologies illustrates this complex dynamic. While science and technology can significantly enhance the realization of certain human rights, such as the right to health through medical advancements or the right to information through digital communication, they also pose unprecedented threats. The deployment of advanced data analytics by state and private actors raises profound concerns regarding the right to privacy and individual liberty. Furthermore, the impact of science and technology extends to human duties, necessitating new civic responsibilities to prevent the malicious use of technological tools. Citizens and institutions are now tasked with the duty to ensure that technological progress aligns with ethical standards and does not infringe upon fundamental freedoms. This dual nature highlights that the continuous evolution of science and technology requires a corresponding evolution in the frameworks governing human rights and duties, ensuring that scientific progress serves to

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

sovereignty and the moral imperative to protect human rights.

239. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Political Regimes and Human Rights.
(A) Authoritarian regimes rely heavily on the rule of law to protect minorities.
(B) The separation of powers in a democracy generally helps protect human rights.
(C) A strong civil society is crucial for monitoring human rights abuses in any regime.
(D) Regimes with weak institutions struggle to enforce human rights.

240. Applying the principle of the "Indivisibility of Human Rights" as stated in the Vienna Declaration (1993), a state cannot:
(A) Provide healthcare to its citizens.
(B) Argue that economic development must be fully achieved before civil and political rights are granted.
(C) Hold free elections.
(D) Participate in the United Nations.

241. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) operates based on which of the following principles?
(A) Political partisanship
(B) Impartiality, neutrality, and independence
(C) Economic profitability
(D) Military superiority

242. "State Sovereignty" traditionally means:
(A) The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which an independent state is governed.
(B) A state's complete subjection to international NGOs.
(C) The sharing of resources with neighboring countries.
(D) The elimination of a national military.

243. All of the following highlight the impact of technology on human rights EXCEPT:
(A) The use of DNA testing to exonerate wrongfully convicted prisoners.
(B) The use of satellite imagery to document destroyed villages in conflict zones.
(C) The inability of technology to facilitate global communication.
(D) The use of biometric data tracking by repressive regimes.

244. The jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court (ICC) covers crimes committed after which date?
(A) 1945
(B) 1949
(C) 1993
(D) July 1, 2002

245. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Right of Self-Determination was a central legal justification for decolonization movements in the 20th century.
Statement II: Today, international law explicitly grants all ethnic minorities the absolute right to secede from independent, democratic states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

246. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding international law?
(A) Geneva Conventions - International Humanitarian Law
(B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights - International Trade Law
(C) Rome Statute - International Criminal Law
(D) UN Charter - Public International Law

247. Which statement correctly assesses the role of grassroots movements?
(A) They lack influence within strictly authoritarian political regimes.
(B) They possess massive financial budgets and international influence.
(C) They focus exclusively on drafting international human rights treaties.
(D) They translate universal human rights into localized lived realities.

248. Which is a correct pair regarding state typologies?
(A) Soft State - Myrdal's critique of post-colonial governance
(B) Repressive State - Pluralism and open media
(C) Welfare State - Complete abolition of private enterprise
(D) Interventionist State - Eradication of government regulations

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

249. What is the most significant effect of a "Repressive State" on individual liberty?
(A) It drastically expands political freedoms.
(B) It ensures absolute economic equality.
(C) It systematically curtails civil and political liberties to maintain regime survival.
(D) It promotes the growth of independent media.

250. The ultimate cause for establishing international criminal tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia was:
(A) To break the cycle of impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern.
(B) To resolve minor border disputes.
(C) To distribute economic aid.
(D) To write new national constitutions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In recent decades, developing countries have experienced significant transformations in the nature of the state, often transitioning from traditional administrative models to complex governance structures. Consider a transitional developing nation struggling with post-colonial legacy and economic modernization. The changing nature of the state in such contexts highlights the tension between facilitating rapid economic growth and ensuring social equity. This shift requires the state to navigate global economic pressures while addressing domestic demands for better resource distribution. Consequently, the nature of the state with special reference to these developing countries involves balancing authoritative policy implementation with democratic accountability. Researchers observing this transition note that state capacity often dictates the success of these balancing acts. The evolution from mere administrative entities to active facilitators of socio-economic progress underscores the dynamic changing nature of the state. Developing countries, therefore, serve as critical case studies for understanding how state structures adapt to simultaneously manage internal political stability and external economic integration, reflecting a continuous reshaping of the state's foundational responsibilities and authority in a modernized global landscape.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is a primary tension highlighted in the passage regarding the changing nature of the state in developing countries?
(A) The inherent tension between preserving historical traditions and global cultural integration
(B) The tension between rapid economic growth and social equity
(C) The tension between forming external military alliances and maintaining internal security
(D) The tension between maintaining traditional administrative models and colonial governance

252. According to the passage, what often dictates the success of a developing country's balancing acts?
(A) State capacity
(B) Global economic pressures
(C) Democratic accountability
(D) Resource distribution

253. The passage notes an evolution of the state from what initial model?
(A) Active facilitators of progress
(B) Complex governance structures
(C) Mere administrative entities
(D) Modernized global landscapes

254. Which two factors are developing states attempting to simultaneously manage according to the passage?
(A) Balancing the need for social equity with the authoritative policy removal process
(B) Maintaining democratic accountability alongside the existing post-colonial legacy
(C) Integrating traditional administrative models with external global economic pressures
(D) Internal political stability and external economic integration

255. The changing nature of the state in developing countries is described in the passage as involving a balance between authoritative policy implementation and what?
(A) External economic integration
(B) Post-colonial legacy
(C) Democratic accountability
(D) Rapid economic growth

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Academic analyses of modern governance frequently categorize state frameworks into distinct operational models: the soft state, interventionist state, welfare state, and repressive state. In a comparative study of regional governance, scholars evaluate how these state models impact citizen liberty. A welfare state prioritizes the socio-economic well-being of its citizens, ensuring basic necessities through comprehensive public policies. Conversely, an interventionist state actively participates in the economy to regulate and direct market forces, often blurring the lines between public and private enterprises. When assessing developing regions, analysts sometimes identify a soft state, characterized by a lack of social discipline and a general reluctance or inability to enforce laws, leading to widespread administrative inefficiency. In stark contrast, a repressive state utilizes coercive mechanisms and force to maintain control, severely restricting individual liberties and political dissent. Examining these paradigms reveals that the operational mode of the state dictates the scope of individual freedom. The transition from a welfare state to a repressive state, or the struggles of a soft state to become an interventionist state, demonstrates the profound implications these structural definitions hold for human rights and overall societal development.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Based on the passage, which type of state ensures basic necessities through comprehensive public policies?
(A) The soft state
(B) The welfare state
(C) The interventionist state
(D) The repressive state

257. How does the passage characterize a "soft state"?
(A) By its active participation in regulating market forces and private enterprise
(B) By its systematic use of coercive mechanisms to maintain strict political control
(C) By its primary focus on the socio-economic well-being of its individual citizens
(D) By its lack of social discipline and inability to enforce laws

258. What distinguishes an interventionist state according to the passage?
(A) It actively participates in regulating the economy
(B) It restricts individual liberties through political dissent
(C) It causes widespread administrative inefficiency
(D) It ensures basic necessities through public policies

259. What is the primary characteristic of a repressive state as described in the text?
(A) It actively blurs the lines between public agencies and private enterprises
(B) It prioritizes general socio-economic well-being over the use of strict laws
(C) It utilizes coercive mechanisms to restrict individual liberties
(D) It suffers from a general reluctance or inability to enforce its own laws

260. The passage suggests that the operational mode of the state directly dictates which of the following?
(A) The scope of individual freedom
(B) The success of private enterprises
(C) The level of regional governance
(D) The academic analysis of policies

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The correlation between political regimes and human rights remains a central focus of contemporary political analysis. Observers analyzing a newly established political regime often assess its legitimacy based on its commitment to upholding human rights. The structural nature of political regimes directly influences the degree to which civil, political, and social rights are guaranteed or violated. In regimes where power is heavily centralized and unaccountable, human rights are frequently compromised to maintain political control, leading to systematic abuses and the suppression of individual liberties. Conversely, political regimes built upon participatory frameworks and institutional checks are generally more conducive to the protection and promotion of human rights. A longitudinal case study of transitioning governments reveals that the mere presence of

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) The gold standard and international trade.
(D) Nuclear proliferation and domestic law.

229. "International Humanitarian Law" is also commonly known as:
(A) The Law of the Sea
(B) Space Law
(C) The Law of Armed Conflict (Jus in Bello)
(D) Corporate Law

230. All of the following are protected by the Additional Protocols of 1977 EXCEPT:
(A) Civilian populations during non-international armed conflicts
(B) Mercenaries
(C) Medical personnel
(D) Civilian objects indispensable to the survival of the population

231. In international law, the prosecution of "Genocide" requires demonstrating which of the following?
(A) Financial motivation
(B) Accidental civilian casualties
(C) Political disagreements
(D) Specific intent to destroy a protected group in whole or in part

232. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The ICTY and ICTR relied entirely on their own international police force to arrest suspects.
Statement II: Ad hoc tribunals depend heavily on the cooperation of states and international forces to apprehend suspects.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

233. Which pair is incorrectly matched regarding the international system?
(A) Citizenship - Right to political participation in a state
(B) Nation-State - Homogeneous cultural entity aligned with state borders
(C) Intervention - Absolute respect for sovereignty
(D) R2P - Conditional sovereignty based on human rights protection

234. Which statement correctly identifies a trigger for secessionist movements?
(A) Severe systemic discrimination, human rights abuses, or marginalization of a distinct group by the state.
(B) Equal representation in the central government.
(C) High levels of international tourism.
(D) The provision of universal basic income.

235. Which is a correct pair regarding human rights movements?
(A) Grassroots movements - Top-down policy implementation
(B) Secessionist movements - Demand for global governance
(C) Autonomous movements - Demand for eradication of borders
(D) Amnesty International - International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)

NODIA

236. What is the best description of the relationship between citizenship and human rights?
(A) Human rights are only for citizens; non-citizens have no rights.
(B) While human rights are universal, citizenship acts as a practical mechanism to ensure access to and enforcement of many of these rights.
(C) Citizenship is irrelevant to the realization of human rights.
(D) Citizenship automatically negates human rights.

237. A developing country with high corruption, where laws are openly flouted and public funds are embezzled without consequence, exemplifies a:
(A) Interventionist State
(B) Repressive State
(C) Soft State
(D) Welfare State

238. What is the primary cause of the debate over "International Intervention"?
(A) Disagreements over global currency rates.
(B) The lack of technology in developing countries.
(C) The universal desire of all states to be colonized.
(D) The conflict between the principle of state

emancipate rather than subjugate individuals in contemporary society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which specific technology is mentioned in the passage as an illustration of the complex dynamic between science, technology, and rights?
(A) Advanced medical developments and innovations
(B) Digital surveillance technologies
(C) Autonomous weaponry and drone systems
(D) Renewable energy and power grid systems

267. According to the passage, advanced data analytics deployed by state and private actors raises concerns regarding which right?
(A) The right to health
(B) The right to privacy
(C) The right to information
(D) The right to education

268. What new civic responsibility is necessitated by the impact of science and technology on human duties?
(A) The duty to prevent the malicious use of technological tools
(B) The duty to develop advanced data analytics for private and state entities
(C) The duty to deploy digital surveillance for the purpose of national security
(D) The duty to expand state and private authority over the digital information

269. How can science and technology enhance the right to health according to the text?
(A) Through global digital communication networks
(B) Through established ethical legal standards
(C) Through medical advancements
(D) Through widespread digital surveillance

270. What is required to ensure that scientific progress emancipates rather than subjugates individuals?
(A) An unrestricted deployment of advanced data analytics for data collection
(B) A reduction in civic responsibilities for private and public institutions
(C) A continuous evasion of legal and ethical debates regarding technology
(D) An evolution in the frameworks governing human rights and duties

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of human rights and international politics has been fundamentally shaped by landmark international gatherings, signaling the emergence of a new global order. An examination of diplomatic history highlights the Tehran Conference of 1968 and the Vienna Conference of 1993 as pivotal moments in this evolution. The Tehran Conference (1968) marked a critical evaluation of the progress made since the Universal Declaration, emphasizing the indivisibility of human rights and their integration into international politics. Decades later, the Vienna Conference (1993) further solidified this new global order by establishing a comprehensive framework that recognized the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights, while accommodating complex international political realities. These conferences demonstrate how human rights have transitioned from peripheral moral concerns to central tenets of international politics. The declarations stemming from the Tehran Conference (1968) and the Vienna Conference (1993) obligate states to harmonize their domestic policies with international standards. Consequently, the ongoing development of a new global order relies heavily on the principles established during these specific conferences, reflecting a sustained commitment to embedding human rights within the core of international political discourse.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what did the Tehran Conference of 1968 emphasize?
(A) The separation of human rights from global politics
(B) The peripheral nature of moral concerns in diplomacy
(C) The indivisibility of human rights and their integration into international politics
(D) The prioritization of complex international political realities over domestic policies

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) As an organization focused on civil litigation and private property disputes
(D) As a non-judicial advisory board for global justice and ethical recommendations

284. What did the tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia demonstrate regarding the international community's capacity?
(A) The capacity to hold high-ranking officials accountable for mass violence
(B) The capacity to provide universal economic relief and global financial stability
(C) The capacity to prevent all future human rights violations through global law
(D) The capacity to establish local political regimes and administrative structures

285. What is the primary aim of the International Criminal Court (ICC) as an evolution in international law?
(A) To address localized instances of civil unrest and domestic political turmoil
(B) To establish ad hoc tribunals for future conflicts in various global regions
(C) To provide a consistent and universal mechanism for accountability
(D) To manage post-conflict transitional economies and international trade laws

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

When severe internal crises erupt within a specific territory, the prospect of international intervention immediately brings forth profound theoretical and practical dilemmas. A case study involving a collapsed administration facing external humanitarian assistance highlights the acute tensions surrounding the question of the nation-state, citizenship, and sovereignty. Traditional definitions of the nation-state assert absolute authority over internal affairs, framing sovereignty as an impenetrable shield against external interference. However, international intervention challenges this premise, particularly when the nation-state fails to protect its own population. This dynamic heavily impacts the concept of citizenship, as individuals may find their fundamental rights secured by external actors rather than their sovereign government. The debate over international intervention forces a reevaluation of whether sovereignty is an absolute right of the nation-state or a conditional responsibility linked to the protection of citizenship rights. Consequently, the question of the nation-state, citizenship, and sovereignty remains highly contested during any international intervention, as it requires balancing the traditional norms of state autonomy with the emergent global imperative to protect individual human rights across recognized borders.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, what do traditional definitions of the nation-state assert regarding sovereignty?
(A) It is a conditional responsibility linked to evolving global human rights norms
(B) It is dependent on receiving external humanitarian assistance and state support
(C) It is an emergent global imperative to protect rights across recognized borders
(D) It is an impenetrable shield against external interference

287. When does international intervention particularly challenge the premise of the nation-state according to the text?
(A) When a state signs new international trade agreements
(B) When external actors refuse to provide humanitarian assistance
(C) When the nation-state fails to protect its own population
(D) When traditional definitions of sovereignty are universally accepted

288. How does international intervention heavily impact the concept of citizenship based on the passage?
(A) Citizens automatically lose their sovereign identities during an international intervention
(B) Individuals may find rights secured by external actors
(C) Citizenship becomes strictly defined by external humanitarian organizations and agencies
(D) Citizens are forced to relocate across recognized borders to escape the internal crises

NODIA

territories after periods of violent struggle
(D) Modern forms of conflict, including internal armed struggles

278. How is the International Red Cross Society characterized in the passage?
(A) As a partisan and governmental military organization
(B) As an impartial, neutral, and independent organization
(C) As an organization strictly focused on border disputes
(D) As a judicial body enforcing international law

279. What do the 1949 Geneva Conventions primarily provide according to the passage?
(A) Operational mandates for addressing the issues of modern internal armed struggles
(B) Strategic guidelines for resolving various regional border and territory disputes
(C) Fundamental guarantees regarding hostilities and treatment
(D) Strict regulations on modern forms of conflict and advanced digital warfare

280. What is the combined purpose of the Geneva Conventions, Additional Protocols, and the Red Cross Society as stated in the text?
(A) To evaluate post-conflict diplomatic relations and trade between former rivals
(B) To determine the origins of severe disruptions and legal administrative errors
(C) To expand protections strictly for active combatants during international war
(D) To mitigate human suffering and enforce basic humanitarian principles

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The pursuit of global justice and the deterrence of mass atrocities have led to the establishment of specialized judicial bodies. A scholarly review of post-conflict transitional justice heavily emphasizes the roles of the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia, alongside the permanent International Criminal Court (ICC). The ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia were created to address specific, localized instances of severe human rights violations, establishing critical jurisprudence concerning genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. These tribunals demonstrated the international community's capacity to hold high-ranking officials accountable for orchestrating mass violence. Building upon the legal precedents and structural lessons derived from the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia, the International Criminal Court (ICC) was established as a permanent institution to prosecute individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern. The ICC represents a significant evolution in international law, aiming to provide a consistent and universal mechanism for accountability. Together, these judicial entities underscore a structural commitment to prosecuting severe human rights violations on a global scale.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

NODIA

281. According to the passage, why were the International Criminal Tribunals for Rwanda and the Former Yugoslavia created?
(A) To address specific, localized instances of severe human rights violations
(B) To provide a permanent institution for international law and global legal order
(C) To deter economic crimes and corruption in post-conflict states and regions
(D) To establish treaties for post-conflict transitional justice and legal norms

282. What specific jurisprudence did the ad hoc tribunals establish according to the text?
(A) Jurisprudence concerning border disputes and international trade treaties
(B) Jurisprudence concerning genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity
(C) Jurisprudence concerning domestic administrative law and local governance
(D) Jurisprudence concerning economic sanctions and international trade embargoes

283. How does the passage describe the International Criminal Court (ICC) in contrast to the ad hoc tribunals?
(A) As a temporary institution for specific regions facing intense internal conflict
(B) As a permanent institution to prosecute serious international crimes

272. Which concept did the Vienna Conference of 1993 establish as part of a comprehensive framework?
(A) The absolute superiority of domestic policies over any international norms
(B) The universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights
(C) The complete replacement of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights document
(D) The removal of human rights from the core of international political discourse

273. How does the passage describe the transition of human rights in the context of international politics?
(A) From central tenets to peripheral moral concerns
(B) From international standards to localized domestic policies
(C) From binding legal obligations to optional guidelines
(D) From peripheral moral concerns to central tenets

274. What obligation do the declarations from the Tehran (1968) and Vienna (1993) conferences place upon states?
(A) To harmonize their domestic policies with international standards
(B) To ignore international standards during periods of internal or external conflict
(C) To isolate domestic policies from the influence of international political bodies
(D) To prioritize rapid economic development over the protection of human rights

275. The ongoing development of a new global order relies heavily on principles reflecting what commitment?
(A) Prioritizing diplomatic history over any other contemporary political issues
(B) Rejecting the interdependence of international rights and geopolitical realities
(C) Embedding human rights within the core of international political discourse
(D) Returning to the initial standards that existed before the Tehran Conference

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In situations of armed conflict, the framework of International Humanitarian Law becomes the primary mechanism for protecting individual liberty and dignity. An analysis of a recent border dispute necessitates the application of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols of 1977. These legal instruments form the cornerstone of International Humanitarian Law, establishing strict regulations on the conduct of hostilities and the treatment of non-combatants, prisoners of war, and the sick or wounded. The 1949 Geneva Conventions provide fundamental guarantees, while the Additional Protocols of 1977 expand these protections to encompass modern forms of conflict, including internal armed struggles. Within this context, the International Red Cross Society plays an indispensable role. Acting as an impartial, neutral, and independent organization, the International Red Cross Society ensures the practical implementation of these conventions on the ground. The combined force of the 1949 Geneva Conventions, the Additional Protocols of 1977, and the operational mandate of the International Red Cross Society creates a comprehensive system of International Humanitarian Law designed to mitigate human suffering and enforce basic humanitarian principles amidst the severe disruptions of violent conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is identified in the passage as the primary mechanism for protecting individual liberty during armed conflict?
(A) The framework of International Humanitarian Law
(B) The rapid escalation of modern forms of conflict and internal struggles
(C) The severe disruption caused by violent hostilities and border disputes
(D) The academic analysis of recent border disputes and diplomatic failures

277. According to the text, what did the Additional Protocols of 1977 expand protections to encompass?
(A) Economic and trade disputes between competing sovereign nations worldwide
(B) The conduct of peacetime diplomatic relations and international trade agreements
(C) The formation of independent state

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

289. What traditional norm must be balanced with the global imperative to protect individual human rights during an intervention?
(A) Global justice
(B) Collapsed administration
(C) External humanitarian assistance
(D) State autonomy

290. The debate over international intervention forces a reevaluation of whether sovereignty is an absolute right or a what?
(A) Conditional responsibility for citizenship rights
(B) Theoretical dilemma regarding the nation-state and the failed local administration
(C) Traditional definition of external interference and the absolute right to power
(D) Global imperative without borders that ignores the autonomy of the nation-state

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The political landscape of multi-ethnic states is frequently characterized by complex assertions regarding the right of self-determination. A sociological analysis of regional unrest details how distinct cultural groups mobilize to demand greater control over their political and economic destinies. These demands typically manifest either as autonomous movements or secessionist movements, both rooted in the broader framework of the right of self-determination. Autonomous movements generally seek self-governance, administrative devolution, and cultural recognition within the existing boundaries of the state, aiming to restructure the internal distribution of power. In contrast, secessionist movements pursue complete political independence and the creation of a new, separate sovereign entity, fundamentally challenging the territorial integrity of the parent state. The state's response to the right of self-determination largely depends on whether the mobilization takes the form of autonomous movements, which might be accommodated through constitutional reforms, or secessionist movements, which are often met with severe resistance. Understanding the nuances between these two types of movements is crucial for analyzing how the right of self-determination is exercised and contested in contemporary political environments.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to the passage, what do distinct cultural groups in multi-ethnic states demand through mobilization?
(A) Greater control over neighboring states and their economic resource management
(B) The absolute abolition of the right of self-determination in multi-ethnic states
(C) Greater control over their political and economic destinies
(D) The immediate creation of a unified global state without any internal boundaries

292. What do autonomous movements generally seek within the existing boundaries of the state?
(A) Self-governance, administrative devolution, and cultural recognition
(B) Complete political independence and the absolute protection of territorial integrity
(C) The creation of a new, separate sovereign entity independent of the parent state
(D) The complete elimination of the internal distribution of power within the nation

293. How do secessionist movements fundamentally differ from autonomous movements according to the text?
(A) Secessionist movements seek administrative devolution rather than self-governance models
(B) Secessionist movements operate exclusively through existing legal constitutional reforms
(C) Secessionist movements are generally accommodated without any form of state resistance
(D) Secessionist movements pursue complete political independence

294. According to the passage, how might a state accommodate autonomous movements?
(A) Through severe resistance
(B) Through constitutional reforms
(C) Through complete political independence
(D) Through challenging the territorial integrity

295. Both autonomous and secessionist movements are rooted in which broader framework according to the passage?
(A) The elimination of multi-ethnic states

NODIA

Conventions to more modern types of conflict, including civil wars. Therefore, International Humanitarian Law is highly relevant in non-international armed conflicts, as it sets minimum standards for the treatment of detainees and the protection of civilians. This ensures that humanitarian principles are applied even in internal state struggles.

45. (C) I, II, IV, V
The International Committee of the Red Cross is a unique, independent organization founded by Henry Dunant to provide humanitarian aid in conflict zones. It operates as a neutral intermediary and works to promote and strengthen International Humanitarian Law globally. While it coordinates closely with various international bodies, it is not a specialized agency of the United Nations, maintaining its strict neutrality and independence.

46. (D) ICRC - Military intervention force
The International Committee of the Red Cross is fundamentally a neutral humanitarian organization, not a military force. Its mandate is to provide protection and assistance to victims of war, rather than to engage in or lead military interventions. Other pairings, such as the International Criminal Court being located in the Hague and the Geneva Conventions governing humanitarian law, accurately reflect established international structures.

47. (A) II, III, I, IV
International Humanitarian Law developed over more than a century, beginning with the first convention in 1864. The current framework of four comprehensive conventions was established in 1949, followed by the Additional Protocols in 1977. The creation of the International Criminal Court in 1998 represented the most recent major milestone, providing a permanent judicial body to prosecute violations of these long-standing humanitarian rules.

48. (B) IHRL applies at all times, whereas IHL applies specifically during armed conflict.
Human rights law and humanitarian law are complementary but have different scopes of application. Human rights are inherent to all individuals and should be respected by states at all times, including during peace. In contrast, humanitarian law is a specialized body of rules that only becomes active during an armed conflict to regulate the conduct of the warring parties and protect non-combatants.

49. (B) Protocol I (1977) - International Armed Conflicts
The 1977 Additional Protocols were designed to update and strengthen the Geneva Conventions. Protocol I specifically addresses the protection of victims in international armed conflicts, expanding on the rules for the conduct of hostilities and the protection of civilians. These protocols were necessary to address the changing nature of warfare and to ensure that humanitarian protections remained effective in modern conflict scenarios.

50. (A) The military advantage gained from an attack must outweigh the anticipated civilian casualties.
The principle of proportionality is a core rule of International Humanitarian Law that limits the damage allowed in military operations. It prohibits attacks that are expected to cause incidental loss of civilian life or damage to civilian objects which would be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage anticipated. This principle requires commanders to carefully balance military goals against humanitarian costs.

51. (C) A war crime violating the Geneva Conventions
Under International Humanitarian Law, medical facilities are granted special protection and must never be the object of an attack. Deliberately bombing a hospital is a grave breach of the Geneva Conventions and is classified as a war crime. Even the presence of an enemy sniper does not justify the destruction of a protected medical facility, as humanitarian protections are absolute and non-derogable.

52. (D) The inability of domestic courts to prosecute massive human rights atrocities
Ad hoc tribunals like the ICTR and ICTY were created because the legal systems in the affected countries were unable or unwilling to handle the scale of the crimes committed. These international courts were necessary to ensure that high-ranking officials responsible for genocide and war crimes could be held accountable. Their establishment signaled that the international

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

NODIA

1. (B) A shift from welfare-based policies toward market-driven regulatory frameworks
Globalization has forced many developing nations to reorganize their internal structures. Instead of directly providing social services as a traditional welfare state, governments now focus on creating regulatory environments that facilitate private investment and market competition. This transition aims to integrate domestic markets with the global economy while maintaining state oversight through specific legal and administrative frameworks.

2. (A) Soft State
The concept of a soft state describes a condition where social discipline is low and governments lack the political will to enforce legislation. In these nations, laws are often disregarded by public officials and private citizens alike, leading to widespread corruption. This environment prevents the effective implementation of developmental policies and the consistent application of legal rules.

3. (C) I and III
An interventionist state plays an active role in economic management to address market failures and promote national development. By using structural policies and regulations, the government seeks to balance economic growth with social objectives. Unlike laissez-faire systems, it actively shapes market outcomes but does not necessarily prohibit private enterprise, focusing instead on steering the economy toward specific goals.

4. (D) High accountability of state security forces
Repressive states are characterized by the centralized use of power to silence dissent and maintain control through fear. Such regimes typically violate civil liberties and suppress political opposition using state-sponsored violence or coercion. A key feature is the lack of accountability for security forces, who operate with impunity to protect the ruling elite rather than uphold the law.

5. (D) A is false but R is true.
While many developing nations aspire to be welfare states, the reality is often constrained by limited financial resources and the lack of a formal tax base. The dominance of the informal sector makes the systematic distribution of social benefits difficult. Therefore, the concept is rarely fully realized in practice, although the challenges cited for this failure are factually accurate.

6. (B) Soft State phenomenon
When a nation passes legislation but fails to enforce it due to systemic corruption or a lack of administrative discipline, it exhibits the traits of a soft state. This situation reflects a disconnect between formal legal requirements and actual societal behavior. In such environments, powerful interests often bypass regulations, rendering even the most well-crafted laws ineffective in practice.

7. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different state models are defined by how they interact with society and the economy. Soft states are marked by poor law enforcement, while interventionist states use heavy regulation to manage markets. Repressive states rely on the coercive suppression of dissent to maintain power, whereas welfare states focus on providing social security and essential services to ensure public well-being.

8. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The nature of the state in the Global South is dynamic and constantly evolving in response to global economic shifts. International financial institutions, such as the World Bank and IMF, play a significant role in influencing domestic policy changes through conditional loans and structural adjustment programs. These external pressures often force states to move away from traditional interventionist or welfare-focused models.

9. (C) I, III, and IV
A welfare state operates within a capitalist framework but seeks to mitigate its inequalities through government intervention. It provides a

the Rome Statute to try individuals for core international crimes. In contrast, the ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the UN and primarily resolves disputes between sovereign states.

62. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The ICTR set a historic legal precedent by being the first tribunal to recognize rape as a primary means of committing genocide. This underscored the systematic use of sexual violence as a weapon of war. Contrary to the second statement, the Rome Statute of the ICC explicitly includes various forms of sexual violence as both war crimes and crimes against humanity, ensuring they can be prosecuted.

63. (A) I, II, and IV
International intervention represents a significant shift in how sovereignty is understood in the modern era. While traditional sovereignty emphasized non-interference, the "Responsibility to Protect" framework suggests that intervention is justified to stop mass atrocities. This concept aims to protect individuals when their own state fails to do so. However, intervention does not require the consent of the state if that state is the perpetrator.

64. (B) ICC Headquarters - Geneva
The International Criminal Court is headquartered in The Hague, Netherlands, which is a major center for international law and justice. While many UN humanitarian organizations are based in Geneva, the ICC is situated alongside other international courts like the ICJ. The Rome Statute was indeed adopted in 1998 and the court's jurisdiction relies on the principle of complementarity, ensuring it supports national legal systems.

65. (A) II, III, IV, I
The international legal order began with the 1945 UN Charter, which established the framework for modern diplomacy. Following the atrocities of the 1990s, the UN Security Council created the ICTY and then the ICTR to address specific regional conflicts. These ad hoc efforts eventually led to the 1998 adoption of the Rome Statute, which created the first permanent international criminal court.

66. (A) Modern international law allows humanitarian intervention, diluting absolute state sovereignty.
The traditional view of absolute sovereignty has evolved into a concept of "sovereignty as responsibility." Under modern international law, a state's right to non-interference is conditional on its ability to protect its population. If a state commits or fails to prevent genocide, the international community may intervene. This change reflects a growing global consensus that human rights can sometimes override traditional state-centric claims of immunity.

67. (C) Nation-State - A state whose citizens share a homogeneous identity or culture
A nation-state is an ideal political model where the boundaries of the state coincide with the cultural or ethnic boundaries of a nation. This alignment is intended to create a stable and unified political entity based on a shared identity. In practice, many modern states are multi-ethnic, but the concept remains a powerful influence on nationalism and the quest for political self-determination worldwide.

68. (D) The global commitment to intervene if a state fails to protect its people from atrocities.
The Responsibility to Protect is a global political commitment endorsed by all UN member states. It asserts that sovereignty is not an absolute right but carries an obligation to protect populations from genocide and war crimes. If a state is unable or unwilling to fulfill this duty, the international community has a collective responsibility to take action, including military intervention as a last resort.

69. (C) Humanitarian Intervention
When the international community uses force to stop a state from committing mass atrocities against its own people, it is engaging in humanitarian intervention. This action is based on the idea that the protection of human life and fundamental rights transcends national borders. Such interventions are typically authorized by the UN Security Council to ensure they are conducted according to international law and standards.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

19. (C) Gunnar Myrdal
Gunnar Myrdal introduced the concept of the soft state in his study of Asian development to explain why many newly independent nations struggled with modernization. He argued that the lack of social discipline and the prevalence of corruption prevented these states from enforcing laws effectively. His analysis highlighted the institutional weaknesses that often hinder economic progress and political stability in developing regions.

20. (D) State-led economic planning and resource allocation.
Interventionist states are defined by their active participation in the economy to guide national development. Unlike laissez-faire models, these governments use central planning, subsidies, and state-owned enterprises to direct resources toward specific industries or social goals. This approach assumes that the state can correct market failures and achieve more equitable outcomes through direct and deliberate economic management.

21. (C) I, II, and IV
Different political regimes manage human rights and power in distinct ways. Democratic systems provide constitutional protections, while authoritarian regimes often prioritize state security over individual rights. Hybrid regimes are unique because they blend democratic features, like elections, with autocratic methods of control. Totalitarian regimes, however, are characterized by total state dominance, which typically precludes the existence of independent civil society.

22. (B) Automatic elimination of all structural social inequalities
While science and technology can offer tools to address social problems, they do not automatically eliminate deep-seated structural inequalities. In many cases, technological progress can exacerbate existing divides if access to new tools is restricted to wealthy populations. Therefore, technological advancements must be combined with proactive social and legal policies to effectively promote equality and protect the rights of all.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The advancement of digital surveillance technology has provided states with unprecedented tools to monitor their citizens. This capability directly threatens the fundamental right to privacy, as personal communications and movements can be tracked with ease. As modern regimes increasingly adopt these technologies for security or control, the legal and ethical protections for individual privacy face significant and growing challenges.

24. (A) Concentration of executive power unbound by constitutional limits
Authoritarianism is primarily identified by the centralization of power in the hands of an individual or a small group. In such regimes, the executive branch operates without significant checks from the judiciary or legislature, often ignoring constitutional constraints. This lack of institutional accountability distinguishes authoritarian states from democracies, which rely on the separation of powers and the consistent rule of law.

25. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Technological progress introduces specific threats to various human rights. Algorithmic censorship can restrict freedom of expression, while mass surveillance directly undermines the right to privacy. Lethal autonomous weapons pose a significant risk to the right to life and security in conflict zones. Additionally, the unregulated use of AI automation threatens the right to work by displacing human labor.

26. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Science and technology have a dual impact on human rights, offering both opportunities for empowerment and tools for suppression. While surveillance technology can be misused, digital platforms have also revolutionized grassroots activism by allowing movements to organize and share information globally. This illustrates that technology itself is neutral; its effect on human rights depends entirely on how it is utilized.

27. (D) I, II, IV, V
The 1968 Tehran Conference was the first global meeting to assess the progress of human rights since the adoption of the Universal Declaration.

NODIA

(B) The rejection of regional unrest
(C) The right of self-determination
(D) The promotion of territorial integrity

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The advancement and protection of individual liberty often originate not from state institutions, but from localized, community-driven initiatives. An examination of a rural community organizing against environmental degradation illustrates the profound connection between grassroots movements and human rights. In this scenario, local populations mobilize to demand access to clean water and sustainable living conditions, framing their struggle as a fundamental rights issue. Grassroots movements play a critical role in translating abstract legal concepts of human rights into tangible, everyday realities for marginalized groups. Unlike top-down policy implementations, grassroots movements and human rights advocacy operate from the bottom up, empowering individuals to become active agents in claiming their entitlements. These movements expose structural inequalities and hold state and non-state actors accountable for localized abuses. By connecting specific community grievances to broader frameworks of justice, grassroots movements bridge the gap between formal legal declarations and actual human experience. Ultimately, the vitality of human rights within any society is deeply reliant on the continuous pressure and mobilization generated by robust, locally organized grassroots movements striving for equity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, where do the advancement and protection of individual liberty often originate?
(A) Primarily from state institutions and authorized governmental agencies
(B) Exclusively from formal legal declarations and international standards
(C) From top-down policy implementations directed by central administrations
(D) From localized, community-driven initiatives

297. How do local populations in the described scenario frame their demand for clean water?
(A) As a fundamental rights issue
(B) As an abstract legal concept
(C) As a top-down policy issue
(D) As a non-state structural inequality

298. What translation role do grassroots movements play regarding abstract legal concepts of human rights?
(A) They replace them with formal legal declarations and authorized policy documents
(B) They translate them into tangible, everyday realities
(C) They disconnect them from specific community grievances and localized experiences
(D) They implement them strictly from the top down through central state authorities

299. Unlike top-down policy implementations, how do grassroots movements operate?
(A) Through state institutions and structural inequalities
(B) From the bottom up, empowering individuals
(C) By ignoring marginalized groups
(D) By avoiding the mobilization for entitlements

300. According to the text, what do grassroots movements bridge the gap between?
(A) Formal legal declarations and actual human experience
(B) Local populations and environmental degradation
(C) State institutions and non-state actors
(D) Specific community grievances and top-down implementations

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

principle of universality in international human rights law.

36. (D) Practicing digital hygiene and refraining from spreading misinformation
In the modern digital age, individual duties have evolved to include responsibilities related to information and online conduct. Citizens now have a duty to ensure the accuracy of the information they share to protect the integrity of public discourse. This civic responsibility is essential for maintaining social trust and preventing the harmful effects of misinformation on democratic processes and human rights.

37. (C) Apartheid and racial discrimination
The 1968 Proclamation of Tehran was particularly focused on the gross violations of human rights occurring under apartheid and other systems of racial discrimination. It declared that the elimination of such practices was a primary responsibility of the international community. This focus reflected the growing global movement against institutionalized racism and the commitment to ensuring equal rights for all individuals.

38. (B) An inalienable human right and an integral part of fundamental human rights
The Vienna Declaration recognized the right to development as a collective right that belongs to both individuals and peoples. It asserts that every human being is entitled to participate in and enjoy economic, social, and cultural development. By framing it as an inalienable right, the declaration emphasizes that development is not just an economic goal but a fundamental human rights requirement.

39. (D) I, II, and III
International Humanitarian Law is designed to limit the suffering caused by war by protecting those not involved in the fighting. It applies specifically during armed conflicts and sets clear rules on the methods of warfare that are permitted. However, it strictly prohibits the use of biological and chemical weapons, as these cause unnecessary suffering and fail to distinguish between combatants and civilians.

40. (A) Mercenaries fighting for financial gain
The Geneva Conventions provide specific protections to those who are no longer participating in hostilities, such as wounded soldiers and prisoners of war. However, mercenaries do not enjoy the same legal status or protections as regular combatants because they are motivated by private gain rather than national duty. This distinction is central to the legal framework that regulates behavior and accountability during international armed conflicts.

41. (C) A is true but R is false.
International Humanitarian Law strictly prohibits the targeting of medical facilities and personnel to ensure that the wounded can receive necessary care during wartime. While this prohibition is a core part of the Geneva Conventions, the International Red Cross Society is a neutral humanitarian organization that does not provide weapons. Its role is to offer aid and protect victims, not to participate in combat operations.

42. (A) The treatment of prisoners of war and civilians
Compliance with the Geneva Conventions is measured by how a state treats non-combatants and those who are no longer able to fight. Observers focus on ensuring that prisoners are not tortured and that civilian populations are protected from direct attacks. These standards are independent of a state's economic policies or political system, focusing entirely on the humanitarian conduct of parties during an armed conflict.

43. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The four Geneva Conventions each address a specific group requiring protection during wartime. The first covers wounded soldiers on land, while the second focuses on those at sea. The third convention establishes the rights and treatment of prisoners of war, and the fourth is dedicated to protecting civilians who find themselves in the midst of an armed conflict or occupation.

44. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The 1977 Additional Protocols were created to extend the protections of the original Geneva

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

social safety net for vulnerable populations and uses progressive taxation to fund public services. These policies aim to reduce economic disparities and ensure a minimum standard of living for all citizens without completely eliminating private enterprise or the market economy.

10. (A) Repressive State - Pluralistic tolerance
Repressive states are fundamentally incompatible with pluralistic tolerance, as they rely on the suppression of diverse political views and the elimination of opposition. These regimes prioritize uniformity and state control over the free expression of ideas. In contrast, concepts like social democratic policies are central to welfare states, and Keynesian economics provides the theoretical basis for interventionist state policies.

11. (A) II, III, I, IV
Post-colonial states first emerged through nationalist movements, followed by a period of interventionist planning and import substitution to build domestic industries. The late twentieth century saw a shift toward liberalization and privatization in response to global pressures. More recently, states have evolved to incorporate digital governance and regulatory frameworks to manage the complexities of a modern, interconnected world.

12. (D) They promoted a rollback of the state in economic affairs.
Structural adjustment programs were designed to integrate developing nations into the global market by reducing government intervention in the economy. These policies typically involved privatizing state-owned enterprises, cutting public subsidies, and deregulating trade. The primary goal was to foster market-led growth, which necessitated a significant reduction in the state's traditional role as a direct economic actor.

13. (C) Welfare State - Wealth redistribution
The welfare state model is specifically designed to address social inequalities by redistributing wealth through taxation and public spending. By providing essential services like healthcare and education, the state ensures that all citizens have access to basic necessities regardless of their income level. This function distinguishes it from other state models that prioritize market efficiency or political control over social equity.

14. (D) A state lacking the social discipline and political will to enforce its own laws.
A soft state is defined by its inability to implement policies effectively due to deep-seated corruption and a general disregard for the rule of law. In these environments, official regulations are frequently ignored or subverted by both public officials and the general populace. This lack of administrative discipline hinders economic development and weakens the overall authority of the government.

15. (A) Welfare function
The welfare function of a state involves the actual delivery of social services and the allocation of resources to ensure public well-being. When a government passes laws for free services but fails to provide the necessary funding or infrastructure, it is failing in its primary welfare responsibilities. This highlights the gap between legislative intent and the practical realization of social rights.

16. (B) Integration into the global neoliberal economy
The transition from welfare to regulatory models is primarily driven by the pressures of economic globalization. Neoliberal ideologies emphasize market competition and efficiency, leading states to reduce direct service provision. Instead, the state adopts a regulatory role, setting the rules for private actors and ensuring that the market functions according to global standards and international financial expectations.

17. (B) It promotes robust political opposition.
Repressive states fundamentally seek to maintain absolute control by eliminating any challenges to their authority. Rather than promoting political opposition, these regimes use state-sponsored violence and censorship to silence critics and dismantle rival political organizations. Such behavior is intended to centralize power and prevent the emergence of alternative leadership that could threaten the status quo of the regime.

NODIA

18. (A) A Welfare State
When a nation cuts public health funding to meet the conditions of international loans, it is retreating from its role as a provider of social security. This shift signifies a move away from the welfare state model, where the government is responsible for protecting the vulnerable. Such changes reflect the prioritization of fiscal austerity and market demands over social protections.

community would not allow such atrocities to go unpunished.

53. (C) It replaces national judicial systems globally.
The International Criminal Court is designed to complement, not replace, national courts. Under the principle of complementarity, the ICC only intervenes when a state is genuinely unable or unwilling to prosecute the most serious crimes. This ensures that primary responsibility for justice remains with the nation-state, while providing a global backup to ensure that perpetrators cannot escape accountability due to domestic failure.

54. (B) Only when the individual's home state is unwilling or genuinely unable to carry out the investigation.
The principle of complementarity is the foundation of the ICC's jurisdiction. It means the court is a "court of last resort" that only takes action if national legal systems fail to address crimes like genocide or war crimes. This respect for national sovereignty ensures that states are encouraged to develop their own legal capacities to prosecute serious international crimes before the ICC intervenes.

55. (D) The UN Security Council
The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda was established by a resolution of the UN Security Council acting under Chapter VII of the UN Charter. This was done to restore international peace and security following the 1994 genocide. Because it was created by a Security Council resolution, all UN member states were legally obligated to cooperate with the tribunal in its pursuit of justice.

56. (A) Acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group
Genocide is a specific crime under international law characterized by the "intent to destroy" a particular group. It involves various acts, including killing or causing serious harm, aimed at the physical destruction of the group. This definition distinguishes genocide from other large-scale killings or crimes against humanity by focusing on the specific identity and targeted elimination of the group's members.

57. (C) I, II, and IV
The ICTY was an ad hoc tribunal established in 1993 to address the horrific crimes committed during the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia. It had the authority to prosecute high-ranking political and military leaders, showing that no one is above international law. As an ad hoc body, it had a specific geographic and temporal mandate that eventually led to its closure after completing its work.

58. (A) Intellectual Property Theft
The International Criminal Court's jurisdiction is limited to the four most serious crimes that affect the international community: genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression. These are known as the "core" international crimes. Issues like intellectual property theft or domestic crimes fall outside its mandate and are handled by national courts or other specialized international organizations focused on trade or law.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Unlike many other international bodies, the ICC was created by an independent multilateral treaty called the Rome Statute. This makes it a separate entity from the United Nations, although the two maintain a close relationship through a formal agreement. Its independence ensures that its judicial processes are not directly controlled by UN political organs, though the Security Council does have the power to refer cases.

60. (B) The UN Security Council
The UN Security Council has the unique power to refer a situation to the ICC even if the state involved is not a party to the Rome Statute. This authority allows the court to investigate atrocities in regions where it would otherwise lack jurisdiction. This mechanism is a critical tool for the international community to respond to mass crimes and ensure that state borders do not protect perpetrators.

61. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different international judicial bodies have distinct mandates and origins. The ICTY and ICTR were ad hoc tribunals created for specific conflicts in the Balkans and Rwanda, respectively. The ICC is a permanent court established by

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

It emphasized that human rights are indivisible and linked to economic development. While it was a landmark event for human rights advocacy, it did not establish the International Criminal Court, which was created much later in 1998.

28. (B) Totalitarianism - Pluralistic power centers
Totalitarianism is defined by the absolute centralization of power and the total control of the state over all aspects of public and private life. Consequently, it is incompatible with pluralistic power centers, which are a hallmark of democratic societies. In a totalitarian system, the state eliminates or absorbs all independent organizations to ensure that no alternative centers of influence can exist.

29. (A) II, III, I, IV
The modern human rights framework began with the 1948 Universal Declaration. This was followed by the Tehran Conference in 1968 and the Vienna Conference in 1993, which further refined global standards. The establishment of the UN Human Rights Council in 2006 represented a later institutional shift aimed at improving the oversight and enforcement of these rights on a global scale.

30. (D) It recommended the creation of the UN High Commissioner
The 1993 Vienna Conference was a pivotal moment that reaffirmed the universality of human rights. One of its most significant practical outcomes was the recommendation to establish the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights. This office was created to provide a dedicated institutional mechanism for coordinating human rights efforts and ensuring that international standards are respected globally.

31. (A) Tehran Conference 1968 - Proclamation of Tehran
The Proclamation of Tehran was the definitive document issued at the 1968 International Conference on Human Rights. It highlighted the connection between human rights and peace while addressing issues like racial discrimination and apartheid. Other events, such as the Rome Statute, occurred decades later, illustrating the ongoing evolution of the international legal framework for protecting human rights across the world.

32. (B) All human rights categories are interconnected and mutually reinforcing
The principle of indivisibility means that civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights are equally important and cannot be treated in isolation. The Vienna Declaration stressed that the improvement of one right often depends on the realization of others. This holistic approach rejects the idea that certain rights should be prioritized over others, asserting that all rights are fundamentally essential.

33. (B) The dual-use nature of technology in advancing and suppressing human rights
This scenario demonstrates how the same technological tools can serve opposing purposes. While encryption allows activists to organize and protect their speech, state-sponsored spyware enables regimes to track and silence dissent. This dual-use nature highlights the ongoing struggle between individuals using technology for empowerment and governments using it to maintain control, reflecting the complex impact of technology on human rights.

34. (A) The collapse of the bipolar political system allowing unified UN human rights mechanisms
The end of the Cold War removed the ideological stalemate between the superpowers, allowing for greater cooperation in international organizations. This transition enabled the United Nations to adopt more unified and effective human rights mechanisms that were previously hindered by political rivalry. The resulting "New Global Order" focused on promoting universal standards and holding states accountable for their treatment of citizens.

35. (C) It stated that cultural relativism justifies human rights violations.
The Vienna Conference explicitly rejected the idea that cultural or religious traditions could be used to justify the violation of fundamental human rights. While acknowledging the importance of national and regional particularities, the declaration reaffirmed that all states have a duty to protect human rights regardless of their cultural background. This stance solidified the

NODIA

70. (B) A global consensus on universal human rights and atrocities
The move toward conditional sovereignty is driven by the realization that absolute non-interference can allow states to commit horrific crimes without consequence. The global community has increasingly agreed that human rights are universal and must be protected everywhere. This consensus has led to new doctrines that allow for external intervention when a state's behavior violates the most fundamental standards of human dignity and safety.

71. (D) International law allows states to arbitrarily strip minorities of citizenship.
International law strongly discourages the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, as citizenship is the primary legal link that allows individuals to access their rights. Being rendered stateless leaves people without legal protection and often makes them targets for further abuse. Human rights treaties emphasize that every person has a right to a nationality, and states are prohibited from using denationalization as a tool for discrimination or persecution.

72. (A) Because different ethnic groups demand political self-determination aligning with their national identity.
Conflict often arises in multi-ethnic states when minority groups feel that their unique identity and interests are being ignored by the central government. The desire for self-determination drives these groups to seek autonomy or independence so they can govern themselves according to their own cultural values. This struggle between state unity and national identity is a common cause of political instability in many regions.

73. (C) The UN Charter and common Article 1 of the ICCPR and ICESCR
The right of self-determination is a fundamental principle of international law, explicitly stated in the UN Charter. It is further strengthened by appearing as the first article in both major international human rights covenants. This placement highlights its importance as a prerequisite for the enjoyment of all other rights, granting all peoples the right to freely choose their political status and development.

74. (A) The right of a people to pursue political, economic, social, and cultural development within the framework of an existing state.
Internal self-determination allows groups to exercise a degree of self-governance and protect their cultural identity without breaking away from their current country. This can involve federalism, regional autonomy, or special representation in the central government. It provides a way for diverse populations to live together peacefully while ensuring that minority rights and local interests are respected and maintained within the state.

75. (D) I, III, and IV
Secessionist movements are complex struggles that often arise when a group feels marginalized or oppressed within a state. While they seek to create a new country, international law does not provide an absolute right to secession, as it also prioritizes the territorial integrity of existing states. This creates a tension between the group's desire for independence and the state's efforts to maintain its borders.

76. (B) Complete international recognition as an independent sovereign nation
Autonomous movements generally seek to increase their control over local affairs, such as education, culture, and resources, while remaining part of an existing state. Unlike secessionist movements, their primary goal is self-rule within a larger political framework rather than complete independence. By securing autonomy, these groups aim to protect their unique identity while still benefiting from being part of a larger, established national entity.

77. (C) A is true but R is false.
It is common for secessionist groups to use the language of self-determination to justify their cause. However, international law is actually very cautious about supporting secession because it highly values the stability and territorial integrity of states. There is no clear legal priority for self-determination over territorial integrity; instead, the international community usually seeks to resolve these conflicts through internal autonomy and democratic reform.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the court's core jurisdiction. The ICC focuses on crimes that involve mass violence and state-level policy, such as genocide and war crimes. Other international organizations and national police forces are responsible for managing crimes like drug trafficking and intellectual property theft.

129. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The United States has stayed out of the ICC primarily because it fears that the court could be used for political purposes to target American military personnel or officials. This concern about national sovereignty and legal protection for its citizens has led the U.S. to refuse to ratify the Rome Statute. This shows how even powerful nations struggle with the tension between international justice and their own domestic political and legal priorities.

130. (A) Prosecution of high-level orchestrators of the 1994 genocide, including media executives.
The ICTR's success is defined by its ability to bring the leaders of the Rwandan genocide to justice. This included not just political and military figures, but also media people who used radio to incite the killings. By holding these key individuals accountable, the tribunal proved that planning and encouraging genocide is a crime that will be punished by the global community, regardless of the perpetrator's rank or role.

131. (C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Each of these legal frameworks serves a specific purpose in the international system. The UN Charter sets the rules for relations between states, while the UDHR establishes a common standard for individual rights. The Rome Statute created the ICC to try individuals, and the Geneva Conventions provide the rules for conduct in war. Together, they create a comprehensive system of international law designed to promote peace, justice, and human dignity for all.

132. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Citizenship is incredibly important because it provides the legal framework through which most people access their rights. Without it, a person is "stateless" and often lacks access to basic services like education, healthcare, and legal protection. Therefore, losing citizenship has a devastating impact on an individual's life, making it much harder for them to claim or exercise the fundamental human rights that every person is supposed to have.

133. (C) II, III, and IV
Modern sovereignty is no longer an absolute shield that a state can use to do whatever it wants. It is now seen as carrying a responsibility to protect its citizens. International human rights law and the pressures of economic globalization have created new rules that states must follow to be considered legitimate members of the world community. This shift shows that a state's authority is now balanced against the rights of individuals and the needs of global cooperation.

134. (B) Intervention - Exclusively peaceful diplomatic protest
Intervention is a much broader concept than just peaceful protest; it can include anything from economic sanctions to military force. It involves one state or organization interfering in the internal affairs of another, often without that state's consent. This pairing is incorrect because it ignores the coercive and sometimes violent nature of many international interventions. The other pairings correctly describe the legal and political realities of statelessness, self-determination, and the nation-state model.

135. (D) They ensure that human rights concepts are translated into local practice and culturally contextualized.
The most important role of grassroots movements is making human rights real for people in their everyday lives. They take universal ideas and apply them to specific local problems, ensuring that rights are understood and respected within the local culture. By doing this, they bridge the gap between high-level international treaties and the actual experiences of people on the ground, making the human rights framework more effective and relevant for everyone.

136. (A) Secessionist movement - Creation of a separate sovereign state
A secessionist movement is defined by its goal of breaking away to form an entirely new country. This distinguishes it from other types of activism, like autonomous movements that only want self-rule within a state. Grassroots movements are built from the bottom up, not top-down.

NODIA

community, these movements can tailor their advocacy to local needs and build stronger, more sustainable support for human rights.

87. (D) Grassroots Movement for Human Rights
This scenario describes a local community taking direct action to protect their own rights and resources. By organizing from the bottom up and using local legal tools, they are following the classic model of a grassroots movement. Their focus on environmental protection as a human right demonstrates how local activism can address modern challenges while demanding accountability from powerful corporations and the state.

88. (A) The use of digital technology and social media for rapid mobilization and global awareness.
Modern technology has transformed how grassroots movements operate by allowing them to bypass traditional media and organize quickly. Social media enables activists to share their stories with a global audience, gaining international support and pressuring governments to act. this ability to connect and mobilize across borders has been a key factor in the success and visibility of many recent human rights campaigns worldwide.

89. (C) Totalitarian regimes strictly protect individual privacy.
In reality, totalitarian regimes seek to eliminate individual privacy as part of their total control over society. They use pervasive surveillance and state monitoring to ensure that every aspect of a citizen's life aligns with the regime's ideology. The other statements correctly identify that democratic regimes tend to protect rights, while authoritarian systems often undermine the judiciary to consolidate their power and suppress dissent.

90. (A) The state lacks the institutional capacity and political will to enforce regulations impartially.
Corruption thrives in a soft state because the institutions meant to stop it are themselves weak or compromised. Even if new laws are passed, they are unlikely to be effective if the government lacks the will or the ability to enforce them fairly. This creates a cycle where rules are ignored, further weakening the state's authority and making policy intervention extremely difficult to achieve.

91. (D) The set of rules, cultural or social norms that regulate the operation of a government
A political regime is the underlying framework that determines how power is distributed and exercised within a state. It includes the formal constitution as well as the informal norms and traditions that shape political life. Understanding a regime's nature helps explain its relationship with its citizens and how it manages issues like human rights, political participation, and the rule of law.

92. (B) Inherent entitlements belonging to every person regardless of nationality, race, or religion.
Human rights are fundamental rights that every person possesses simply by virtue of being human. They are universal and inalienable, meaning they cannot be taken away by any state. These rights provide a moral and legal standard that ensures all individuals are treated with dignity and respect, regardless of where they live or what group they belong to in society.

93. (C) I, III, and IV
As technology changes society, it also creates new ethical and social responsibilities for individuals. Modern human duties include respecting the creative work of others, behaving respectfully in digital spaces, and protecting environmental data. These duties reflect the need to manage the impact of technology in a way that respects human rights and promotes a healthy, functioning digital and physical community.

94. (D) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
While the Universal Declaration is a cornerstone of human rights law, it focuses on general rights in peacetime rather than the specific rules of war. The Geneva Conventions and Hague Conventions are the primary documents of International Humanitarian Law, designed specifically to regulate conduct during armed conflict. Understanding this distinction is essential for knowing which legal frameworks apply in different national and international situations.

95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right to self-determination is often viewed as a threat by central governments because it can lead to regions breaking away. This fear of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

78. (D) Whether the movement seeks self-rule within the state or absolute independence from the state
The fundamental difference between autonomous and secessionist movements lies in their ultimate political objective. Autonomous movements aim for "internal" self-determination, seeking more power within the existing country. Secessionist movements pursue "external" self-determination, aiming to break away completely to form a new, independent nation. Identifying which of these two paths a movement is taking is essential for understanding its goals and its impact on state sovereignty.

79. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Each of these terms describes a different aspect of political authority and group rights. Secession is the act of breaking away, while autonomy is self-governance within a state. Sovereignty represents the supreme authority over a territory, and intervention is when an external actor interferes in a state's internal affairs. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing modern international relations and internal state conflicts.

80. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The right to self-determination is a living principle that continues to be relevant in modern states, not just in former colonies. Grassroots movements frequently use this concept to demand better representation and more political rights from their governments. This shows that the idea of "the people" choosing their own destiny remains a powerful tool for political mobilization and social change in contemporary society.

81. (B) I, III, and V
Grassroots movements are characterized by their bottom-up nature, originating from the local community rather than the government or elite leaders. They are essential for human rights advocacy because they represent the direct interests of affected people. These movements often focus on specific local issues, such as environmental justice or social equality, providing a powerful way for marginalized voices to be heard and to create change.

82. (A) Soft State - High regulatory enforcement
A soft state is defined by its lack of regulatory enforcement, not by high standards of law. In such states, corruption and institutional weakness lead to a situation where laws are routinely ignored. This pairing is incorrect because a soft state's primary characteristic is the failure to implement rules effectively. In contrast, the other pairings correctly identify the core features of grassroots, secessionist, and humanitarian movements.

83. (A) I, II, III, IV
Demands for self-determination typically follow a logical progression of escalation. A movement often begins with a simple request for cultural recognition. If this is not met, it may demand regional autonomy, which can then escalate into armed rebellion if tensions rise further. The final stage is a formal declaration of independent sovereignty, representing the complete rejection of the existing state's authority over the group.

84. (D) They act as key mechanisms for holding states accountable for human rights violations at the local level.
Grassroots movements play a vital role in the human rights framework by monitoring the government's actions on the ground. Because they are part of the local community, they can identify and document abuses that might be missed by international observers. By organizing protests and using legal channels, these movements ensure that human rights standards are not just abstract ideas but are actually enforced in practice.

85. (C) Repressive State - Suppression of dissent
The primary characteristic of a repressive state is the use of force and intimidation to silence any form of political opposition. This model prioritizes the survival of the regime over the rights of individuals. Other models are mischaracterized in the options; for example, a welfare state involves more intervention, not less, and an interventionist state is the opposite of a laissez-faire capitalist system.

86. (B) Deep cultural understanding and direct representation of affected communities
Grassroots movements have a unique advantage because they are led by the people who are directly affected by the issues they address. This provides them with a level of cultural insight and legitimacy that international organizations often struggle to achieve. By working from within the

NODIA

a mere "paper promise" that never reaches the intended beneficiaries.

104. (A) Holding individuals accountable for gross violations of International Humanitarian Law and international human rights law.
The creation of the ICTR signaled that the international community would no longer tolerate impunity for genocide. By prosecuting those who planned and carried out the massacres, the UN aimed to provide justice for the victims and uphold global legal standards. This action reaffirmed that certain crimes are so heinous that they transcend national borders and require an international legal response to ensure accountability.

105. (C) A desire by minority groups to protect their distinct cultural, linguistic, or political identity against perceived homogenization by the state.
Autonomous movements usually develop when a minority group feels that their unique culture is being threatened by the central government's policies. They seek self-governance to ensure they can maintain their own language, traditions, and local political systems. This desire for autonomy is a way to balance national unity with the need for local self-determination and the protection of cultural diversity within a single state.

106. (A) They operate exclusively at the international diplomatic level.
Grassroots movements are defined by their local origin and focus on community-level action. While they may connect with international organizations, their strength comes from organizing ordinary citizens to address issues in their own lives. They are essential for ensuring that human rights are meaningful at the local level and for giving a voice to those who are often excluded from formal diplomatic and political processes.

107. (D) To reject the argument, asserting that human rights are universal and non-derogable.
The international human rights framework is based on the idea that certain rights are universal and apply to everyone, regardless of their culture. The 1993 Vienna Conference reaffirmed that while cultural backgrounds are important, they cannot be used to justify practices like torture. This ensures that a minimum standard of human dignity is maintained globally and that states are held accountable for fundamental human rights violations.

108. (B) 1863
The International Committee of the Red Cross was founded in 1863 by Henry Dunant after he witnessed the suffering of wounded soldiers at the Battle of Solferino. His vision led to the creation of a neutral organization dedicated to providing humanitarian aid and the subsequent development of the Geneva Conventions. This long history makes the ICRC the oldest and one of the most respected humanitarian organizations in the world.

109. (C) The prohibition of returning a refugee to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom.
Non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international refugee and human rights law. It ensures that people fleeing persecution or war are not forced back into danger. This principle is considered so fundamental that it is part of customary international law, meaning all states must follow it even if they have not signed specific refugee treaties. It provides a vital safety net for vulnerable people seeking protection across borders.

NODIA

110. (D) I, III, and IV
Technology has revolutionized the way human rights are protected and documented. It allows activists to organize quickly and provides tools like satellite imagery to prove that war crimes have occurred. However, it also creates new risks, such as state surveillance and data breaches that threaten privacy. While technology is a powerful tool for good, the "digital divide" remains a major challenge that prevents many people from accessing these benefits.

111. (A) Independent and impartial judiciary
A repressive state survives by controlling all institutions, especially the legal system. Therefore, it will not allow for an independent judiciary that could challenge its power or protect individual rights. Instead, it uses censorship, secret police, and extrajudicial actions to maintain control. An independent court is a hallmark of a healthy democracy and is one of the first things a repressive regime seeks to undermine or destroy.

112. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The original 1949 Geneva Conventions primarily focused on wars between nations. However, by the 1970s, it was clear that many conflicts were internal civil wars or struggles for national liberation. The 1977 Additional Protocols were necessary to ensure that humanitarian rules applied to these types of fighting as well. This update helped to protect civilians and non-combatants in the most common forms of modern conflict.

113. (B) The state has manifestly failed to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing, or crimes against humanity.
The Responsibility to Protect doctrine is based on the idea that sovereignty is not a license to commit atrocities. Intervention is only considered legitimate when a state is either the perpetrator of these crimes or is unable to stop them. This high standard ensures that intervention is reserved for the most extreme humanitarian crises, where the international community must act to prevent mass loss of life and suffering.

114. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
These concepts define the basic relationship between individuals, groups, and the state. Citizenship is the legal link between a person and their country, while a nation-state seeks to align political borders with cultural identity. Self-determination is the right of a people to choose their own path, and sovereignty is the state's ultimate authority over its territory. Together, these ideas form the foundation of the modern international political system.

115. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The Tehran Conference was much broader than just economic rights, as it assessed the entire range of rights since the UDHR. However, the Vienna Conference was truly historic for emphasizing that democracy, development, and human rights are all interconnected and mutually reinforcing. This holistic view remains the dominant approach in international human rights today, showing that political and economic progress must go hand in hand.

116. (D) I, II, IV, V
Developing states have changed significantly as they integrate into the global economy. This involves privatizing assets and working more closely with private companies and NGOs. The state has moved from being the sole provider of welfare to a regulatory body that oversees market activity. At the same time, the power of multinational corporations has generally increased, not decreased, as they play a larger role in national and global economic affairs.

117. (C) ICTY - Rwanda
The ICTY (International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia) was created to address crimes in the Balkans. The tribunal for Rwanda was the ICTR. This is an incorrect pairing because each tribunal was specific to its own regional conflict and set of atrocities. Other pairings, such as R2P being endorsed in 2005 and Myrdal's "Asian Drama" introducing the soft state concept, are correct and represent important historical facts.

118. (B) It uses subsidies, tariffs, and industrial policy to guide economic development.
An interventionist state takes an active role in shaping the economy to achieve national goals. Instead of leaving everything to the free market, the government uses tools like subsidies to help local industries and tariffs to protect them from foreign competition. This approach is based on the idea that the state can and should direct resources to ensure economic growth and social stability for its citizens.

119. (D) Chipko Movement - Grassroots environmental and human rights movement
The Chipko Movement is a classic example of a grassroots movement where local people in India took direct action to protect their forests and livelihoods. This effort combined environmental protection with a demand for the rights of local communities to control their own resources. It shows how local activism can address complex issues and influence national policy from the bottom up, without relying on elite or international leadership.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

120. (A) They seek self-rule within the constitutional framework of the existing state, thus recognizing its ultimate sovereignty.
Autonomous movements are often misunderstood as being the same as secessionist ones. However, by seeking self-governance within the state, they are actually working through the existing legal system rather than trying to destroy it. This allows a country to accommodate different groups and cultures while still maintaining its overall unity and sovereignty. It is a way to manage diversity through political compromise rather than through conflict or separation.

121. (C) An Autonomous Movement
This scenario is a clear example of a group seeking autonomy, not independence. By wanting to manage their own language and resources while staying part of the country, they are asking for internal self-determination. This approach allows them to protect their unique identity within the existing state framework. It is a common way for minority groups to address their needs without the extreme step of seeking to create a new country.

122. (A) The state apparatus prioritizing regime survival and suppressing dissent over individual liberties.
In a repressive state, the government views any form of criticism as a threat to its existence. As a result, it uses its power to monitor and silence its own citizens, often through violence or imprisonment. This prioritization of the regime's safety over the rights of the people is the core reason why human rights are systematically violated in these types of political systems.

123. (D) It allows for unlimited methods of warfare.
International Humanitarian Law is based on the idea that even war has limits. It strictly prohibits the use of weapons and tactics that cause unnecessary suffering or do not distinguish between soldiers and civilians. By setting these boundaries, the law aims to preserve some level of humanity during conflict. The idea that anything is allowed in war is exactly what humanitarian law is designed to prevent and control.

124. (B) Must be protected and treated humanely as a Prisoner of War (POW).
Once a combatant surrenders, they are no longer a target and are protected by the third Geneva Convention. They must be treated with dignity, provided with food and medical care, and kept safe until the end of the conflict. This rule is essential for preventing the cycle of revenge and for ensuring that the basic rights of those who have stopped fighting are respected by their captors.

125. (C) Henry Dunant
Henry Dunant was a Swiss businessman who was so moved by the suffering he saw at a battle in 1859 that he dedicated his life to creating a system for helping wounded soldiers. His efforts led to the founding of the Red Cross and the creation of the first Geneva Convention. His humanitarian work earned him the first-ever Nobel Peace Prize and established the principles of neutral aid that continue today.

126. (D) Widespread or systematic attacks directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack.
Crimes against humanity are serious offenses that are part of a larger plan to target civilians. Unlike war crimes, they can occur during peace or war. They include acts like murder, torture, and persecution when they are committed as part of a government or organization's policy. This legal definition ensures that large-scale atrocities are recognized as crimes that concern the entire international community, not just a single state.

NODIA

127. (A) I, III, and IV
The ICTY was a groundbreaking court that set the stage for modern international justice. It was the first court to indict a sitting head of state and it created important legal rules about how to define and prosecute genocide. By focusing on crimes in the Balkans, it proved that the international community could successfully hold powerful leaders accountable for the atrocities they ordered during a complex and violent regional conflict.

128. (B) Transnational drug trafficking
The ICC was created to handle only the most serious crimes that affect global peace and security. While drug trafficking is a major international issue, it is not currently within

145. (B) To selectively violate human rights during economic downturns
Human rights are meant to be protected at all times, even when a country is facing economic problems. A state's duties are to respect, protect, and fulfill these rights without exception. There is no legal excuse for a government to choose to ignore rights just because money is tight. In fact, during hard times, the state's responsibility to protect the most vulnerable people and their rights becomes even more important for society.

146. (D) A is false but R is true.
It is a common mistake to think that the Geneva Conventions only apply to wars between countries. Common Article 3 was specifically written to provide basic humanitarian protections in civil wars and internal conflicts. It requires that all people who are not fighting be treated humanely and not be tortured or killed. This ensures that even in the most difficult internal struggles, a basic standard of human dignity must be maintained by all sides.

147. (C) There must be a nexus between the act and an armed conflict.
To be called a "war crime," an action must be directly related to an ongoing war. While many acts are crimes, they are only war crimes if they happen as part of military operations or in a conflict zone. This connection is what allows international humanitarian law to apply. It ensures that the specific rules designed for the unique and dangerous circumstances of war are used to judge the behavior of soldiers and commanders during a conflict.

148. (D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Human rights have developed in "generations" over time. The first focused on civil and political freedoms, while the second added economic and social rights. The third generation introduced collective rights like the right to a clean environment. Additionally, the concept of human duties reminds us that individuals also have responsibilities toward their community. Together, these different layers create the full framework of rights and responsibilities we use in the world today.

149. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The ICC follows the legal principle of non-retroactivity, meaning it can only try people for crimes committed after its founding treaty, the Rome Statute, took effect in 2002. This ensures that the law is fair and that people are only punished for acts that were clearly defined as international crimes at the time they were committed. This principle is a fundamental part of a just legal system and protects the court's own credibility.

150. (B) I, II, and IV
The ad hoc tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda were historic because they provided justice for victims and proved that even leaders could be held accountable. They were not permanent, but their work paved the way for the creation of the permanent International Criminal Court. By defining and prosecuting crimes like genocide and mass rape, they developed the legal rules that the international community now uses to handle atrocities in any part of the world.

151. (D) Sovereignty - Complete surrender of state authority
Sovereignty actually means the opposite of surrendering authority; it is the state's supreme power over its own territory. This pairing is incorrect because it misdefines a core concept of political science. The other pairings correctly describe universalism as applying to all, relativism as being context-based, and intervention as getting involved in another country's business. Understanding these terms correctly is essential for any discussion about international relations, human rights, and global law.

152. (A) It has disproportionately targeted African leaders.
Many critics of the ICC argue that it has focused too much on cases in Africa while ignoring similar crimes in other parts of the world. This has led to accusations of bias and has caused some African nations to threaten to leave the court. This debate highlights the challenges the ICC faces in trying to be a truly global and fair institution while navigating the complex and often unfair realities of international politics and power.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Understanding these labels is essential for analyzing why different groups are fighting and how their demands might affect the stability and borders of an existing nation-state.

137. (C) Arbitrary colonial borders that grouped diverse ethnic groups into single territorial states.
When European powers left their colonies, they often drew borders that didn't match the traditional lands of the people living there. This forced many different ethnic and cultural groups together into one country, which has led to many internal conflicts and demands for self-determination. This colonial legacy remains one of the biggest challenges for many developing nations as they try to build a unified and stable nation-state today.

138. (A) The positive impact of science and technology on human rights via grassroots mobilization.
Mobile phones and the internet have given ordinary people powerful new tools to document and share human rights abuses. In this case, farmers are using technology to protect their land and bring global attention to their struggle. This shows how digital tools can empower marginalized groups to hold their governments accountable and to mobilize support in a way that was never possible before the digital age began.

139. (D) The pressures of globalization, structural adjustment policies, and free-market ideologies.
The shift toward a regulatory state was driven by a global move away from central planning and toward market-based economies. International organizations and economic trends pressured states to reduce their direct involvement in business and instead focus on making rules for the private sector. This change reflects the belief that the market is more efficient at providing goods and services, while the state should focus on oversight and regulation.

140. (B) It relies on completely unregulated free markets to distribute wealth.
A welfare state actually uses government action to correct the inequalities of the free market. It uses taxation to fund social programs like health and education, ensuring that everyone has a minimum standard of living. This requires the state to be very involved in the economy, which is the opposite of an unregulated market. The goal is to provide a safety net that protects citizens from the risks of a purely capitalist system.

141. (C) By utilizing state security apparatuses to criminalize, monitor, and suppress them.
A repressive state sees grassroots movements as a danger because they mobilize people to demand their rights. To maintain control, the government uses its police and intelligence agencies to harass, arrest, or silence activists. By making activism illegal or dangerous, the state tries to prevent the growth of any organization that could challenge its authority or expose its own violations of human rights and the law.

NODIA

142. (D) Third-generation (solidarity) right
The right to development is considered a "third-generation" right because it is a collective right that belongs to entire communities and nations. It emphasizes the idea of solidarity, suggesting that all people have a right to a global environment where they can grow economically and socially. This distinguishes it from "first-generation" civil rights and "second-generation" social rights, focusing instead on the shared progress of all humanity.

143. (A) The distribution of power, political participation, and the relationship between the state and the individual
Political regimes are classified by how they handle power and how much freedom they give their citizens. A democracy has high participation and limited state power, while an autocracy concentrates power and restricts participation. By looking at these factors, we can categorize governments into different types, which helps us understand how they are likely to behave regarding things like human rights, elections, and the rule of law.

144. (B) I, II, and IV
The 1993 Vienna Conference was a major success that affirmed women's rights are human rights and led to the creation of the OHCHR. It did not declare that one type of right is better than another; instead, it insisted that all rights—civil, political, and economic—are equally important and must be protected together. This unified approach remains the foundation of how the UN and most countries talk about human rights today.

losing territory and national unity makes self-determination a very sensitive and controversial issue in international politics. Consequently, many states resist recognizing this right for minority groups, leading to ongoing tensions and sometimes even violent conflict within their borders.

96. (B) If the state focuses primarily on social security nets versus broader market regulation and economic planning.
The key difference between these two state models is their primary economic focus. A welfare state is mainly concerned with providing social services like healthcare and pensions to its citizens. An interventionist state has a broader mandate, actively directing the national economy through planning and regulation to achieve development. Both involve state action, but their goals and methods of managing the economy are different.

97. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
These major international milestones each targeted different areas of global law. The Tehran Conference evaluated human rights progress, while the Vienna Conference focused on development and created the OHCHR. The Geneva Conventions are the foundation of humanitarian law in war, and the Rome Statute provided the legal basis for the International Criminal Court to prosecute individuals for the most serious global crimes.

98. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The ICC does not have universal jurisdiction; its authority is limited to states that have signed the Rome Statute. It can only prosecute crimes committed on the territory or by the nationals of these state parties. The only exception is when the UN Security Council refers a case, allowing the court to act in situations where it would otherwise have no legal power.

99. (C) I, II, and IV
Developing states have undergone significant changes due to globalization, often moving toward neoliberal economic policies and relying on private actors for service delivery. These shifts have led to a decrease in absolute state sovereignty as nations become more interconnected. While some states have cut welfare, others have adopted new regulatory roles. However, absolute border control has not been eliminated, despite increased global flows.

100. (D) ICCPR - Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
The ICCPR (International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights) specifically focuses on rights like free speech and voting. The ICESCR (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) is the document that covers rights related to work, health, and education. Mixing these two up is a common error, but they represent the two distinct categories of human rights established by the major UN human rights covenants.

101. (C) Biometric surveillance technology can be used to racially profile and persecute minorities.
Technology can be used by states to more effectively target and discriminate against specific groups. Biometric tools, while useful for security, also allow for pervasive monitoring that can be abused to suppress dissent or persecute minorities. This illustrates the potential for scientific advancements to be co-opted by repressive regimes to violate fundamental rights in ways that were previously impossible to achieve on such a large scale.

102. (B) Non-intervention - Article 2(4) of the UN Charter
Article 2(4) of the UN Charter is the fundamental legal principle that prohibits states from using force against the territorial integrity or political independence of others. This is the basis for the rule of non-intervention in international law. While other concepts like R2P provide exceptions in extreme cases, the general rule remains that states should not interfere in each other's domestic affairs through the use of force.

103. (D) A state enacting land reform laws but failing to redistribute land due to elite capture.
This scenario is a perfect example of a soft state because it shows a clear gap between a formal law and its actual enforcement. The failure happens because powerful interests are able to prevent the law from being carried out, demonstrating the state's lack of political will and administrative strength. In a soft state, legislation often remains

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

153. (C) Interventionist State - Price controls and subsidies
An interventionist state is defined by its use of specific tools like price controls and subsidies to manage the economy. This is a correct pairing because these actions are the primary way such a state directs national development. The other pairings are incorrect because soft states fail to enforce rules, welfare states avoid total privatization, and repressive states actively destroy civil society. Knowing these features helps us understand how different governments choose to interact with their citizens and markets.

154. (A) A set of rules which seek, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict.
International Humanitarian Law is a specialized branch of law designed specifically for the horrors of war. Its goal is to protect those who are not fighting and to limit the suffering caused by battle. It sets the rules for how prisoners must be treated and what kinds of weapons are banned. By doing this, it tries to ensure that even in the middle of a conflict, certain basic humanitarian standards are always respected by all sides.

155. (D) They must treat the soldiers humanely, without adverse distinction.
Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions applies to everyone in an internal conflict, including rebel groups. It mandates that anyone who has surrendered must be protected and treated with dignity. Torture and execution are strictly forbidden. This rule ensures that a minimum level of humanity is maintained even in a civil war, providing a baseline of legal and moral protection for everyone involved, regardless of which side they are on.

156. (B) Systemic corruption, lack of social discipline, and arbitrary policy enforcement.
The failure of a soft state to develop economically is usually because its own institutions are weak and corrupt. When laws are not followed and money is stolen, it is impossible to build a strong economy or help the people. This institutional weakness prevents the state from making and following a consistent plan for progress. Without social discipline and fair enforcement of the rules, even the best economic policies are likely to fail in practice.

157. (C) The right to privacy is absolute and can never be restricted under any circumstances.
While privacy is a fundamental right, it is not absolute and can sometimes be limited for reasons like national security or public safety. However, these limits must be clearly defined by law and must be necessary and proportionate. The other statements correctly point out that surveillance and data misuse by both states and private companies are major modern threats. Protecting privacy requires a careful balance between individual freedom and the legitimate needs of society.

158. (D) A major component of foreign policy, often linked to aid and diplomacy.
After the Cold War, the international community began to place a much higher priority on human rights. Many countries started making their diplomatic relationships and foreign aid dependent on how a state treats its people. This shift made human rights a central part of global politics, reflecting the belief that peace and development can only be achieved when people's fundamental rights are respected and protected by their own governments and the world.

159. (C) Four
The modern framework of humanitarian law is built on four separate Geneva Conventions adopted in 1949. Each one protects a specific group: wounded soldiers on land, wounded at sea, prisoners of war, and civilians. Together, these four documents provide a comprehensive set of rules for behavior during international conflict. They are among the most widely ratified treaties in the world, showing a near-universal agreement on the basic rules of war and humanity.

160. (B) The formal withdrawal of a group from a political entity to create a new state.
Secession is the most extreme form of self-determination, where a region tries to become a completely independent country. This process is often controversial and can lead to conflict with the original state. Unlike autonomy, which works within the existing system, secession is a total break. Understanding this concept is key to analyzing many of the world's most difficult political struggles and the challenges of maintaining national borders and global stability.

NODIA

give up some control in exchange for participation in the global system.

192. (B) Form a separate, independent sovereign entity.
The defining goal of any secessionist movement is to break away completely and create a new country. If a movement only wants tax breaks or voting rights within the current system, it is not secessionist. To identify secession, an observer must look for the demand for total independence and international recognition as a separate state. This extreme goal is what makes these movements so controversial and often leads to serious conflict with the original central government.

193. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
While technology has many benefits, it has not always improved how people fulfill their duties, and the "digital divide" remains a major problem. Many people around the world still lack access to the internet and digital tools, which limits their ability to enjoy their economic and social rights. This structural inequality is a significant challenge for human rights in the 21st century, showing that technological progress must be shared more fairly to benefit all of humanity equally.

194. (A) Rome Statute - 1949
The Rome Statute was actually adopted in 1998, nearly fifty years after the 1949 Geneva Conventions. This pairing is incorrect because it mixes up two very different periods in the development of international law. The other pairings correctly link the Tehran and Vienna conferences and the UN Charter to their proper years. Knowing these dates is essential for understanding the chronological order and the long-term evolution of the global human rights and international legal framework.

195. (C) It acts as a neutral intermediary and provides humanitarian aid to victims of armed conflict.
The ICRC's unique and vital role is its neutrality. By staying out of the fighting and politics, it is able to reach and help people on all sides of a conflict. It focuses entirely on humanitarian work, such as delivering food and medicine and visiting prisoners. This independence is what allows the organization to operate in some of the world's most dangerous places and to provide a lifeline for the innocent people caught in the middle of war.

196. (D) Vienna 1993 - Focus on indivisibility of rights
The 1993 Vienna Conference is best known for its clear and strong statement that all human rights are equal and connected. This is a correct pairing because "indivisibility" was the central theme of the event. The other options are incorrect: Tehran did not establish the ICC, Geneva 1949 focused on war and not digital privacy, and Rome 1998 was about the ICC rather than just economic development. Understanding these specific focuses is key to knowing the history of human rights law.

197. (C) The rise of unipolarity and globalization post-Cold War, which elevated human rights as a global norm.
After the Cold War ended, the old divisions of the world disappeared, allowing human rights to become a much more important and shared global value. This "New Global Order" was shaped by a more connected world where countries were held to higher standards for how they treated their citizens. This change reflects the belief that in a globalized society, the protection of fundamental rights is a responsibility that all nations must share for the benefit of peace and progress.

198. (B) Violates the right to a nationality and often precedes ethnic cleansing.
Stripping a specific group of their citizenship is a grave violation of international law. It leaves people without any legal protection or rights, and it is often a first step taken by a government before it starts even more violent persecution. This action is a clear sign of severe discrimination and is viewed by the international community as a major red flag for potential future mass atrocities. Protecting the right to a nationality is essential for preventing such horrific outcomes.

199. (D) Human rights law requires states to treat individuals according to international standards, limiting absolute sovereign authority.
The tension exists because sovereignty says a state can do what it wants inside its borders, while human rights law says there are certain things a state can never do to its people. This means that a government's authority is no longer absolute but is limited by the rights of its citizens as defined

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

169. (C) The assertion of sub-national ethnic identities and global transnational networks.
The traditional nation-state model is being challenged from both within and without. Local ethnic groups are demanding more autonomy, while global networks and corporations bypass national borders. This creates a complex environment where central governments have less control than they used to. Understanding these pressures is essential for analyzing modern politics and for finding new ways to manage both local identity and global interconnection in a changing and increasingly complex world.

170. (A) Welfare State - Promotes universal social security
A welfare state is defined by its commitment to providing a safety net for all its citizens. This is a correct pairing because social security is the core function of this state model. The other pairings are incorrect because interventionist states do not follow laissez-faire rules, and repressive or soft states fail to provide either a healthy civil society or strict discipline. Knowing these definitions helps us understand the different goals that governments prioritize for their societies.

171. (D) Reaffirming the universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of human rights.
The Vienna Conference was a landmark event because it solidified the idea that all human rights are equal and apply to everyone everywhere. By declaring that rights are indivisible and interdependent, it rejected the idea that some rights could be ignored in favor of others. This principle remains the guiding philosophy for modern human rights work, ensuring that both individual freedoms and social well-being are recognized as essential for human dignity and progress.

172. (B) Repressive State
A state that uses violence to stop its citizens from peacefully demanding their rights is acting as a repressive state. This model prioritizes the government's control over the freedom of the people. By crushing grassroots movements, the regime tries to eliminate any challenge to its authority. This behavior is the hallmark of a system where power is maintained through fear and the suppression of dissent rather than through democratic participation or the rule of law.

173. (C) State succession, discriminatory nationality laws, or targeted denationalization.
Statelessness is usually caused by legal and political changes, such as when a new country is formed or when a state changes its laws to exclude a specific group. It is a severe human rights problem because it leaves people without the legal identity they need to access basic services and protection. This vulnerability is often created by governments to marginalize certain populations, making statelessness both a cause and a result of deep-seated discrimination and social injustice.

174. (D) It automatically grants every ethnic group the right to form a new sovereign state.
While self-determination is a major right, it does not mean that any group can break away whenever they want. International law usually tries to balance this right with the stability of existing countries. Instead of secession, self-determination is often achieved through internal autonomy or better representation in the current government. This ensures that group rights are respected without constantly redrawing borders and risking the chaos and conflict that often come with state collapse.

175. (A) Violation of the principle of distinction
In war, the principle of distinction requires that attacks only target military objects. A civilian hospital is a protected site, and disabling its power grid with a cyber-attack is the same as bombing it directly. This action fails to distinguish between combatants and civilians, making it a violation of international humanitarian law. This shows that even in the new world of cyber-warfare, the fundamental humanitarian rules designed to protect innocent people still apply and must be followed.

176. (D) 2005
The Responsibility to Protect was officially endorsed by the world's leaders at the 2005 UN World Summit. This was a response to the failures of the 1990s and represented a new global consensus on how to handle mass atrocities. Since then, R2P has become a central part of international discussions on humanitarian crises,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

globalization can erode sovereignty and how soft or repressive states operate. Knowing these definitions is essential for understanding the different economic and political paths that countries have taken over the last several decades of global change.

208. (D) They frequently challenge state policies that violate human rights.
The most important role of grassroots movements is to act as a check on government power. Because they are part of the community, they are often the first to notice when rights are being ignored or violated. By organizing and demanding change, they force the state to follow its own laws and respect international human rights standards. This bottom-up pressure is a vital part of protecting freedoms and ensuring that governments are held accountable to their own people.

209. (B) Medical Science - Right to health
This is a correct pairing because advancements in medical science are the primary way that the right to health is realized and protected. The other options are incorrect: cyber surveillance threatens privacy, automation can threaten employment, and AI censorship limits expression. This shows how scientific progress can be a powerful tool for good, but it must be managed carefully to ensure that it supports human rights rather than creating new ways for those rights to be violated or taken away.

210. (A) Combining local community mobilization with international advocacy and digital media campaigns.
For a grassroots movement to be successful, it needs to work on many levels at once. By mobilizing the local population, they build strong support on the ground. By using social media and connecting with international groups, they can gain global attention and put more pressure on their government. This combined strategy is the most effective way for small, local groups to achieve big changes and to have a real impact on human rights policies in their countries.

211. (C) The negative impact of science and technology on civil liberties
This case shows how powerful new technologies can be co-opted by a government to monitor and control its citizens. By using AI to penalize speech, the regime is using science to violate the basic rights of its people in a way that was never possible before. This illustrates the dark side of technological progress and the need for strong legal and ethical rules to ensure that new tools are used to protect rights rather than to destroy them.

212. (D) The collective failure to prevent genocides in Rwanda and Srebrenica in the 1990s.
The horrors of the 1990s convinced the world that the old rules of non-intervention were not working. The international community realized that it could not just stand by while mass killings happened. This collective failure led to the creation of the Responsibility to Protect, a new commitment to act when a state fails its own people. R2P was born from a desire to ensure that the phrase "never again" actually means something in practice for future generations.

213. (C) It can prosecute states for violating international trade laws.
The ICC only has the power to try individual people, not entire states, and it does not handle trade law. Its mandate is strictly limited to the most serious crimes like genocide and war crimes. This distinction is important because it keeps the court focused on its primary mission of international justice and human rights. Other organizations, like the World Trade Organization, are responsible for handling disputes over trade and other economic issues between different countries.

NODIA

214. (B) Entailing responsibilities, particularly the protection of populations from mass atrocities.
Modern sovereignty is no longer just a right; it is also a duty. A state is only considered truly sovereign if it can and does protect its people from horrific crimes. If it fails in this responsibility, its right to non-interference can be lost. This shift in thinking shows that the protection of human life and dignity has become a core part of what it means to be a legitimate and sovereign nation in the modern world community.

215. (D) Interventionist to Neoliberal or Regulatory models
Over the last few decades, many developing countries have moved away from direct

they can force governments to listen and take action. This bottom-up approach ensures that the demands for change come from the people who are actually affected, making their message more powerful and harder for leaders to ignore. This is the primary way that social and political change happens in most societies around the world.

185. (C) Grassroots Movement for political rights
This scenario shows ordinary citizens taking action to demand a say in how they are governed. Because it is a bottom-up effort focused on their own rights, it is a perfect example of a grassroots movement. Even in a dangerous totalitarian regime, people find ways to organize and demand change. This kind of activism is a fundamental part of the struggle for human rights and democracy, showing the resilience and courage of individuals fighting for their basic freedoms and dignity.

186. (A) The need to update the Geneva Conventions to cover wars of national liberation and non-international armed conflicts.
By the 1970s, it was clear that most wars were no longer between states but were internal struggles or fights against colonial rule. The 1977 Additional Protocols were created to ensure that humanitarian protections applied to these new types of conflict. This update was essential for protecting civilians and ensuring that even in civil wars, some level of humanity and legal protection remains. It shows that humanitarian law must constantly evolve to meet the changing reality of modern warfare.

187. (D) All regimes define and enforce human rights in exactly the same way.
In reality, different types of governments have very different approaches to human rights. A democracy will have laws and courts to protect rights, while an autocracy might ignore or actively violate them to stay in power. The nature of the regime is one of the most important factors in determining how much freedom and protection people actually have. This diversity in how regimes operate is why the international community works to set universal standards that all countries should follow.

188. (B) A form of non-forcible intervention or coercive diplomacy.
Economic sanctions are a way for countries to put pressure on each other without using military force. By cutting off trade or freezing money, they try to force a government to change its behavior, such as stopping human rights abuses. This is a common form of "coercive diplomacy" that is used to influence another state's internal policies. While not as extreme as war, it is still a significant form of international intervention in a state's domestic affairs.

189. (C) Post-Westphalian Europe
The idea of the nation-state—a sovereign country for a specific group of people—became the dominant model after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. This historical event established the principles of state sovereignty and territory that still form the basis of our modern world. From Europe, this model spread globally through colonization and decolonization, becoming the standard way that the world's land and people are divided into political entities and governed in the modern era.

190. (D) Actively intervenes in the economy to correct market failures and guide development.
An interventionist state does not believe the market should be left alone. Instead, it takes an active role in directing national resources and industries to ensure growth and stability. By using tools like planning, subsidies, and regulation, the government tries to solve problems that the market cannot handle on its own. This approach is based on the idea that the state has a responsibility and a unique ability to steer the national economy toward the best outcome for everyone.

191. (A) Absolute enhancement of state sovereignty without any external influence
In reality, globalization has made state sovereignty less absolute as countries become more interconnected and influenced by international laws and organizations. Developing states now face many external pressures that limit their freedom to make independent choices. While they may see more privatization or a larger role for NGOs, the idea that they are becoming more independent of the world is incorrect. Globalization fundamentally requires states to

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and comprehensive system of international humanitarian law that exists today.

223. (A) The UN Security Council authorizing a no-fly zone to prevent a government from bombing its own civilians.
This is a clear example of humanitarian intervention where the world community uses force to stop a state from killing its own people. By creating a no-fly zone, the UN is directly interfering in a state's internal affairs to protect human life. This action is based on the idea that when a government turns its weapons on its own citizens, it loses its right to non-interference and the international community has a responsibility to act and save lives.

224. (B) Grassroots Movement
This group of indigenous people is organizing from the bottom up to protect their own rights and resources. Because they are using their own local knowledge and taking direct action in their own community, they are following the classic model of a grassroots movement. This shows how local activism can be a powerful way for marginalized groups to protect their environment and their way of life against outside threats, such as illegal logging or state-sponsored resource exploitation and damage.

225. (B) The need to mitigate the inequalities of capitalism and provide social security following economic depressions and world wars.
The welfare state was born from the realization that the free market alone could not provide enough security for everyone. After the suffering of the Great Depression and World War II, people demanded that their governments do more to protect them from poverty and illness. This led to the creation of social safety nets, such as national healthcare and pensions, which aimed to make society fairer and more stable by ensuring that everyone had access to basic necessities and support.

226. (A) The state's capacity to formulate independent economic policy has increased significantly due to international financial institutions.
In reality, international financial institutions often limit a state's ability to make its own economic choices by placing strict conditions on loans. Many developing countries have been forced to follow certain policies that they might not have chosen for themselves. This means that while globalization has brought change, it has often reduced rather than increased the independent power of many states. The other statements correctly describe the pressures to deregulate and the move toward new public-private partnerships.

227. (C) By holding regular elections but restricting media freedom and political opposition.
A "hybrid regime" is a mix of democracy and autocracy. It has some democratic features, like elections, but it doesn't have a truly free and open political environment. By controlling the media and harassing opponents, the government ensures that it always stays in power even if people go to the polls. This shows how a regime can use the appearance of democracy to hide its repressive nature and to keep a tight grip on political control and power.

228. (B) Civil and political rights and economic, social, and cultural rights.
The Proclamation of Tehran was one of the first major documents to insist that all human rights are connected. It argued that you cannot have real political freedom without also having economic security and social well-being. This idea of the "indivisibility" of rights became a cornerstone of international human rights law, ensuring that the world community looks at the whole person and their needs rather than just focusing on one type of freedom or another.

229. (C) The Law of Armed Conflict (Jus in Bello)
International Humanitarian Law is often called the "law of armed conflict" because its primary purpose is to regulate how wars are fought. It is the part of law that applies once a conflict has started (jus in bello), rather than the law that decides if a war is legal in the first place (jus ad bellum). This focus ensures that even in the middle of the most violent struggle, there are always rules to protect humanity and limit the suffering of those involved.

230. (B) Mercenaries
Mercenaries are explicitly excluded from the special protections granted to regular soldiers under the 1977 Additional Protocols. This is because they fight for money rather than out

NODIA

by the world community. This struggle between state power and individual freedom is at the heart of most modern debates over international law and humanitarian intervention.

200. (A) It gives every single minority the absolute right to secede at any time.
In reality, international law is very careful about secession and does not grant it as an absolute right. Most of the time, self-determination is achieved through autonomy or democratic participation within the existing country. Redrawing borders is seen as a last resort because it often causes even more conflict. The other statements correctly identify self-determination as a core part of the UN Charter and a vital principle for colonized peoples and for modern international law and group identity.

201. (C) Internal self-determination
When a group gains more control over its own affairs without breaking away from the country, they are practicing "internal" self-determination. This allows them to protect their culture and manage their resources within the current state system. It is a way to balance the group's needs with the country's unity. This approach is common for indigenous and minority groups who want more freedom and respect for their unique identity without the extreme and difficult step of seeking full independence.

202. (D) 2002
Although the treaty to create the ICC was signed in 1998, it did not actually start working until July 1, 2002, after enough countries had ratified it. This date marks the beginning of a new era in international justice, where a permanent court exists to try the world's worst criminals. It is a major milestone in the long effort to end impunity and to ensure that genocide and war crimes are punished by the world community, regardless of where they happen.

203. (D) The threat or use of force across state borders aimed at preventing or ending widespread and grave violations of fundamental human rights.
Humanitarian intervention is a very specific and extreme action where military force is used to save lives in another country. It is not just about giving aid or using diplomacy; it is about physically stopping mass atrocities like genocide. Because it involves using force, it is very controversial and is usually only seen as a last resort when a state has completely failed to protect its own people and the situation is a threat to international peace and humanity.

204. (B) Active combatants engaged in battle
International Humanitarian Law is designed to protect those who are NOT fighting. Once a soldier is actively engaged in combat, they are a legitimate target under the rules of war. However, everyone else—civilians, wounded soldiers, and cultural sites—must be kept safe. This distinction is the core of the law, ensuring that even in the middle of a war, there are clear limits on who can be attacked and what must be protected for the sake of humanity.

205. (C) Providing universal education, healthcare, and social security.
A welfare state's success is measured by how well it takes care of its people. To evaluate such a state, we look at whether it provides essential services to everyone, regardless of their wealth. This focus on social well-being and security is what defines the model. Unlike other types of governments that might prioritize military power or political control, a welfare state puts the health and education of its citizens at the very center of its purpose and policy.

206. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
The ICTY and ICTR were indeed temporary "ad hoc" courts for specific conflicts, which is true. However, the statement about the ICC is incomplete or mislabeled here, as the ICC is indeed a permanent institution. In the context of this specific comparison, the key is knowing that the ad hoc tribunals had a very limited mandate, while the ICC was created to be a lasting part of the global legal system, ready to handle serious international crimes whenever and wherever they might occur in the future.

207. (A) Neoliberalism - Expansion of state welfare programs
Neoliberalism actually promotes cutting state welfare programs, not expanding them. It favors free markets and less government spending. This pairing is incorrect because it misidentifies the primary goal of neoliberal economic policy. The other pairings correctly describe how

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

providing a framework for when and how the world should intervene to save lives and prevent the worst crimes against humanity.

177. (B) A movement driven by the community politics of ordinary citizens rather than elite leadership.
Grassroots movements are built from the bottom up by regular people who want to change something in their own communities. Their strength comes from their local connection and the direct involvement of the people who are most affected by the issue. This distinguishes them from top-down initiatives led by governments or large organizations. Grassroots activism is a vital part of a healthy democracy and is essential for ensuring that human rights are meaningful to everyone.

178. (A) Exclusively an economy based on agriculture
A nation-state is defined by its people, its territory, and its sovereignty, not by its type of economy. Many nation-states have industrial or service-based economies rather than agricultural ones. The core of the model is the idea that a group of people with a shared identity should have their own sovereign country. Other factors like trade or industry are part of how the state operates, but they are not the defining characteristics of what makes a nation-state.

179. (C) Prosecute individuals for serious violations of International Humanitarian Law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991.
The ICTY was created with a very specific and limited mandate to handle crimes from the Balkan wars. It only has jurisdiction over that region and that specific time period. This allowed it to focus its resources on holding the perpetrators of those atrocities accountable. By doing so, it proved that an international court could successfully navigate a complex regional conflict and bring high-level leaders to justice for the most serious crimes committed under their authority.

180. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Soft states are characterized by weak institutions and a lack of discipline, which actually makes them very vulnerable to corruption. When rules are not enforced and public officials are not held accountable, it is easy for corruption to flourish. Therefore, the flexibility of a soft state is a weakness, not a strength. Understanding this is essential for realizing why these states often struggle to develop and why their policies are frequently ineffective in practice for their citizens.

181. (C) ICJ - Tries individual war criminals
The International Court of Justice (ICJ) only handles disputes between countries, not trials of individuals. Individual war criminals are tried by the International Criminal Court (ICC) or other special tribunals. This is an incorrect pairing because it confuses the roles of the two major courts in The Hague. The other pairings correctly identify the specific focuses of the ICTR and ICTY and the permanent nature of the ICC in the international legal and justice system.

182. (B) Human rights emerged as a standard of civilization and a legitimate subject of international scrutiny.
The founding of the UN changed human rights from a purely domestic issue into a global responsibility. It established that how a state treats its people is a concern for the whole world. This shift created a new "standard of civilization" and gave the international community the right to monitor and criticize human rights violations anywhere. This remains one of the most significant and lasting impacts of the United Nations on the modern world and its political and legal order.

183. (D) Henry Dunant - Battle of Solferino
This is a correct pairing because it was Dunant's experience at the Battle of Solferino that led him to found the Red Cross. The other options are incorrect: Gunnar Myrdal studied the soft state, not the repressive state; Eleanor Roosevelt was involved in the UDHR, not the Rome Statute; and Boutros Boutros-Ghali was a UN leader but not the creator of the soft state theory. Knowing these historical figures and their work is essential for understanding the origins of modern humanitarian and legal institutions.

184. (A) Raising awareness, mobilizing local populations, and pressuring governments for policy changes.
Grassroots movements are effective because they use the power of people to create change. By educating the public and organizing protests,

NODIA

government control of the economy. Instead, they have adopted neoliberal policies that favor free markets and a smaller role for the state. As part of this change, governments have become more like "regulators" who set the rules for private business rather than "interventionists" who run everything themselves. This transition reflects the global influence of free-market ideas and the pressures of integration into the global economy.

216. (A) A lack of social discipline and an obedience to rules by public officials
The "soft state" concept describes a government where the rules are rarely followed. This happens because officials are often corrupt and there is no strong tradition of discipline or respect for the law. This environment makes it very hard to get anything done, as even the best policies are ignored or subverted. Fixing a soft state requires more than just better laws; it requires a fundamental change in the culture of the government and the behavior of its officials.

217. (C) Strengthening of centralized dictatorial power by consent
Autonomous movements usually challenge centralized power because they want more control for themselves. They can lead to constitutional crises or even secessionist wars, but they are very unlikely to result in a dictator gaining more power with everyone's consent. These movements are about breaking up power and giving more to local groups, which is the opposite of a strong, central dictatorship. Understanding this is key to analyzing why these movements can be so destabilizing for a central government.

218. (A) The establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
One of the most important and practical results of the 1993 Vienna Conference was the creation of a high-level official to oversee the UN's human rights work. The OHCHR provides a dedicated office that works around the world to promote and protect human rights. This gave the international community a much stronger and more organized way to respond to abuses and to help states improve their own rights records, marking a major step forward for global human rights enforcement.

219. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The 1949 Geneva Conventions set the basic rules for how to behave in war, including the duty to help the wounded, regardless of which side they are on. The Red Cross emblem was created to clearly identify medical services so they would be protected and not attacked. These rules are some of the most fundamental parts of humanitarian law and are designed to ensure that even in the middle of a war, the sick and wounded can still receive help safely.

220. (B) Interventionist movement - Local demand for lower taxes
An interventionist state is about the government being more involved in the economy, not less. A demand for lower taxes is usually part of a neoliberal or laissez-faire agenda, which is the opposite. This pairing is incorrect because it mixes up two very different political and economic ideas. The other pairings correctly identify that autonomous movements want self-rule, secessionist ones want independence, and grassroots movements are driven by regular people from the bottom up in their local communities.

221. (C) Technology is neutral; its impact on human rights depends on how it is governed and used.
Technology itself is neither good nor bad for human rights; it is just a tool. It can be used by activists to organize or by dictators to monitor their people. The real impact comes from the laws and policies that decide how technology is used and who has access to it. This means that to protect human rights in the digital age, we must focus on creating fair and strong rules for how these powerful new tools are governed around the world.

222. (A) First Geneva Convention - Wounded and sick in armed forces on land
This is a correct pairing because the very first Geneva Convention was created specifically to protect soldiers who were wounded in land battles. The other options are incorrect: Tehran did not establish the UN, soft states are known for poor law enforcement rather than authoritarianism, and the ICC handles international atrocities, not domestic theft. Knowing which convention protects which group is essential for understanding the full

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

161. (B) I, III, and IV
Citizenship is the primary legal mechanism through which individuals claim their rights and participate in politics. Being "stateless" is a severe problem because it leaves a person without the legal protection that a country provides. The UDHR correctly recognizes that everyone has a right to a nationality. This shows that while human rights are universal, having a specific legal bond with a state is essential for making those rights real and accessible for most people.

162. (A) The duty to physically destroy all artificial intelligence
As technology becomes part of our daily lives, we have new duties to use it responsibly, but this does not include destroying it. Our modern responsibilities include protecting other people's data and not using technology to spread harmful lies or conduct cyber-attacks. These duties are about managing technology to protect human rights and social order, rather than rejecting progress. They reflect the need for a new digital ethics that matches our modern technological world.

163. (D) A is false but R is true.
Sovereignty is no longer an absolute right that allows a state to do anything it wants to its people. The development of the "Responsibility to Protect" doctrine has made sovereignty conditional on the protection of human life. This means that if a state is committing genocide, the rule of non-intervention can be set aside to save lives. This change reflects a major evolution in international law, prioritizing human rights over traditional state-centric immunity.

164. (D) Upholding the rule of law and maintaining an independent judiciary
The best sign that a government respects human rights is a strong and fair legal system. An independent judiciary ensures that laws are applied equally to everyone and that the government itself follows the rules. Without these checks and balances, power can be abused and rights can be easily violated. Therefore, the presence of an impartial court system is the most reliable indicator of a regime's commitment to the fundamental rights of its citizens.

165. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
These terms represent different ways that people and organizations interact with state power and each other. Humanitarian intervention is an external action to stop atrocities, while secession is a region breaking away. Autonomy is self-rule within a state, and grassroots movements are local efforts for social change. Each of these concepts describes a different path that groups can take to protect their rights or change the political system they live in.

166. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
While globalization and international organizations have certainly pressured developing states to change, this has not led to a universal expansion of welfare. In fact, many countries have been forced to cut their social programs to meet economic goals. The impact of these changes has been very different across the world, with some nations struggling to maintain basic services while others have successfully adapted to the new global economic and regulatory order.

167. (D) I, II, IV, V
Science and technology have complex and often contradictory effects on human rights. While genetic engineering and AI pose new ethical risks and threats of discrimination, tools like encryption allow dissidents to speak freely. Automation also challenges our traditional understanding of the right to work. Understanding these impacts is essential for creating laws and policies that harness the benefits of technology while protecting the fundamental dignity and rights of all individuals in the modern world.

168. (A) ICTY - 1945
The ICTY was not established until 1993, following the outbreak of conflict in the former Yugoslavia. 1945 was the year the UN was founded, which is much earlier. This pairing is incorrect because it confuses the founding of the international system with the much later creation of specific courts to handle modern atrocities. The other pairings correctly link the Tehran and Vienna conferences and the ICC's founding treaty to their proper years and purposes.

NODIA

of a national duty or for a recognized cause. By denying them this status, the law tries to discourage the use of private soldiers and to ensure that only those who are part of official military forces are entitled to the specific rights and protections of international humanitarian law during a conflict.

231. (D) Specific intent to destroy a protected group in whole or in part
For a crime to be called "genocide," the prosecutor must prove that the goal was the total or partial destruction of a specific group based on their identity. This is a very high legal standard that distinguishes genocide from other large-scale murders or crimes against humanity. It is the specific "intent" to eliminate a people that makes genocide the most serious of all international crimes, requiring a deliberate and focused plan of physical and social destruction.

232. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The ad hoc tribunals did not have their own police and were completely dependent on other countries and UN forces to catch the people they indicted. Without this cooperation, the courts could not have functioned. This shows that international justice is not just about having a court; it is also about having the political support of the world community to actually arrest suspects and bring them to trial. Without state help, international law has no way to enforce its decisions on the ground.

233. (C) Intervention - Absolute respect for sovereignty
Intervention is actually the act of interfering in another state's business, which often means setting aside absolute respect for their sovereignty. This pairing is incorrect because it misdefines the relationship between these two opposing concepts. The other pairings correctly identify how citizenship provides rights, how a nation-state seeks cultural unity, and how R2P makes sovereignty conditional on protecting the people. Understanding these tensions is key to knowing how the modern international system actually works and manages conflict.

234. (A) Severe systemic discrimination, human rights abuses, or marginalization of a distinct group by the state.
People usually only try to break away from their country when they feel they have no other choice. When a specific group is consistently treated unfairly or attacked by their own government, they lose their sense of belonging and start to demand their own independent state. This means that the best way to prevent secessionist movements is to ensure that all groups are treated fairly and have a voice in the current system, protecting the country's unity and peace.

235. (D) Amnesty International - International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO)
This is a correct pairing because Amnesty International is a worldwide organization that works outside of government to protect human rights. The other options are incorrect because grassroots movements are bottom-up, not top-down; secessionist ones want independence, not global governance; and autonomous ones want self-rule, not the end of all borders. Knowing these different types of organizations and movements helps us understand how they work together and separately to influence global human rights and international politics.

NODIA

236. (B) While human rights are universal, citizenship acts as a practical mechanism to ensure access to and enforcement of many of these rights.
Human rights are for everyone, but in our world of nation-states, it is usually through your own country that you actually get to use those rights. Citizenship provides the legal ID and the connection to a government that is supposed to protect you and provide services like education and healthcare. This is why being "stateless" is such a big problem; even though you have human rights, you have no practical way to make the world or any state respect them.

237. (C) Soft State
A state where laws are ignored and public money is stolen without any consequences is a perfect example of a "soft state." The problem here is not just that people are doing bad things, but that the state is too weak or corrupt to stop them. This institutional failure prevents the country from developing and ensures that the rules of the law mean very little in the lives of the people who

253. (C) Mere administrative entities
In the context of post-colonial transformation, states have moved beyond their original function as basic bureaucratic organizations focused solely on routine governance. They are transitioning into active facilitators of socio-economic progress, reflecting a broader shift where foundational responsibilities evolve to meet the complex governance needs of a modern, integrated global economy and diverse domestic populations.

254. (D) Internal political stability and external economic integration
Modernizing nations must navigate a dual challenge of preserving domestic order while participating in the global marketplace. This involves adapting state structures to handle the pressures of international economic systems without compromising the political stability required for internal growth. Successfully balancing these external and internal forces is a core aspect of contemporary state-building in developing contexts.

255. (C) Democratic accountability
The evolving nature of statehood in transitioning countries requires a careful equilibrium between the use of executive power and the requirements of popular oversight. While governments must implement firm policies to drive modernization, they must also remain responsive to the needs of the population, ensuring that state authority is exercised within a framework of transparency and public responsibility.

256. (B) The welfare state
Under this specific governance model, the primary objective is to safeguard the socio-economic security of the population. By implementing comprehensive public policies, the state guarantees that every citizen has access to fundamental requirements for life. This approach prioritizes human well-being and social support systems as the central focus of the government's operational framework and legislative agenda.

257. (D) By its lack of social discipline and inability to enforce laws
This type of state framework is frequently identified in developing regions where there is a noticeable absence of administrative efficiency and social order. It is defined by a systemic failure to implement legal mandates or maintain discipline, often resulting from a reluctance or fundamental incapacity of the governing institutions to exert authority or follow through on official public policies.

258. (A) It actively participates in regulating the economy
In an interventionist model, the government takes a proactive role in managing national economic activities. Rather than allowing market forces to operate independently, the state directly influences and directs financial systems. This often leads to a significant overlap between public administration and private enterprise, as the government seeks to control the economic direction and growth of the nation.

259. (C) It utilizes coercive mechanisms to restrict individual liberties
A repressive state is defined by its reliance on force and intimidation to maintain political control. By employing coercive tools, this type of regime systematically suppresses dissent and limits the freedom of its citizens. The focus is on preserving the authority of the state at the expense of human rights, political participation, and individual autonomy within the societal structure.

260. (A) The scope of individual freedom
The way a state chooses to organize and exercise its power directly determines the level of liberty granted to its subjects. Whether a system operates as a welfare, interventionist, soft, or repressive state, its structural definition and functional methods ultimately establish the boundaries of human rights and the extent of personal autonomy allowed within that specific jurisdiction.

261. (D) By assessing its commitment to human rights
The evaluation of a newly established government's validity often centers on how it treats its population. Contemporary political analysis suggests that legitimacy is increasingly tied to the protection of individual liberties. Therefore, observers look for evidence that the regime is dedicated to upholding universal standards of human dignity as a primary measure of its institutional right to govern.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

secession in the most extreme and rare cases. This shows how the same legal principle can be used differently in different times, as the world tries to balance freedom with national and global stability.

246. (B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights - International Trade Law
The UDHR is the foundation of human rights law, not trade law. Trade law is a completely different field that deals with things like tariffs and business agreements between nations. This pairing is incorrect because it confuses two very different areas of international law. The other pairings correctly link the Geneva Conventions to humanitarian law, the Rome Statute to criminal law, and the UN Charter to the overall system of public international law and relations between all sovereign states in the world today.

247. (D) They translate universal human rights into localized lived realities.
The most important thing grassroots movements do is make human rights relevant to people where they live. They take high-level international ideas and apply them to local problems, ensuring that rights are not just words on a paper but are actually part of people's everyday lives. This work "translates" universal standards into local action, making the human rights framework more powerful and meaningful for everyone, especially for those who are often ignored by high-level politics and elite organizations.

248. (A) Soft State - Myrdal's critique of post-colonial governance
This is a correct pairing because Gunnar Myrdal was the scholar who first used the "soft state" term to describe the problems of governance in newly independent nations. The other options are incorrect: repressive states do not have open media, welfare states do not abolish private enterprise, and interventionist states are about more regulation rather than less. Knowing these terms and their origins is essential for understanding the different ways that states can be organized and how they are studied by political scientists and historians.

249. (C) It systematically curtails civil and political liberties to maintain regime survival.
The primary goal of a repressive state is for the government to stay in power, no matter what. To do this, it takes away the people's freedoms to speak, organize, and vote. By controlling and limiting these rights, the regime ensures that no one can challenge its authority. This systematic suppression is the core feature of a repressive system, showing how the survival of the rulers is placed above the fundamental rights and dignity of the individuals who live under their absolute control and power.

250. (A) To break the cycle of impunity for the most serious crimes of international concern.
The establishment of ad hoc tribunals was driven by the global need to ensure that perpetrators of genocide and crimes against humanity face legal consequences. By holding individuals accountable, these courts sought to provide justice for victims and deter future atrocities. This approach marked a significant shift in international law toward prioritizing individual criminal responsibility over traditional state-centric legal immunities.

251. (B) The tension between rapid economic growth and social equity
Developing nations undergoing transitions often face a central conflict between the objective of achieving swift economic modernization and the necessity of ensuring fair resource distribution among citizens. This dynamic reflects a struggle to maintain social equity while simultaneously responding to global economic pressures that demand efficiency and high growth rates within a modernized landscape.

252. (A) State capacity
The ability of a developing nation to successfully manage the conflicting demands of internal stability and external integration depends heavily on its institutional strength. Researchers emphasize that state capacity is the decisive factor in determining how effectively a government can implement authoritative policies while remaining accountable to its democratic foundations and social obligations.

NODIA

288. (B) Individuals may find rights secured by external actors
When a national government can no longer provide safety or basic rights, the relationship between the citizen and the state is altered. During an international intervention, foreign organizations or other countries might become the primary providers of protection and support. This means that the practical realization of a person's rights comes from outside forces rather than their government.

289. (D) State autonomy
The debate over humanitarian action requires finding a middle ground between the independence of nations and the worldwide need to prevent human rights abuses. While it is important to respect the right of a country to govern itself without outside pressure, this must be weighed against the moral and legal requirement to protect individuals when their own government fails them.

290. (A) Conditional responsibility for citizenship rights
International interventions suggest that a nation's authority is not a blank check, but is instead tied to how well it treats its population. If a state does not fulfill its duty to protect the rights of its citizens, its claim to absolute sovereignty may be weakened. This perspective redefines state power as being dependent on specific humanitarian obligations.

291. (C) Greater control over their political and economic destinies
In societies with multiple ethnic backgrounds, specific groups often organize to advocate for their own interests. They seek the power to make decisions that affect their community's future, including how they are governed and how their resources are used. This mobilization is rooted in the desire for self-determination and a say in their social and financial life.

292. (A) Self-governance, administrative devolution, and cultural recognition
These groups aim to gain more power and respect while remaining part of the existing country. They look for ways to manage their own local affairs, have authority transferred to their specific region, and ensure that their unique cultural identity is officially acknowledged. This approach focuses on changing the internal structure of the state to allow localized control.

293. (D) Secessionist movements pursue complete political independence
Unlike groups that want more power within the current state, these movements aim to break away entirely and form a new, separate country. They challenge the existing borders and the unity of the parent state by seeking to establish their own sovereign government. This goal represents a more fundamental shift in political status than the internal reforms of autonomy.

294. (B) Through constitutional reforms
Governments often respond to demands for local control by making changes to the national legal framework. By updating the constitution, a state can officially transfer certain powers to specific groups or regions, allowing for self-governance without the country splitting apart. This legal adjustment serves as a way to address grievances and maintain stability within existing national boundaries.

295. (C) The right of self-determination
Whether a group wants more power within a state or to create a new nation, their goals are based on the principle that people should have the right to choose their own political status. This broader concept provides the ideological foundation for both types of mobilization, as they both involve assertions about their right to control their future.

296. (D) From localized, community-driven initiatives
Improvements in human rights and personal freedom often start at the level of small, local groups rather than coming from large government organizations. These efforts are led by the people most affected by problems, who organize themselves to bring about change in their own neighborhoods. This ground-level activity shows that the drive for liberty results from community action.

297. (A) As a fundamental rights issue
When communities organize to stop environmental damage, they often describe their goals in terms of basic human entitlements. For example, the need for safe drinking water is not just seen as a practical request but as a right that

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

262. (B) They are compromised to maintain political control
In systems where power is concentrated in the hands of a few without any oversight, the preservation of authority often takes precedence over individual rights. This leads to the systematic suppression of liberties and the commission of abuses, as the regime views the protection of human rights as a potential threat to its absolute dominance and long-term political survival.

263. (C) Regimes built on participatory frameworks and institutional checks
Political systems that encourage public involvement and maintain a balance of power are better equipped to safeguard human rights. The existence of mechanisms that limit the authority of any single entity ensures that individual liberties are more likely to be promoted. These institutional designs create an environment where accountability and the rule of law support the protection of citizens.

264. (D) They are insufficient without an accommodating political regime
Long-term observations of transitioning governments indicate that simply having official documents or laws stating human rights is not enough to guarantee their protection. The effectiveness of these declarations depends entirely on the underlying political structure. Without a supportive regime and active institutional backing, formal rights remain symbolic gestures that fail to prevent marginalization or provide actual justice.

265. (A) The institutional design of the regime
The specific way a political system is organized and its power distributed determines the status of individual liberties. This structural arrangement acts as the primary factor in deciding whether human rights will be actively defended or systematically ignored. Understanding this dynamic is essential for evaluating the actual state of freedom and the barriers to achieving justice within any nation.

266. (B) Digital surveillance technologies
The passage uses the example of monitoring tools to highlight the complicated relationship between innovation and individual rights. While technological advancements offer benefits, the use of these specific tools for tracking individuals creates significant ethical and legal challenges. This case study demonstrates how modern science can be used in ways that directly impact human privacy and personal liberty.

267. (B) The right to privacy
The application of sophisticated data processing techniques by both governmental and commercial entities creates new threats to personal confidentiality. As these actors collect and analyze vast amounts of information, the fundamental expectation of individual privacy is put at risk. This technological capability necessitates a reevaluation of how legal frameworks protect personal space and information in a digitally connected world.

268. (A) The duty to prevent the malicious use of technological tools
Technological progress does not only impact rights but also creates new obligations for individuals and organizations. There is an emerging requirement for citizens and institutions to act as responsible stewards of innovation. This involves ensuring that technological tools are used ethically and taking active steps to stop them from being utilized in ways that cause harm or violate freedoms.

NODIA

269. (C) Through medical advancements
Scientific innovation plays a positive role in fulfilling human rights by providing new ways to treat and prevent illness. Breakthroughs in medical research and healthcare technology directly improve the well-being of individuals, showing that when applied ethically, progress can enhance the quality of life. This demonstrates the emancipatory potential of science to support and realize fundamental human rights globally.

270. (D) An evolution in the frameworks governing human rights and duties
To prevent technological advancements from becoming tools of oppression, it is necessary to update the legal and ethical structures that guide their use. As science changes, the rules surrounding rights and responsibilities must also adapt. This ongoing refinement of governance ensures that human dignity remains the priority and that technological growth continues to serve the interests of individual freedom.

271. (C) The indivisibility of human rights and their integration into international politics
This landmark meeting served as a vital assessment of global progress regarding human rights since the original Universal Declaration. It highlighted the idea that different categories of rights cannot be separated from one another and must be treated as a unified whole. Furthermore, it stressed that these rights should be a central, integrated component of international political strategy.

272. (B) The universality, indivisibility, and interdependence of all human rights
The framework created during this 1993 gathering solidified the global understanding of rights as being applicable to everyone, everywhere. It reinforced the principle that all rights are equally important and that they are mutually supportive. By recognizing these characteristics, the conference provided a comprehensive structure for human rights that could function within the complexities of the modern international political landscape.

273. (D) From peripheral moral concerns to central tenets
Historically, human rights were often viewed as secondary ethical issues rather than essential components of foreign policy. However, through major international conferences and declarations, they have shifted to become fundamental principles that guide global interactions. This transition reflects a new global order where the protection of individual dignity is at the heart of international political discourse and state obligations.

274. (A) To harmonize their domestic policies with international standards
These international gatherings created a commitment for sovereign nations to align their internal laws and practices with the principles established in the global declarations. By doing so, states are expected to ensure that their local governance reflects the universal standards of human rights. This process is essential for embedding international norms into the actual administration of justice at national levels.

275. (C) Embedding human rights within the core of international political discourse
The development of a modern global system is built upon a sustained effort to make human rights a primary focus of international relations. This commitment involves moving beyond superficial declarations and ensuring that these principles are integrated into the decision-making processes of states. The goal is to create a political environment where individual rights are inseparable from global affairs.

276. (A) The framework of International Humanitarian Law
During times of war, specific legal structures are necessary to safeguard human dignity and limit the impact of violence on individuals. This legal system provides the essential rules that govern how conflicts are conducted and how people are treated. It serves as the main safeguard against the severe disruptions and potential abuses that often occur during armed hostilities.

277. (D) Modern forms of conflict, including internal armed struggles
While original conventions focused largely on international wars between states, later updates were needed to address changing patterns of violence. These protocols extended legal protections to cover civil wars and other non-international armed conflicts. This expansion ensures that humanitarian standards are applied to a wider range of modern scenarios, protecting more people from the devastating consequences of internal violence.

278. (B) As an impartial, neutral, and independent organization
This organization is vital for the practical application of humanitarian laws because it operates without taking sides in a conflict. Its status as a non-aligned entity allows it to work across borders and provide aid where it is most needed. By maintaining independence from governments and political interests, it ensures that the protection of human life remains the primary objective.

279. (C) Fundamental guarantees regarding hostilities and treatment
These international treaties establish the basic legal requirements for the conduct of war. They

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

include specific rules for how prisoners of war, the wounded, and non-combatants must be treated by all parties involved in a conflict. These core guarantees form the foundation of humanitarian law, aiming to prevent unnecessary suffering and maintain a baseline of human decency during violent confrontations.

280. (D) To mitigate human suffering and enforce basic humanitarian principles
The legal frameworks provided by the treaties and the operational role of the humanitarian organization work together to create a safety net during war. Their shared goal is to reduce the pain caused by conflict and ensure that basic standards of humanity are respected. This comprehensive system is designed to provide protection and assistance to those most affected by violence.

281. (A) To address specific, localized instances of severe human rights violations
These ad hoc judicial bodies were established as temporary measures to respond to extreme violence in particular regions. Their primary purpose was to investigate and prosecute the massive abuses that occurred during those specific conflicts. By focusing on these local crises, the international community aimed to bring justice to the victims and ensure that perpetrators were held accountable.

282. (B) Jurisprudence concerning genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity
The rulings and legal proceedings of these regional courts created a significant body of law that defines and addresses the most heinous international offenses. This legal groundwork has provided clear standards for what constitutes systematic mass violence and how the international community should respond. These precedents are essential for the ongoing effort to prevent and prosecute serious human rights violations.

283. (B) As a permanent institution to prosecute serious international crimes
Unlike the temporary courts created for specific historical events in Rwanda or Yugoslavia, this judicial body is intended to be a long-lasting part of the global legal system. It was designed to provide a continuous mechanism for accountability that does not depend on the creation of new tribunals for every conflict. This permanence reflects a commitment to international justice.

284. (A) The capacity to hold high-ranking officials accountable for mass violence
These courts proved that even those in positions of great power can be brought to justice for orchestrating atrocities. By successfully prosecuting leaders who were responsible for planning and executing crimes against humanity, the tribunals showed that sovereignty does not provide immunity for mass violence. This established a powerful precedent for accountability that applies to officials at highest levels.

285. (C) To provide a consistent and universal mechanism for accountability
The goal of this international court is to create a standardized way to deal with the world's most serious crimes. By offering a predictable and widely recognized legal process, it aims to ensure that no matter where or when mass atrocities occur, there is a formal system in place to prosecute the responsible individuals. Consistency is vital for global justice.

286. (D) It is an impenetrable shield against external interference
Historically, the concept of state authority has been viewed as granting a government absolute control over everything that happens within its borders. This perspective suggests that no outside power has the right to intervene in the domestic affairs of a sovereign nation. In this view, the state is the ultimate authority, and its borders define an impenetrable space.

287. (C) When the nation-state fails to protect its own population
The traditional idea of absolute sovereignty is put into question when a government is unable or unwilling to safeguard its citizens from harm. In such cases, the international community may step in, suggesting that the state's right to non-interference is not unlimited. This dynamic shifts the focus from state authority to the fundamental obligation to ensure safety.

NODIA

live there, making the state's authority ineffective and illegitimate.

238. (D) The conflict between the principle of state sovereignty and the moral imperative to protect human rights.
The debate over intervention is a struggle between two powerful ideas: that every country should be independent and that no government should be allowed to kill its own people. When these two ideas clash, the world has to decide which one is more important. This debate is at the heart of modern international politics and law, as we try to find a balance between respecting national borders and ensuring that fundamental human rights are protected everywhere.

239. (A) Authoritarian regimes rely heavily on the rule of law to protect minorities.
In fact, authoritarian regimes often use the law as a weapon to attack minorities and silence anyone who opposes them. They don't have a fair "rule of law" that protects people; instead, they have a "rule by law" where the government does whatever it wants. The other statements correctly point out that democracies have better checks on power and that a strong civil society is essential for keeping any government honest and for protecting the rights of all individuals in the society.

240. (B) Argue that economic development must be fully achieved before civil and political rights are granted.
The principle of indivisibility says that you cannot separate different types of rights. A state cannot say it is okay to ignore free speech just because it is trying to grow the economy. According to the Vienna Declaration, all rights must be protected at the same time because they all support each other. This ensures that governments cannot use "development" as an excuse for repression and that people's full range of rights and dignity is always the primary concern and goal.

241. (B) Impartiality, neutrality, and independence
To do its work in conflict zones, the ICRC must be trusted by everyone. This is why it follows the strict principles of staying out of politics and not taking sides. By being neutral and independent, it can talk to all the warring parties and get help to the people who need it most. This approach is the foundation of modern humanitarian aid and is what allows the Red Cross to be a unique and vital lifeline in the world's most dangerous places and wars.

242. (A) The supreme, absolute, and uncontrollable power by which an independent state is governed.
This traditional definition of sovereignty means that a state is the highest authority in its own land and should not be interfered with by anyone else. This was the dominant idea for hundreds of years and is still the basis for our world of independent countries. However, as we have seen, this absolute power is now being challenged by the world community's commitment to protecting human rights and preventing mass atrocities, making the modern idea of sovereignty more complex and responsible.

243. (C) The inability of technology to facilitate global communication.
In reality, technology has made global communication incredibly easy and fast, which has been a major boost for human rights activists. They can now share information and mobilize support around the world in an instant. This statement is incorrect because it ignores the massive positive impact that digital tools have had on the way rights are defended and monitored. The other options correctly point out both the good and bad ways that technology can affect our rights and our privacy in the modern era.

244. (D) July 1, 2002
The ICC can only handle crimes that happened after it was officially started on July 1, 2002. It has no power to go back in time and try people for older atrocities. This ensures that the court follows the fundamental legal principle of non-retroactivity, which means you can only be punished for something that was clearly a crime when you did it. This rule is essential for a fair and just legal system and for the court's own credibility in the international community.

245. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
Self-determination was indeed the legal engine that ended colonial empires. However, it does not mean that every ethnic group in a modern democracy has the right to leave and start their own country. International law usually tries to keep countries together and only supports

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

every person should have. This framing helps to connect their specific local struggle to universal principles of justice.

298. (B) They translate them into tangible, everyday realities
Human rights can often seem like complicated or distant legal theories that do not always match people's lives. Local activist groups help to bridge this gap by taking these high-level ideas and making them real for ordinary citizens. They focus on how these rights apply to specific, local problems, ensuring that legal declarations lead to actual improvements.

299. (B) From the bottom up, empowering individuals
Instead of relying on decisions made by central authorities at the top of a government, these movements start with the people at the base of society. This approach gives individuals the confidence and tools to speak up for themselves and demand what they are owed. By working from the ground up, movements ensure advocacy is directly connected to them.

300. (A) Formal legal declarations and actual human experience
There is often a difference between the rights promised in official documents and the way people actually live. Local organizing helps to connect these two things by pushing for the practical implementation of laws. By linking community concerns to broader legal frameworks, these movements ensure that promises made by governments are reflected in people's daily lives.

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 05

UN and Variousagencies, Intergovernmental and Non-Governmental Organizations

1. In which year did the United Nations officially come into existence following the ratification of its Charter?
(A) 1944
(B) 1945
(C) 1946
(D) 1948

2. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The term "United Nations" was coined by Winston Churchill during World War II.
Statement II: The UN Charter was initially signed by 51 original member states in San Francisco.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following statements accurately reflects a primary objective of the United Nations as stated in Article 1 of its Charter?
(A) To establish a unified global government with sovereign enforcement power.
(B) To mandate democratic governance systems in all member states.
(C) To maintain international peace and security through collective measures.
(D) To regulate global trade markets and enforce economic equality.

4. Match List I (UN Charter Chapters) with List II (Subject Matter):
List I: (UN Charter Chapters)
P. Chapter I
Q. Chapter VI
R. Chapter VII
S. Chapter IX
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Pacific Settlement of Disputes
2. International Economic and Social Cooperation
3. Purposes and Principles
4. Action with Respect to Threats to the Peace
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

NODIA

5. Which of the following is NOT a principal organ of the United Nations established by the UN Charter?
(A) The Trusteeship Council
(B) The Economic and Social Council
(C) The Human Rights Council
(D) The International Court of Justice

6. Under the framework of the UN Charter, how is the principle of "sovereign equality" best defined?
(A) All member states possess identical military obligations and economic duties.
(B) All member states hold equal legal status and rights under international law.
(C) All member states exercise individual veto power within the General Assembly.
(D) All member states contribute exactly equal financial shares to the annual budget.

7. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The United Nations is prohibited from intervening in matters which

are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.
Reason (R): Article 2(7) of the UN Charter strictly protects the domestic sovereignty of member states, overriding even Chapter VII enforcement measures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

8. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the drafting of the UN Charter:
(A) Bretton Woods Conference - Finalization of the UN Charter Preamble
(B) Dumbarton Oaks Conference - Proposals for the establishment of a general international organization
(C) Yalta Conference - Agreement on the voting formula in the Security Council
(D) San Francisco Conference - Final drafting and signing of the UN Charter

9. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment of the UN Charter:
I. Amendments require a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly.
II. Amendments must be ratified by two-thirds of UN member states.
III. Ratification must include all permanent members of the Security Council.
IV. Amendments require unanimous approval by the General Assembly.
Which of the combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I, III, and IV

10. The failure of the League of Nations to prevent World War II led to the creation of the United Nations. What structural effect did this historical cause have on the UN Charter?
(A) The establishment of a Security Council with binding enforcement powers.
(B) The absolute elimination of individual state sovereignty.
(C) The creation of a unified global military force under UN command.
(D) The removal of any mechanisms for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

11. Identify the correct pair regarding the UN system:
(A) Article 10 - Procedural expulsion of a specific Member State
(B) Article 27 - Standard General Assembly voting procedures
(C) Article 92 - Organizational composition of the Trusteeship Council
(D) Article 51 - Right of individual or collective self-defense

12. Which of the following best describes the legal nature of the resolutions passed by the UN General Assembly under Chapter IV of the Charter?
(A) They are legally binding on all recognized UN member states.
(B) They are advisory and represent the collective political will.
(C) They possess the power to override Security Council decisions.
(D) They serve as binding legal precedents for the International Court.

13. Consider the following principles listed under Article 2 of the UN Charter:
I. Sovereign equality of all its Members.
II. Fulfillment of obligations in good faith.
III. Peaceful settlement of international disputes.
IV. Refraining from the threat or use of force.
V. Mandatory democratic elections in member states.
Which of the statements form the correct combination of principles under Article 2?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, IV, and V

14. Identify the incorrect statement concerning membership in the United Nations:
(A) Admission of a new state is effected by a decision of the General Assembly.
(B) Admission requires the formal recommendation of the Security Council.
(C) States may be suspended from exercising

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

64. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the election of Human Rights Council members:
(A) Seats are distributed among the UN's regional groups.
(B) Members possess a permanent veto over resolutions condemning their own human rights records.
(C) A state's contribution to the promotion of human rights is taken into account.
(D) The General Assembly can suspend the rights of a member committing gross human rights violations.

65. A civil conflict breaks out, resulting in widespread human rights abuses. The Security Council cannot pass a resolution due to a veto. To bypass this, states appeal to the Human Rights Council. How can the HRC apply its mandate in this case?
(A) It can deploy a UN peacekeeping force.
(B) Establishing a Commission of Inquiry or Special Rapporteur.
(C) It can impose binding international economic sanctions.
(D) It can revoke the UN membership of the offending state.

66. Based on institutional competency, which UN organ has the authority to directly suspend the membership rights of a state sitting on the Human Rights Council?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Security Council
(C) The Economic and Social Council
(D) The Secretariat

67. The Human Rights Council replaced the UN Commission on Human Rights. In what year did this transition officially occur?
(A) 1993
(B) 1998
(C) 2006
(D) 2010

68. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Security Council's primary responsibility is the promotion of international trade.
Statement II: The Security Council is the only UN body capable of issuing resolutions that are legally binding on all member states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

NODIA

69. Applying the concept of "Special Procedures" in the Human Rights Council, what role does a "Special Rapporteur" play?
(A) A military general commanding UN observer missions.
(B) A judge sitting on the International Court of Justice.
(C) Independent expert reporting on thematic or country-specific issues.
(D) A diplomat with the power to veto HRC resolutions.

70. Which of the following is an exception to the public nature of Human Rights Council operations?
(A) The Universal Periodic Review sessions.
(B) Confidential Complaint Procedure for gross violations patterns.
(C) The debates on country-specific resolutions.
(D) The interactive dialogues with Special Rapporteurs.

71. Which statement correctly identifies a key difference between the former Commission on Human Rights and the current Human Rights Council?
(A) The Commission was a principal organ; the Council is a specialized agency.
(B) The Commission had 47 members; the Council has 53 members.
(C) The Commission conducted the UPR; the Council abolished it.
(D) Council is a General Assembly subsidiary; Commission was under ECOSOC.

72. Widespread condemnation of a regime's actions triggers a Security Council Chapter VII resolution. What is the cause and effect here?

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

enforcement actions entirely.

23. Under the UN Charter, what constitutes a "threat to the peace"?
(A) Any domestic political election resulting in a change of regime.
(B) Any intense economic competition occurring between member states.
(C) A formal declaration of war issued by the UN General Assembly.
(D) A determination made by the Security Council under Article 39.

24. A legal advisor is evaluating whether a newly formed nation meets the criteria to join the UN. Which competency is essential according to Article 4 of the UN Charter?
(A) A peace-loving state that accepts the Charter's obligations.
(B) The nation must possess significant nuclear weapon capability.
(C) The nation must be located within the European continental area.
(D) The nation must have a total population exceeding one million.

25. Which is the most appropriate description of the legal relationship between the UN Charter and other international treaties?
(A) The UN Charter holds status equal to all bilateral trade agreements.
(B) Regional human rights treaties supersede all UN Charter provisions.
(C) UN Charter obligations prevail over any other international agreement.
(D) Charter law only applies when incorporated by national parliaments.

26. Which principal organ of the UN serves as the main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ?
(A) The General Assembly
(B) The Security Council
(C) The Economic and Social Council
(D) The Trusteeship Council

27. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Every Member State has five votes in the UN General Assembly.
Statement II: Decisions on important questions in the General Assembly require a two-thirds majority.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

28. Which of the following correctly identifies a primary function of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)?
(A) Formulating binding military and security strategies for member states.
(B) Central forum for discussing international economic and social issues.
(C) Judging legal and territorial disputes between sovereign nation states.
(D) Possessing the power to veto the annual budget of the United Nations.

29. Match List I (UN Organs) with List II (Key Characteristics):
List I: (UN Organs)
P. General Assembly
Q. ECOSOC
R. Security Council
S. Trusteeship Council
List II: (Key Characteristics)
1. 54 member states
2. Suspended operation in 1994
3. Primary responsibility for international peace
4. Universal representation
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

30. Which of the following matters is NOT considered an "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly?
(A) Election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council
(B) Admission of new Members to the United Nations
(C) Budgetary questions
(D) Establishment of subsidiary organs for procedural functions

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) The creation of various functional and regional commissions.
(B) The immediate dissolution of the General Assembly.
(C) The merging of ECOSOC with the Security Council.
(D) The elimination of NGO participation in UN affairs.

48. Define a "Functional Commission" under ECOSOC.
(A) A military command center for regional peacekeeping and security operations.
(B) Subsidiary body advising ECOSOC on issues like statistics or social development.
(C) A tribunal designated to resolve international trade disputes between states.
(D) A committee that reviews the nuclear and chemical capabilities of member states.

49. As a researcher, you note that ECOSOC holds a substantive session every year. Which operational feature correctly applies to this session?
(A) It is held exclusively in Geneva for one single week each year.
(B) Session divided into segments including a High-Level Segment.
(C) It is limited strictly to the permanent members of the Security Council.
(D) It only reviews the military expenditures of the developing world nations.

50. Which provides the best description of the General Assembly's role in the progressive development of international law?
(A) Encourages law through the International Law Commission and treaties.
(B) It operates as a global parliament passing binding universal legal statutes.
(C) It has no role in international law, leaving it entirely to the ICJ judges.
(D) It enforces customary international law through the use of peacekeeping troops.

51. The UN Security Council has primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security. How many members does it currently have?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 20
(D) 54

52. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Security Council consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members.
Statement II: Non-permanent members are elected for a term of three years.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

53. Which of the following correctly identifies a power exclusive to the UN Security Council?
(A) Electing the President of the UN General Assembly.
(B) Drafting treaties regarding global climate change.
(C) Authorizing force to maintain international peace.
(D) Deciding on the final annual budget of the United Nations.

54. Match List I (Security Council Action) with List II (Charter Article):
List I: (Security Council Action)
P. Measures not involving armed force
Q. Action by air, sea, or land forces
R. Right of self-defense
S. Voting procedure
List II: (Charter Article)
1. Article 27
2. Article 41
3. Article 42
4. Article 51
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

55. Which of the following is an exception to the requirement of a concurring vote from permanent members in the Security Council?
(A) Decisions regarding deployment of specific peacekeeping forces.

NODIA

39. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the functions and powers of ECOSOC:
(A) It can initiate studies and reports on international economic and social matters.
(B) It can draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly.
(C) It can call international conferences on matters falling within its competence.
(D) It can impose binding trade tariffs on developing nations.

40. A member state wants to propose an international treaty on cultural preservation. Under UN procedures, which organ is most legally appropriate to initiate this draft convention before submitting it to the General Assembly?
(A) The Economic and Social Council
(B) The International Court of Justice
(C) The Security Council
(D) The Trusteeship Council

41. You are analyzing the structure of the UN. Which competency correctly identifies the procedural requirement for ECOSOC decision-making?
(A) Decisions require a two-thirds majority of the members present.
(B) Decisions require the unanimous consent of all council members.
(C) Simple majority of the members present and voting.
(D) Decisions are made exclusively by the Permanent Five members.

42. In the UN General Assembly context, what does "credentials committee" generally recall?
(A) Committee appointed each session to examine representative credentials.
(B) A body that performs audits of the financial records of member states.
(C) A tribunal that verifies the legal qualifications of all ICJ judges.
(D) An investigative group checking the human rights records of all NGOs.

43. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The General Assembly has the authority to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on any legal question.
Statement II: The General Assembly may not discuss matters relating to international peace while the Security Council is actively dealing with them.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

44. How does the concept of "equitable geographical distribution" apply to ECOSOC?
(A) It ensures all continental regions maintain equal annual GDP growth.
(B) Allocation of 54 seats among regional groups of member states.
(C) It mandates that UN headquarters rotate annually between continents.
(D) It applies strictly to the distribution of UN financial relief aid.

45. Which of the following actions is an exception to the General Assembly's typical recommendation-only power?
(A) Formulating international economic policy.
(B) Condemning human rights violations in specific countries.
(C) Deciding the annual budget of the United Nations.
(D) Suggesting terms for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

46. Which statement correctly identifies the relationship between ECOSOC and the Specialized Agencies?
(A) ECOSOC has direct operational control over the internal management of Specialized Agencies.
(B) ECOSOC possesses the legal authority to dissolve any Specialized Agency.
(C) Specialized Agencies are explicitly forbidden from reporting to ECOSOC.
(D) ECOSOC coordinates their activities through consultations and recommendations.

47. Increased global interconnectedness led to the expansion of ECOSOC's subsidiary bodies. What was the direct structural effect of this?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

various rights of membership.
(D) Sovereign states become members automatically upon Charter ratification.

15. A member state continually violates the principles of the UN Charter and ignores multiple warnings. According to Article 6 of the Charter, which procedural step is required to expel this state from the UN?
(A) General Assembly decision upon Security Council recommendation.
(B) Simple majority vote in the General Assembly without Council input.
(C) A unanimous judicial decision by the International Court of Justice.
(D) A formal executive order issued by the current UN Secretary-General.

16. Arrange the following landmark events leading to the establishment of the UN in chronological order:
I. Dumbarton Oaks Conference
II. Atlantic Charter
III. San Francisco Conference
IV. Yalta Conference
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, IV, II, III

17. Which UN document famously opens with the phrase "We the peoples of the United Nations"?
(A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) Preamble to the UN Charter
(C) Statute of the International Court of Justice
(D) Millennium Declaration

18. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The UN Charter allows for regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with matters relating to the maintenance of international peace.
Statement II: Such regional arrangements can initiate enforcement action without the authorization of the Security Council.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

NODIA

19. If a state wishes to bring a dispute to the attention of the United Nations, how does the Charter facilitate this concept's application?
(A) It must petition the Secretary-General to resolve the dispute alone.
(B) It must withdraw from regional groups before appealing to the UN.
(C) Bring the dispute to the Security Council or General Assembly.
(D) It can only present the case to the International Court of Justice.

20. Which of the following is an exception to the prohibition on the use of force under the UN Charter?
(A) Preventive military strikes based upon potential future threats.
(B) Unilateral intervention intended to restore democratic regimes.
(C) Enforcement of economic sanctions by a specific regional group.
(D) Individual or collective self-defense against an armed attack.

21. Which statement correctly describes the function of the UN Secretariat under the Charter?
(A) It functions as the primary legislative body for the entire UN.
(B) It possesses the power to veto any General Assembly resolution.
(C) International staff carrying out the day-to-day work of the UN.
(D) It serves as the supreme military command for all UN operations.

22. The lack of a standing UN military force has resulted in what specific operational effect regarding international security?
(A) The UN has outsourced all military operations to private military contractors.
(B) The UN relies on ad hoc peacekeeping forces contributed voluntarily by member states.
(C) The General Assembly has assumed direct control of all global military operations.
(D) The UN has abandoned Chapter VII

(B) Formal decisions to impose international economic sanctions.
(C) Recommendations for the appointment of the Secretary-General.
(D) Decisions made regarding purely procedural matters.

56. What does the "veto power" in the UN Security Council strictly define?
(A) Permanent member power to block substantive resolutions.
(B) The right of any UN member state to nullify a General Assembly resolution.
(C) The authority of the Secretary-General to cancel a Security Council meeting.
(D) The ability of the ICJ to overturn Security Council decisions.

57. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Human Rights Council was established to replace the UN Commission on Human Rights.
Reason (R): The UN Commission on Human Rights faced heavy criticism for allowing countries with poor human rights records to serve as members.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

58. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the Human Rights Council (HRC):
(A) Subsidiary Organ of - Security Council
(B) Creation Year - 2006
(C) Total Members - 47
(D) Headquarters - Geneva

59. Consider the following statements regarding the Human Rights Council:
I. Members are elected by the General Assembly by a simple majority.
II. Members serve for a period of three years.
III. They are not eligible for immediate re-election after two consecutive terms.
IV. The HRC conducts Universal Periodic Reviews of all UN member states.
Which of the following combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) II, III, and IV

60. The veto power exercised by the P5 members has frequently deadlocked the Security Council. What is a notable institutional effect of this deadlock?
(A) The Security Council is automatically dissolved after three vetoes.
(B) Reliance on General Assembly "Uniting for Peace" resolutions.
(C) The ICJ assumes emergency legislative powers.
(D) ECOSOC assumes command of military forces.

61. Identify the correct pair regarding the UN Security Council:
(A) Presidency rotation - Every six months
(B) Chapter VI powers - Binding economic sanctions
(C) Non-permanent member election - Based on equitable geographical distribution
(D) Military Staff Committee - Composed of all UN member states

NODIA

62. Which of the following represents the best characterization of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) conducted by the Human Rights Council?
(A) A judicial trial of states violating international criminal law.
(B) An economic audit of human rights NGOs.
(C) A confidential investigation by the Security Council into military crimes.
(D) Peer-review of human rights records of all UN Member States.

63. Consider the following mechanisms of the Human Rights Council:
I. Universal Periodic Review
II. Advisory Committee
III. Special Procedures
IV. Complaint Procedure
V. International Criminal Tribunal
Which combination of statements correctly lists the HRC's mechanisms?
(A) I, II, III, and IV

(B) Initiating independent investigations without HRC authorization.
(C) Focusing on issues mandated by the Human Rights Council.
(D) Working strictly under the direction of the Human Rights Council.

81. How is the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights appointed?
(A) Elected directly by global citizens.
(B) Appointed by Secretary-General and approved by General Assembly.
(C) Nominated by the Security Council and approved by the ICJ.
(D) Selected by a committee of leading human rights INGOs.

82. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The HRC Advisory Committee does not adopt resolutions or decisions on its own.
Reason (R): Its mandate is strictly to provide expertise and advice at the request of the Human Rights Council.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

83. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights architecture:
(A) High Commissioner for Human Rights - First established in 1993
(B) OHCHR - Part of the UN Secretariat
(C) Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action - Established the Security Council
(D) HRC Advisory Committee - Meets twice a year

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):
I. It is headquartered in Geneva.
II. It supports the work of UN human rights mechanisms.
III. It has the power to veto General Assembly human rights resolutions.
IV. It was established following the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

85. The creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights caused a structural shift in the UN. What was the effect?
(A) The abolition of the General Assembly's Third Committee.
(B) The end of state sovereignty regarding human rights issues.
(C) Centralization of human rights advocacy within the UN Secretariat.
(D) The immediate disbandment of all human rights NGOs.

86. Identify the correct pair regarding the UN human rights system:
(A) Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination - Replaced the Advisory Committee
(B) José Ayala Lasso - First UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
(C) OHCHR funding - Exclusively funded by private corporations
(D) High Commissioner term - Life appointment

87. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between the Human Rights Council and the OHCHR?
(A) The HRC is a subsidiary branch of the OHCHR.
(B) The HRC investigates the OHCHR for financial irregularities.
(C) They operate independently and are prohibited from interacting.
(D) OHCHR serves as HRC secretariat for substantive and administrative support.

88. Consider the following functions of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights:
I. Preventing human rights violations.
II. Securing respect for all human rights.
III. Promoting international cooperation to protect human rights.
IV. Coordinating UN human rights education and public information.
V. Prosecuting criminals in the International

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) Peace threat determination causing binding sanctions or force.
(B) The determination causes the immediate expulsion of the regime from the UN.
(C) The determination causes the ICJ to automatically issue arrest warrants.
(D) The determination causes ECOSOC to freeze all international aid.

73. Define the "Complaint Procedure" of the Human Rights Council.
(A) A judicial mechanism for prosecuting individual war criminals.
(B) A public debate forum where states sue each other over trade agreements.
(C) Confidential mechanism addressing gross human rights violation patterns.
(D) An administrative process to file grievances against UN staff members.

74. You must advise an NGO on engaging with the Human Rights Council. Which competency is required for the NGO to participate in HRC sessions?
(A) Maintaining consultative status with ECOSOC.
(B) It must have a budget exceeding 10 million USD.
(C) It must be registered in Switzerland.
(D) It must be sponsored by a permanent member of the Security Council.

75. What is the most appropriate description of a "Commission of Inquiry" mandated by the Human Rights Council?
(A) A permanent judicial court for human rights.
(B) A financial auditing team sent to monitor state budgets.
(C) A procedural committee managing HRC elections.
(D) Temporary investigative body for severe human rights violations.

76. The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee functions as a think-tank. How many independent experts comprise this committee?
(A) 10
(B) 15
(C) 18
(D) 21

77. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee replaced the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.
Statement II: The Advisory Committee can adopt legally binding human rights resolutions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

78. Which of the following correctly describes the mandate of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights?
(A) To act as the commander of UN peacekeeping troops in conflict zones.
(B) To serve as the chief justice of the International Criminal Court.
(C) To dictate foreign policy to member states.
(D) Principal UN official promoting and protecting human rights globally.

79. Match List I (Human Rights Entity) with List II (Key Feature):
List I: (Human Rights Entity)
P. Human Rights Council
Q. HRC Advisory Committee
R. Special Procedures
S. Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR)
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Composed of 18 independent experts
2. Intergovernmental body of 47 states
3. Secretariat providing logistical and substantive support
4. Independent human rights experts with specific mandates
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

80. Which of the following functions is an exception to the capabilities of the HRC Advisory Committee?
(A) Providing research-based advice to the Human Rights Council.

NODIA

31. How does the UN Charter define the "Uniting for Peace" resolution concept structurally?
(A) GA recommendations if the Security Council fails to act due to a veto.
(B) It is a binding security treaty signed entirely outside the UN framework.
(C) A direct power granted to the Secretary-General to deploy armed troops.
(D) An absolute transfer of Chapter VII enforcement powers to the ECOSOC.

32. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): ECOSOC regularly consults with non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
Reason (R): Article 71 of the UN Charter provides for ECOSOC to make suitable arrangements for consultation with NGOs concerned with matters within its competence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

33. Identify the incorrect pair related to General Assembly Main Committees:
(A) First Committee - Disarmament and International Security
(B) Fourth Committee - Administrative and Budgetary
(C) Second Committee - Economic and Financial
(D) Third Committee - Social, Humanitarian and Cultural

34. Consider the following statements regarding ECOSOC:
I. It consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly.
II. Members are elected for three-year terms.
III. Retiring members are not eligible for immediate re-election.
IV. It coordinates the work of the specialized UN agencies.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

35. ECOSOC focuses extensively on sustainable development. What is the cause-and-effect relationship regarding its policy creation?
(A) ECOSOC's binding laws cause immediate changes in sovereign constitutions.
(B) Funding capabilities cause direct penalization of non-compliant states.
(C) Policy dialogues lead to non-binding international development goals.
(D) ECOSOC's military focus causes a reduction in the global arms trade.

36. Identify the correct pair regarding the UN General Assembly:
(A) Regular session commencement - Every January
(B) President of the General Assembly - Elected for a five-year term
(C) Fifth Committee - Legal matters
(D) Article 17 - Consideration and approval of the UN budget

37. Which is the most appropriate characterization of the relationship between the General Assembly and ECOSOC?
(A) ECOSOC operates completely independently of the UN General Assembly.
(B) The General Assembly functions as a subsidiary organ of the ECOSOC.
(C) ECOSOC operates under the overall authority of the General Assembly.
(D) ECOSOC holds veto power over any General Assembly economic resolution.

38. Consider the following functions of the General Assembly:
I. Approving the UN budget.
II. Electing non-permanent members of the Security Council.
III. Appointing the Secretary-General on the recommendation of the Security Council.
IV. Enforcing economic sanctions against member states.
V. Receiving reports from other UN organs.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Criminal Court.
Which combination correctly identifies the functions?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

89. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the HRC Advisory Committee:
(A) Its members are elected by the Human Rights Council.
(B) Members serve in their personal capacity, not as state representatives.
(C) It can independently adopt new human rights treaties.
(D) It functions as a think-tank for the Human Rights Council.

90. In evaluating human rights mechanisms, how does the Advisory Committee apply its mandate when addressing a new thematic issue like "digital privacy"?
(A) Presenting studies and recommendations only at the HRC's request.
(B) It imposes binding digital privacy laws globally.
(C) It directly funds NGOs to litigate privacy cases.
(D) It requests the Security Council to sanction tech companies.

91. To properly differentiate between UN bodies, which competency is required to understand the nature of the High Commissioner for Human Rights?
(A) Understanding it as an intergovernmental policy-making body.
(B) Understanding it as an independent judicial tribunal.
(C) Understanding it as a military advisory council.
(D) Understanding it as an official representing the UN Secretariat's mandate.

92. What was the historical catalyst that recalls the establishment of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights?
(A) The end of World War I.
(B) The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
(C) The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
(D) The creation of the League of Nations.

93. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The High Commissioner for Human Rights often issues public statements criticizing states for human rights abuses.
Statement II: The High Commissioner cannot engage in silent diplomacy or confidential dialogue with governments.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

94. Applying the structural hierarchy, if a member state wishes to propose a new study to the HRC Advisory Committee, what is the required procedure?
(A) The state must submit the proposal directly to the Advisory Committee for immediate adoption.
(B) The state must appeal to the Security Council to mandate the study.
(C) The state must get the approval of all UN Specialized Agencies.
(D) HRC resolution proposal which then mandates the Advisory Committee.

NODIA

95. Which of the following is an exception to the general duties of the OHCHR?
(A) Mainstreaming human rights within all UN operations.
(B) Providing capacity-building and technical assistance to states.
(C) Supporting fact-finding missions and commissions of inquiry.
(D) Managing global currency exchange rates.

96. Which statement correctly identifies a constraint on the High Commissioner for Human Rights?
(A) The High Commissioner requires prior Security Council approval for all public speeches.
(B) Acts within the UN Charter framework and General Assembly guidance.

Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work?
(A) Mandatory maximum global wage rates
(B) Freedom of association and collective bargaining
(C) Elimination of forced or compulsory labor
(D) Abolition of child labor

131. Define an "ILO Convention" within international law.
(A) An informal meeting of trade union leaders.
(B) A non-binding recommendation for factory safety.
(C) A legally binding international treaty that may be ratified by member states.
(D) A unilateral declaration by an employer organization.

132. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The WHO possesses the authority to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).
Reason (R): The International Health Regulations (IHR) mandate the WHO to coordinate global responses to health risks that threaten to spread internationally.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

133. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the ILO:
(A) Founding Year - 1919
(B) Originating Treaty - Treaty of Versailles
(C) Tripartite composition - Governments, NGOs, and the Military
(D) Nobel Peace Prize - 1969

134. Consider the following functions of the WHO:
I. Directing and coordinating authority on international health work.
II. Establishing international labor standards.
III. Assisting governments in strengthening health services.
IV. Stimulating advance work to eradicate epidemic, endemic, and other diseases.
Which of the following combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

135. A severe outbreak of an unknown respiratory virus occurs. What is the immediate cause-and-effect relationship regarding the WHO's mandate under the IHR?
(A) The outbreak causes the WHO to immediately assume control of the affected nation's government.
(B) The outbreak causes the ILO to suspend all global trade.
(C) The outbreak causes the WHO to mandate immediate global lockdowns through UN military force.
(D) Outbreak causing assessment, PHEIC potential, and global advisory measures.

136. Identify the correct pair regarding WHO operations:
(A) COVAX - Global initiative for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines
(B) Declaration of Philadelphia - WHO founding charter
(C) Decent Work Agenda - WHO program for hospital staff
(D) Smallpox - The only disease WHO failed to eradicate

137. Which of the following best describes the ILO's "Decent Work Agenda"?
(A) A program to replace all human labor with automation.
(B) A strict regulation capping maximum working hours globally to 20 hours a week.
(C) An initiative promoting job creation, rights at work, social protection, and social dialogue.
(D) A strategy to eliminate all trade unions in developing nations.

138. Consider the following statements about the ILO:
I. It is the only tripartite UN agency.
II. It registers complaints regarding violations of trade union rights.
III. Its recommendations are legally binding immediately upon adoption.
IV. It became the first specialized agency of the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

105. Which of the following is an exception to the typical functional domains of UNESCO?
(A) World Heritage Sites protection
(B) Bioethics and scientific collaboration
(C) International public health regulations
(D) Promotion of freedom of expression

106. Define the acronym UNICEF as it was originally established in 1946.
(A) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
(B) United Nations Intergovernmental Child Education Fund
(C) Universal Network for Infant Care and Educational Funding
(D) United Nations Internal Committee for Emergency Food

107. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): UNESCO's constitution begins with the premise that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."
Reason (R): UNESCO focuses heavily on education and cultural exchange to foster mutual understanding and prevent conflict.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

108. Identify the incorrect pair regarding UNICEF:
(A) Year of establishment - 1946
(B) Primary funding source - Mandatory UN member state dues
(C) Focus areas - Child survival, development, and protection
(D) Core mandate document - Convention on the Rights of the Child

109. Consider the following initiatives:
I. Global immunization campaigns for children.
II. Designating World Heritage Sites.
III. Providing emergency relief in disaster zones.
IV. Promoting education for girls.
Which combination best reflects the activities of UNICEF?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

110. UNESCO's emphasis on preserving cultural heritage has a distinct cause and effect. What is a primary effect of a site receiving UNESCO World Heritage status?
(A) The site becomes the sovereign property of the United Nations.
(B) It causes the site to be closed off entirely to the public.
(C) It requires the host country to dismantle its military.
(D) Often increases tourism and international funding for preservation.

111. Identify the correct pair regarding UNESCO:
(A) Education for All (EFA) - Global initiative led by UNESCO
(B) Tripartite structure - Unique to UNESCO's governance
(C) Polio eradication - Primary historical success of UNESCO
(D) Declaration of Philadelphia - UNESCO foundational text

112. Which of the following best describes UNICEF's approach to achieving its goals in modern times?
(A) Utilizing a strictly charity-based model with no legal framework.
(B) Implementing a rights-based approach guided by the Child Rights Convention.
(C) Focusing exclusively on distributing food aid to adults.
(D) Working solely through private military contractors to secure schools.

113. Consider the following statements about UNESCO's structure:
I. The General Conference determines the policies and main lines of work.
II. The Executive Board is responsible for the execution of the program.
III. The Secretariat consists of the Director-General and staff.
IV. The Security Council must approve all

NODIA

UNESCO heritage designations.
V. UNESCO has national commissions in member states.

Which of the following combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

114. Identify the incorrect statement regarding UNICEF's operations:
(A) UNICEF is a specialized agency operating completely outside the UN system.
(B) UNICEF is a subsidiary program of the UN General Assembly.
(C) UNICEF operates extensively in humanitarian emergencies to protect children.
(D) UNICEF focuses heavily on maternal health and sanitation.

115. A developing nation wants to improve its primary education infrastructure and protect its historical monuments. To which UN agency should it primarily apply for technical assistance and programmatic support?
(A) World Health Organization (WHO)
(B) International Labour Organization (ILO)
(C) UNESCO
(D) The Security Council

116. Arrange the establishment of the following UN agencies in chronological order:
I. ILO
II. UNESCO
III. UNICEF
IV. WHO

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

117. Which UN entity was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 for its work on behalf of children?
(A) UNESCO
(B) WHO
(C) UNICEF
(D) UNHCR

118. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: UNESCO is responsible for coordinating international cooperation in early warning systems for tsunamis.
Statement II: UNICEF's Executive Board consists of 36 member states elected by ECOSOC.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

119. Applying the concept of "norm-setting" in international relations, how does UNESCO primarily fulfill this role?
(A) By deploying military observers to monitor borders.
(B) By regulating global corporate tax rates.
(C) By issuing binding health regulations during pandemics.
(D) Drafting international agreements on education, science, and culture.

120. Which of the following is an exception to the groups that actively participate in UNICEF's governance and operational partnerships?
(A) The International Criminal Court (ICC)
(B) National Governments
(C) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)
(D) Private Sector Donors

121. Which statement correctly identifies a key difference between UNICEF and UNESCO?
(A) UNICEF is a specialized agency; UNESCO is a subsidiary fund.
(B) UNICEF is headquartered in Paris; UNESCO is headquartered in New York.
(C) UNICEF focuses on health and child protection; UNESCO focuses on education, science, and culture.
(D) UNICEF is older than the League of Nations; UNESCO was created in 2000.

122. UNICEF's massive procurement of vaccines causes a significant market effect. What is this effect?
(A) It ensures favorable pricing and steady supply for global immunization programs.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) It drives vaccine prices up, making them unaffordable.
(C) It causes pharmaceutical companies to stop producing vaccines.
(D) It restricts vaccine access only to wealthy nations.

123. Define the "Man and the Biosphere (MAB)" Programme.
(A) A UNICEF initiative for child nutrition.
(B) A WHO protocol for dealing with infectious diseases.
(C) An ILO standard for hazardous workplace environments.
(D) UNESCO scientific programme improving relationships between people and environments.

124. An educational policy expert is assessing global literacy rates. Which competency dictates that they consult UNESCO data over other UN agencies?
(A) UNESCO is the only UN body allowed to interact with national schools.
(B) UNESCO has a specialized mandate and statistical institute dedicated to global education tracking.
(C) UNICEF strictly prohibits data collection.
(D) UNESCO runs all primary schools in developing nations.

125. Which is the most appropriate description of UNESCO's role regarding "freedom of expression"?
(A) It has no mandate concerning media or expression.
(B) It censors global media to prevent cultural conflicts.
(C) It actively promotes freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right.
(D) It issues binding licenses to all international journalists.

126. Which specialized agency of the UN has a unique tripartite structure bringing together representatives of governments, employers, and workers?
(A) WHO
(B) UNESCO
(C) UNICEF
(D) ILO

127. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The World Health Organization (WHO) was established on April 7, 1948, a date now celebrated as World Health Day.
Statement II: The WHO is primarily responsible for international labor standards.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

128. Which statement correctly identifies a foundational principle of the International Labour Organization (ILO)?
(A) Labor is a commodity to be regulated by free market forces alone.
(B) Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice.
(C) Workers must not be allowed to form unions to ensure industrial peace.
(D) National governments should dictate all employer policies without worker input.

129. Match List I (WHO Entity/Concept) with List II (Description):
List I: (WHO Entity/Concept)
P. World Health Assembly
Q. Executive Board
R. IHR (2005)
S. WHO Director-General
List II: (Description)
1. Legally binding agreement to prevent disease spread
2. Supreme decision-making body of WHO
3. Composed of technically qualified health experts
4. Chief administrative officer of the WHO
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

130. Which of the following is an exception to the core labor standards promoted by the ILO's

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

release prisoners.
(C) Boycotting all elections in developing nations.
(D) Hacking government databases to leak classified security codes.

163. Consider the following campaigns/focus areas:
I. Abolition of the Death Penalty
II. Banning of Landmines
III. Protecting civilians in armed conflict
IV. Regulating international corporate monopolies
V. Promotion of international justice and the ICC
Which combination correctly reflects the primary focus areas shared by Amnesty International and HRW?
(A) II, III, IV, and V
(B) I, III, IV, and V
(C) I, II, III, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

164. Identify the incorrect statement regarding INGOs in the international system:
(A) INGOs can possess consultative status with ECOSOC.
(B) INGOs often participate in drafting international human rights treaties.
(C) INGOs rely heavily on civil society mobilization and media engagement.
(D) INGOs possess sovereign immunity equivalent to states.

165. A dictatorial regime is systematically torturing political dissidents. An INGO wishes to address this using international legal frameworks. How does the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) specifically apply its mandate here compared to Amnesty International?
(A) The ICJ focuses on organizing global street protests, while Amnesty focuses on secret diplomacy.
(B) The ICJ deploys armed guards to prisons, while Amnesty writes UN resolutions.
(C) ICJ focus is legal analysis and trials; Amnesty mobilizes grassroots pressure.
(D) The ICJ imposes economic sanctions, while Amnesty only reports to the WHO.

166. Arrange the founding of the following INGOs in chronological order:
I. Greenpeace
II. Amnesty International
III. International Commission of Jurists
IV. Human Rights Watch
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

167. Who was the British lawyer whose 1961 newspaper article "The Forgotten Prisoners" led to the founding of Amnesty International?
(A) Kenneth Roth
(B) Sean MacBride
(C) Raphael Lemkin
(D) Peter Benenson

NODIA

168. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Human Rights Watch is known for refusing funding from governments to maintain its independence.
Statement II: Amnesty International's mandate is restricted only to civil and political rights, completely ignoring economic, social, and cultural rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

169. Applying the concept of "Consultative Status" under Article 71 of the UN Charter, what privilege does this grant INGOs like Amnesty International at the UN?
(A) The right to vote in the General Assembly.
(B) The power to veto Security Council resolutions.
(C) Attending meetings and making interventions before the Human Rights Council.
(D) The authority to appoint judges to the International Court of Justice.

170. Which of the following is an exception to the operational tactics typically used by Greenpeace?

UN in 1946.
V. The International Labour Conference is its supreme body.

Which of the following combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, III, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, III, and V

139. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the World Health Organization:
(A) It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
(B) The World Health Assembly meets annually and sets the organization's policies.
(C) It played a leading role in the global eradication of smallpox.
(D) It relies entirely on mandatory assessed contributions and accepts no voluntary funding.

140. A factory in a developing nation uses child labor. An NGO wants to file a complaint at the international level based on established legal norms. Which UN agency's legal framework (conventions) directly applies to this case?
(A) WHO
(B) ILO
(C) World Bank
(D) UNHCR

141. You are analyzing an international health crisis. Which competency is essential to understand the limits of the WHO's power?
(A) Recognizing that the WHO can force sovereign nations to alter domestic health laws.
(B) Recognizing that the WHO controls the national borders of its member states.
(C) Recognizing that WHO relies on science, norms, and cooperation, lacking enforcement.
(D) Recognizing that the WHO commands international peacekeeping troops for quarantine enforcement.

142. What historical event recalls the creation of the International Labour Organization?
(A) The end of World War II and the San Francisco Conference.
(B) The end of the Cold War and the fall of the Berlin Wall.
(C) The industrial revolution of the 18th century.
(D) The end of World War I and the Paris Peace Conference.

143. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The WHO defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."
Statement II: The WHO's definition of health was adopted in the year 2000.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

144. Applying the concept of "tripartism" in the ILO, how is the delegation of a member state to the International Labour Conference structured?
(A) Two government delegates, one employer delegate, and one worker delegate.
(B) One government delegate, two employer delegates, and two worker delegates.
(C) Four government delegates exclusively.
(D) One delegate representing all three groups simultaneously.

145. Which of the following is an exception to the ILO's strategic objectives?
(A) Promote and realize standards and fundamental principles and rights at work.
(B) Mandate universal military conscription for unemployed youth.
(C) Create greater opportunities for women and men to secure decent employment.
(D) Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all.

146. Which statement correctly identifies the relationship between WHO and national health ministries?
(A) WHO partners with health ministries, providing technical support, guidelines, and capacity building.
(B) WHO has direct administrative control over

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

all national health ministries.
(C) WHO bypasses health ministries to directly treat patients.
(D) National health ministries are subsidiary organs of the WHO Executive Board.

147. A lack of social protection and widespread exploitation of workers in the early 20th century caused social unrest. What institutional effect did this directly contribute to internationally?
(A) The establishment of the International Criminal Court.
(B) The immediate global adoption of communism.
(C) The inclusion of labor rights in the Treaty of Versailles and the creation of the ILO.
(D) The creation of the World Health Organization.

148. Define the "International Health Regulations (IHR)".
(A) An ILO convention on workplace safety protocols.
(B) A WHO initiative to privatize global healthcare.
(C) A UNICEF mandate for childhood education in health.
(D) Legal framework defining state obligations in crossing-border public health events.

149. An expert assessing the WHO's response to a pandemic must utilize structural competency. Which WHO organ is responsible for implementing the decisions and policies of the Health Assembly?
(A) The International Court of Justice.
(B) The UN Security Council.
(C) The Secretariat, led by the Director-General.
(D) The General Assembly's Third Committee.

150. Which provides the best description of the ILO's supervisory mechanism?
(A) It sends military tribunals to penalize non-compliant corporations.
(B) It relies heavily on an independent Committee of Experts and a tripartite Conference Committee to examine the application of ratified Conventions.
(C) It acts as a global police force making direct arrests of exploitative employers.
(D) It automatically expels any member state that violates a recommendation.

151. Which international non-governmental organization was founded in 1952 and is composed of eminent jurists dedicated to ensuring respect for international legal principles?
(A) Amnesty International
(B) Greenpeace
(C) Human Rights Watch
(D) International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)

152. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Amnesty International focuses heavily on campaigning for the release of "prisoners of conscience."
Statement II: Amnesty International relies exclusively on funding from the United Nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

153. Which statement correctly identifies a primary operational method of Amnesty International?
(A) Deploying armed peacekeepers to facilitate the release of political prisoners.
(B) Providing direct financial funding for political parties to overthrow dictatorial regimes.
(C) Researching and mobilizing pressure through public letter-writing and advocacy.
(D) Operating as an official subsidiary agency under the authority of the UN Security Council.

154. Match List I (INGO) with List II (Key Focus/ Origin):
List I: (INGO)
P. International Commission of Jurists
Q. Amnesty International
R. Human Rights Watch
S. Greenpeace
List II: (Key Focus/Origin)
1. Environmental protection and direct action
2. Rule of law and independence of the judiciary

NODIA

3. Peter Benenson's "The Forgotten Prisoners"
4. Originally "Helsinki Watch" monitoring the USSR

(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

155. Which of the following is an exception to the general characteristics of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs)?
(A) They operate independently of any government.
(B) They are typically non-profit entities.
(C) They pursue objectives aligned with civil, political, social, or environmental causes.
(D) They are established by intergovernmental treaties.

156. Define a "Prisoner of Conscience" as popularized by Amnesty International.
(A) A person imprisoned for committing violent acts of terrorism.
(B) One peacefully imprisoned for beliefs or identity without advocating violence.
(C) A soldier captured during an international armed conflict.
(D) A person convicted of financial crimes who repents.

157. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) played a crucial role in developing the "Siracusa Principles."
Reason (R): The ICJ utilizes its legal expertise to clarify and develop international human rights standards, such as the limits on the restriction of human rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

158. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Human Rights Watch (HRW):
(A) Founding origin - 1978 as Helsinki Watch
(B) Headquarters - New York City
(C) Methodology - "Naming and Shaming" through detailed reports
(D) Legal Status - Subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly

159. Consider the following statements about Amnesty International:
I. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977.
II. It campaigns against the death penalty universally.
III. It accepts substantial funding from national governments to maintain operations.
IV. It opposes torture and cruel treatment in all cases.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

160. INGOs like HRW publish meticulously documented reports on state abuses. What is the intended cause-and-effect regarding international relations?
(A) The reports directly cause the UN to automatically declare war.
(B) Reports generate pressure causing states to alter behavior to avoid pariah status.
(C) The reports cause the immediate dissolution of the offending state's constitution.
(D) The reports cause an automatic freeze of all global bank accounts.

161. Identify the correct pair regarding the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ):
(A) Membership constraint - Limited strictly to judges from the UN Security Council P5
(B) Primary objective - Defending the Rule of Law and human rights through legal avenues
(C) Headquarters - Washington D.C.
(D) Status - A purely academic institution with no UN consultative status

162. Which is the best description of the methodology known as "Naming and Shaming," prominently used by Human Rights Watch?
(A) Publicly identifying perpetrators of human rights abuses based on factual research to pressure them into compliance.
(B) Secretly paying off corrupt officials to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) The High Commissioner cannot visit any country without the unanimous consent of the General Assembly.
(D) The High Commissioner is prohibited from interacting with civil society.

97. What causes the High Commissioner for Human Rights to deploy "human rights field presences"?
(A) A desire to establish military bases.
(B) Local monitoring needs and ensuring closer national cooperation.
(C) A mandate to conduct national elections in sovereign states.
(D) The goal of extracting natural resources to fund the OHCHR.

98. Define the core composition principle of the HRC Advisory Committee.
(A) Geographical distribution spanning all recognized UN regional groups.
(B) Geographic representation reflecting only developed countries.
(C) Exclusively composed of former heads of state.
(D) Composed entirely of OHCHR staff members.

99. A researcher evaluating the UN's human rights apparatus needs to identify who sets the strategic direction of the OHCHR. Which competency correctly identifies this?
(A) The President of the World Bank.
(B) The five permanent members of the Security Council.
(C) High Commissioner under Secretary-General and Assembly authority.
(D) Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch.

100. Which option best answers why the HRC Advisory Committee is often referred to as a "think-tank"?
(A) Because it has vast financial resources to fund technology projects.
(B) Because it conducts secret intelligence gathering for the UN.
(C) Because it is a military strategy group.
(D) Providing independent research and expert support to the intergovernmental HRC.

101. Which specialized agency of the UN was originally created to provide emergency food and healthcare to children and mothers in countries devastated by World War II?
(A) UNESCO
(B) ILO
(C) UNICEF
(D) WHO

102. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: UNICEF relies entirely on voluntary contributions from governments and private donors.
Statement II: UNICEF is a specialized agency with its own independent charter, separate from the UN.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

103. Which statement correctly identifies the primary objective of UNESCO?
(A) To provide loans for post-war infrastructure reconstruction.
(B) To regulate international labor standards and worker rights.
(C) To serve as the global health authority monitoring pandemics.
(D) Promoting peace through collaboration in education, science, and culture.

104. Match List I (UN Agency) with List II (Headquarters location):
List I: (UN Agency)
P. UNICEF
Q. UNESCO
R. ILO
S. WHO
List II: (Headquarters location)
1. Geneva, Switzerland
2. Paris, France
3. New York, USA
4. Geneva, Switzerland
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

NODIA

(A) Covert assassination of environmental violators
(B) Non-violent direct action
(C) Scientific research
(D) Lobbying and public campaigning

171. Which statement correctly identifies a unique focus of the International Commission of Jurists compared to broad-based human rights INGOs?
(A) It solely campaigns on environmental issues.
(B) It only operates within the European Union.
(C) It functions exclusively as a humanitarian relief agency.
(D) It specifically targets the strengthening of the independence of judges and lawyers globally.

172. The use of "Urgent Action" networks by Amnesty International causes a specific effect. What is this effect?
(A) It causes the immediate military invasion of the target country.
(B) Generates a rapid flood of messages to authorities to prevent torture.
(C) It causes the UN to immediately expel the country.
(D) It forces the target country to instantly adopt a democratic constitution.

173. Define the core objective of Greenpeace.
(A) To ensure global energy is completely privatized.
(B) To act as the official environmental regulatory body of the UN.
(C) Ensuring the earth's ability to nurture life in all its diversity.
(D) To promote the expansion of the fossil fuel industry in developing nations.

174. A student is analyzing the influence of INGOs on international treaty-making. Which competency is shown by correctly identifying the role of Human Rights Watch in the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty?
(A) Recognizing HRW as the primary opponent to the treaty due to military interests.
(B) Recognizing HRW as the sole financial sponsor of the treaty.
(C) Recognizing HRW as a passive observer with no influence.
(D) Recognizing HRW as a founding co-chair of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, crucial in driving state adoption.

175. What best answers why INGOs like Amnesty and HRW place such high importance on financial independence from governments?
(A) Maintaining impartiality and freedom to criticize governments without fear.
(B) To comply with UN tax regulations.
(C) Because corporate funding is legally mandated.
(D) Because governments are prohibited by international law from funding human rights work.

176. Which environmental INGO famously originated from protests against US nuclear testing in Amchitka, Alaska in 1971?
(A) World Wildlife Fund (WWF)
(B) Greenpeace
(C) Friends of the Earth
(D) Conservation International

177. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) frequently conducts fact-finding missions to assess the rule of law in specific countries.
Statement II: Greenpeace operates heavily through behind-the-scenes confidential diplomacy, avoiding media attention.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

178. Which statement correctly identifies a key area of environmental campaigning for Greenpeace?
(A) Campaigning against whaling and destructive fishing practices.
(B) Promoting the use of single-use plastics.
(C) Advocating for the expansion of nuclear energy.
(D) Supporting unregulated deep-sea mining.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

245. Which of the following is an exception to the fundamental rights heavily defended by PUCL in the Indian courts?
(A) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
(B) Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
(C) Right to Exploit Child Labor
(D) Right to Equality

246. Which statement correctly identifies a crucial difference in the operational philosophy of civil rights groups (like PUCL) versus the state apparatus in maintaining order?
(A) Civil rights groups advocate for the suspension of rights during unrest, while the state advocates for absolute freedom.
(B) Civil rights groups emphasize state adherence to constitutional limits.
(C) Civil rights groups demand military rule, while the state prefers police rule.
(D) Civil rights groups operate solely for profit, while the state operates for charity.

247. The proliferation of preventive detention laws in India caused what specific reaction from organizations like PUCL and PUDR?
(A) Broad endorsement and legal support for the government.
(B) The immediate dissolution of these NGOs.
(C) Merging with state intelligence agencies.
(D) Sustained legal challenges against laws like TADA, POTA, and UAPA.

248. Define the role of "Fact-Finding Reports" as used by Indian civil liberties organizations.
(A) Independent investigations documenting violations to challenge state narratives.
(B) Fiction writing for public entertainment.
(C) Government-sponsored audits of foreign NGOs.
(D) Compilations of historical myths.

249. A researcher evaluating Indian democracy must analyze electoral reforms. Which competency recognizes the civil society contribution to this?
(A) Understanding that civil society played no role in electoral reforms.
(B) Understanding that PUDR mandates voting for a specific party.
(C) Noting PUCL PILs caused candidate criminal antecedent disclosure mandates.
(D) Understanding that the UN directly conducts Indian elections.

250. What best describes the fundamental necessity of organizations like PUCL and PUDR in a democratic framework like India?
(A) Serving as critical watchdogs to hold the state accountable to the rule of law.
(B) Acting as a parallel government body authorized to collect national revenue.
(C) Organizing violent movements intended to overthrow the democratically elected regime.
(D) Providing specialized private security services to large multinational corporations.

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The establishment of the UN was anchored in specific objectives outlined in its foundational text, the Charter Provisions. A recent academic case study examined how international mediators rely strictly on these Charter Provisions to resolve territorial disputes. The study highlighted that the core objectives of the UN establishment emphasize maintaining international peace, fostering friendly relations, and promoting social progress. During a simulated diplomatic crisis, delegates were required to invoke specific Charter Provisions to justify their interventions. The researchers observed that while the UN establishment created a framework for collective security, the actual realization of its objectives heavily depends on the adherence of member states to the Charter Provisions. By prioritizing these structural objectives, the UN seeks to prevent the escalation of conflicts. The scenario demonstrated that whenever member states bypassed the Charter Provisions, the primary objectives of the UN establishment were severely undermined. Consequently, the case study concluded that the structural integrity of the UN, from its establishment to its current operations, remains intrinsically tied to the strict interpretation and application of its Charter Provisions in aligning state actions with overarching global objectives.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what forms the foundational text that outlines the objectives of the UN establishment?

Security Council

187. Which of the following provides the best description of why the ICJ's work is critical to the broader human rights movement?
(A) It provides massive funding to grassroots NGOs.
(B) It acts as the only recognized political opposition to the UN.
(C) It regulates global environmental treaties.
(D) It provides the legal analysis that activists use to legitimize human rights claims.

188. Consider the following INGOs and their primary operational characteristics:
I. Amnesty International: Mass membership and grassroots mobilization.
II. Human Rights Watch: Expert research, elite lobbying, and media engagement.
III. International Commission of Jurists: Legal expertise, judicial independence.
IV. Greenpeace: Direct action, environmental defense, "bearing witness".
V. All four rely on UN mandatory taxation for funding.
Which combination correctly reflects the true characteristics?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

189. Identify the incorrect statement regarding INGO operations:
(A) Amnesty International operates through decentralized national sections.
(B) The ICJ focuses heavily on international human rights law and international humanitarian law.
(C) Greenpeace offices operate completely autonomously with no central coordination.
(D) HRW covers issues ranging from women's rights to the arms trade.

190. An international treaty is being drafted to regulate the use of autonomous weapons. Which INGO would most likely provide extensive field research on civilian casualties to advocate for the ban?
(A) Greenpeace
(B) International Commission of Jurists
(C) World Wildlife Fund
(D) Human Rights Watch

191. To analyze global civil society, you must understand the distinction between INGOs. Which competency differentiates the ICJ from Amnesty International?
(A) ICJ uses high-level legal experts; Amnesty relies on mass public membership.
(B) The ICJ relies on public riots, whereas Amnesty uses corporate lobbying.
(C) The ICJ is a UN body, whereas Amnesty is a private company.
(D) The ICJ only works in Europe, whereas Amnesty only works in Asia.

192. Which pivotal human rights event recalls the establishment of Helsinki Watch, the precursor to Human Rights Watch?
(A) The adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
(B) The signing of the 1975 Helsinki Accords and the need to monitor Soviet bloc compliance.
(C) The end of the Cold War in 1991.
(D) The Rwandan Genocide in 1994.

193. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Amnesty International has shifted its mandate over the years to include economic, social, and cultural rights.
Statement II: Human Rights Watch originated in the United States and expanded globally.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

194. Applying the concept of "soft power," how do INGOs primarily utilize this in the international arena?
(A) Shaping norms, using media, and persuading states through moral authority.
(B) By commanding private military companies.
(C) By offering massive financial loans to developing states.
(D) By issuing legally binding decrees with

NODIA

179. Match List I (Human Rights Document/ Concept) with List II (Associated INGO involvement/focus):
List I: (Human Rights Document/Concept)
P. Siracusa Principles
Q. Rainbow Warrior incident
R. Helsinki Accords compliance
S. Urgent Action Network
List II: (Associated INGO involvement/focus)
1. Human Rights Watch
2. Amnesty International
3. International Commission of Jurists
4. Greenpeace
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

180. Which of the following is an exception to the methods used by the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)?
(A) Submitting amicus curiae briefs to human rights tribunals.
(B) Training lawyers and judges on international human rights standards.
(C) Publishing detailed legal opinions on human rights violations.
(D) Organizing massive global street protests and civil disobedience.

181. Define the concept of "bearing witness" as utilized by Greenpeace.
(A) Testifying under oath at the International Court of Justice.
(B) Conducting passive laboratory experiments on climate change.
(C) Non-violent presence at the site of an environmental crime to expose it.
(D) Signing online petitions without leaving home.

182. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Human Rights Watch frequently advocates for international criminal justice.
Reason (R): HRW strongly supported the creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to hold individual perpetrators accountable for war crimes.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

183. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights INGOs:
(A) Greenpeace - Founded in Canada
(B) ICJ - Composed of up to 60 eminent jurists
(C) HRW - Known for "World Report" annual summaries
(D) Amnesty International - Primary focus is strictly environmental law

184. Consider the following statements about Greenpeace:
I. It refuses funding from governments, corporations, or political parties.
II. It possesses consultative status with the UN ECOSOC.
III. It supports sustainable agriculture and renewable energy.
IV. It uses armed security to protect its vessels.
Which of the following combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

185. The sinking of the Greenpeace ship "Rainbow Warrior" by French intelligence agents had a major geopolitical cause-and-effect. What was a primary effect?
(A) The immediate dissolution of Greenpeace globally.
(B) France immediately ceased all nuclear energy production.
(C) Increased global sympathy for Greenpeace and a massive diplomatic scandal for France.
(D) The UN banned all INGO vessels from international waters.

186. Identify the correct pair regarding INGO achievements:
(A) Amnesty International - Nobel Peace Prize (1977)
(B) Greenpeace - Co-founding the ICC
(C) ICJ - Organizing the first Earth Summit
(D) HRW - Eliminating the veto power in the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

204. Match List I (Refugee Concept) with List II (Definition):
List I: (Refugee Concept)
P. Refugee
Q. Asylum Seeker
R. Internally Displaced Person (IDP)
S. Stateless Person
List II: (Definition)
1. Fled home but remains within their own country
2. Fled country due to well-founded fear of persecution
3. Claim for refugee status not yet definitively evaluated
4. Not recognized as a national by any state
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

205. Which of the following is an exception to the durable solutions promoted by UNHCR for refugees?
(A) Voluntary repatriation
(B) Local integration
(C) Forced refoulement
(D) Resettlement in a third country

206. Define the principle of "non-refoulement" in international refugee law.
(A) Requiring mandatory taxation of refugees by host nations for resettlement.
(B) Granting automatic citizenship to individuals crossing international borders.
(C) Implementing forced relocation of refugees into isolated island facilities.
(D) Prohibiting return of refugees to territories where life or freedom is threatened.

207. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The UNHCR's mandate originally focused primarily on refugees in Europe following World War II.
Reason (R): The 1951 Refugee Convention initially contained geographic and temporal limitations which were later removed by the 1967 Protocol.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

208. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW):
(A) Establishment Year - 1946
(B) Subsidiary Organ of - General Assembly
(C) Primary focus - Gender equality and women's empowerment
(D) Key Document - Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action

NODIA

209. Consider the following statements about UNHCR:
I. It has won the Nobel Peace Prize twice.
II. Its mandate is strictly limited to refugees and does not cover Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs).
III. It relies almost entirely on voluntary contributions.
IV. The High Commissioner is elected by the UN General Assembly.
Which combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

210. Armed conflict displaces millions within their own national borders. What is the cause-and-effect relationship regarding UNHCR's role?
(A) Crises often cause the UN to authorize UNHCR to protect and assist IDPs.
(B) The displacement causes UNHCR to automatically assume sovereignty over the territory.
(C) The displacement causes UNHCR to withdraw all funding.
(D) The conflict causes UNHCR to deploy armed peacekeepers.

211. Identify the correct pair regarding the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW):
(A) Membership - Composed of 193 member states
(B) Enforcement power - Can issue binding criminal sentences
(C) Annual Meeting - Held at UN Headquarters in New York
(D) Origin - Created after the 1995 Beijing

S. Right to Information Act (RTI)

List II: (Key Feature)

1. Legal mechanism extensively used by Indian NGOs
2. Founded by JP Narayan during the Emergency
3. Promoted heavily by grassroots democratic rights movements like MKSS
4. Investigated 1984 anti-Sikh riots alongside PUCL

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

230. Which of the following is an exception to the core focus areas typically addressed by PUCL and PUDR?
(A) Custodial deaths and encounter killings
(B) Corporate mergers and acquisitions
(C) Rights of unorganized labor and marginalized communities
(D) Freedom of speech and expression

231. Define the focus of "Democratic Rights" as pursued by organizations like PUDR, as opposed to strictly "Civil Liberties".
(A) Focusing solely on the right to vote.
(B) Focusing exclusively on intellectual property rights.
(C) Limiting focus entirely to the rights of political elites.
(D) Encompassing socio-economic rights and resistance to structural exploitation.

232. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): PUCL famously challenged the constitutionality of the NOTA (None of the Above) voting option and electoral reforms in India.
Reason (R): PUCL strives to enhance electoral transparency and protect the democratic rights of voters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights interventions in India:
(A) PUDR - Report on 1984 Sikh Massacres ("Who Are the Guilty?")
(B) PUCL vs. Union of India - Landmark case establishing Right to Food
(C) PIL - Mechanism allowing any citizen to seek judicial redress for public injury
(D) PUCL - Official political wing of the Indian government

234. Consider the following statements regarding PUCL:
I. It strictly forbids its office bearers from holding office in any political party.
II. It publishes reports through independent fact-finding missions.
III. It played a major role in advocating for the Right to Information.
IV. It only accepts cases related to corporate law.
Which of the following combination of statements is correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

235. State overreach during the 1975-1977 Emergency caused a profound effect on civil society in India. What was this direct institutional effect?
(A) The complete ban on all non-governmental organizations permanently.
(B) The abolition of the Supreme Court of India.
(C) The mandatory conscription of all civil society leaders.
(D) Emergence of robust civil rights networks like PUCL to check state power.

236. Identify the correct pair regarding democratic rights organizations in India:
(A) Right to Food Campaign - Led exclusively by the UN
(B) PUDR - Delhi-based, known for strong interventions in labor rights and state violence
(C) Electoral bonds challenge - Ignored by all Indian civil rights groups
(D) Armed Forces (Special Forces) Act (AFSPA) - Strongly supported by PUCL

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

220. Which of the following is an exception to the populations of concern for the UNHCR?
(A) Asylum-seekers
(B) Economic migrants seeking better employment
(C) Stateless persons
(D) Refugees

221. Which statement correctly identifies the relationship between the CSW and UN Women?
(A) UN Women is a subsidiary of the CSW.
(B) The CSW was abolished and replaced entirely by UN Women.
(C) UN Women serves as the substantive secretariat for the CSW.
(D) They operate in direct opposition to each other.

222. Systematic discrimination against women in a member state leads to widespread international condemnation. What role does the CSW play as an effect of such global issues?
(A) It deploys military forces to overthrow the government.
(B) It brings criminal charges against state leaders in the ICC.
(C) It forcefully imposes trade tariffs on the offending state.
(D) It sets global standards and monitors implementation to promote rights.

223. Define the "Beijing Platform for Action" (1995) in the context of the CSW.
(A) Global policy framework and blueprint for gender equality realization.
(B) A binding treaty on international trade.
(C) A UN mandate exclusively dealing with women in the military.
(D) A financial aid package for Asian countries.

224. A legal scholar is assessing the limitations of international refugee protection. Which competency correctly identifies a limitation of the 1951 Refugee Convention?
(A) It allows states to arbitrarily execute refugees.
(B) It does not explicitly cover people displaced solely by climate change.
(C) It prohibits the granting of asylum.
(D) It only applies to women and children.

225. What is the most appropriate description of the CSW's "communications procedure"?
(A) A global television broadcast network.
(B) Mechanism allowing individuals to submit complaints of gender injustice.
(C) A secure military communication line for UN peacekeepers.
(D) A financial wire transfer system for UN Women.

226. Which prominent civil liberties organization in India was founded in 1976 by Jayaprakash Narayan in response to the Emergency?
(A) People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)
(B) People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR)
(C) Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR)
(D) Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)

227. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) was formed to defend civil rights and democratic rights in India.
Statement II: PUCL and PUDR are official subsidiary bodies of the Indian National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

228. Which statement correctly identifies a primary mode of operation for Indian civil rights organizations like PUCL and PUDR?
(A) Contesting national elections as political parties.
(B) Functioning as armed rebel groups.
(C) Regulating the Indian stock market.
(D) Filing Public Interest Litigations (PILs) in the Supreme Court and High Courts.

229. Match List I (Indian NGO/Concept) with List II (Key Feature):
List I: (Indian NGO/Concept)
P. PUCL
Q. PUDR
R. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

NODIA

Conference

212. Which of the following best describes the outcome of the annual session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women?
(A) Legally binding global laws on marriage.
(B) Mandates for UN military interventions.
(C) Financial sanctions against specific corporations.
(D) "Agreed Conclusions" with recommendations for governments and stakeholders.

213. Consider the following UN entities and documents related to women's rights:
I. UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
II. CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)
III. UN Women
IV. The Beijing Platform for Action
V. The UN Trusteeship Council
Which combination is directly central to the UN's gender equality framework?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, IV, and V

214. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the UNHCR:
(A) The UNHCR was initially established with a temporary three-year mandate.
(B) The UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) approves its biennial programs and budget.
(C) The UNHCR provides emergency shelter, food, water, and medical care.
(D) The UNHCR has the legal authority to force states to accept an unlimited number of refugees.

215. A state is considering denying entry to a mass influx of people fleeing an active war zone, claiming national security. Applying international law, which principle strongly advocated by UNHCR prevents this state action?
(A) Sovereign immunity
(B) Diplomatic asylum
(C) Terra nullius
(D) Non-refoulement

216. Arrange the following international mechanisms related to women's rights in chronological order of their establishment/adoption:
I. Beijing Platform for Action
II. UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)
III. CEDAW
IV. UN Women
Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) III, II, I, IV
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

217. Who is legally defined as a "stateless person" under the mandate of the UNHCR?
(A) A person who has multiple citizenships.
(B) A person residing outside their country for tax purposes.
(C) One not considered a national by any state under operation of its law.
(D) An undocumented economic migrant.

218. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The UN Commission on the Status of Women played a pivotal role in drafting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to ensure inclusive language.
Statement II: The CSW relies exclusively on male representatives from member states.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

219. Applying the concept of "durable solutions," what does UNHCR consider the most preferred solution for a refugee situation, provided conditions allow?
(A) Permanent life in a refugee camp.
(B) Forced assimilation into the host country.
(C) Stripping the refugee of all previous nationality.
(D) Voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

237. Which of the following best describes the historical role of PUCL and PUDR in the context of the 1984 anti-Sikh riots?
(A) They represented the government in defending the police.
(B) They organized the riots.
(C) They jointly published "Who Are the Guilty?", highlighting state failure.
(D) They focused entirely on securing financial compensation for corporations.

238. Consider the following mechanisms used by Indian Civil and Democratic Rights Organizations:
I. Fact-finding missions
II. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
III. Grassroots mobilization and awareness campaigns
IV. Issuing binding arrest warrants against politicians
V. Lobbying for legislative reform
Which of the following combination of statements correctly identifies their primary tools?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, III, and V

239. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the nature of PUCL and PUDR:
(A) They are heavily funded by multinational corporations.
(B) They often highlight the plight of political prisoners.
(C) They rely on the volunteer work of lawyers, academics, journalists, and activists.
(D) They frequently critique extraordinary laws like UAPA and AFSPA.

240. An unorganized labor sector faces severe exploitation and hazardous conditions. Applying legal avenues, how would an organization like PUDR most likely intervene?
(A) By deploying a private militia.
(B) Fact-finding study and filing a Supreme Court PIL on Right to Life.
(C) By imposing international trade sanctions on India.
(D) By dissolving the state government.

241. To assess the impact of Indian civil society on jurisprudence, which competency accurately links PUCL to privacy rights?
(A) Recognizing PUCL's campaign to abolish all privacy laws.
(B) Role in telephone tapping case (PUCL v. UOI) strengthening Article 21.
(C) Recognizing PUCL's support for universal state surveillance.
(D) Recognizing PUCL's creation of the Aadhaar system.

242. The creation of PUCL in 1976 recalls which specific political context in India?
(A) National Emergency imposition by Indira Gandhi, suspending rights.
(B) The partition of India in 1947.
(C) The economic liberalization of 1991.
(D) The framing of the Indian Constitution in 1950.

243. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: PUDR's origin is traced back to the Delhi unit of the civil liberties movement that took a broader view emphasizing democratic and socio-economic rights.
Statement II: Civil rights groups in India universally support the use of encounter killings for rapid justice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

244. Applying the concept of "democratic rights," how do groups like PUDR approach the issue of marginalized communities (e.g., Adivasis and Dalits)?
(A) They advocate for their displacement to promote industrialization.
(B) They argue that these groups do not fall under the purview of constitutional rights.
(C) They focus strictly on urban elite legal disputes, ignoring rural issues.
(D) Highlighting structural violence and land alienation as human rights issues.

NODIA

enforcement capabilities.

195. Which of the following is an exception to the typical targets of Greenpeace campaigns?
(A) Commercial whaling
(B) Overfishing
(C) Strengthening intellectual property rights for tech corporations
(D) Deforestation of the Amazon

196. Which statement correctly identifies a significant contribution of the International Commission of Jurists to international law?
(A) Drafting the UN Charter.
(B) Authorizing UN Chapter VII military interventions.
(C) Establishing the World Trade Organization.
(D) Influencing the drafting of the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary.

197. INGO advocacy against cluster munitions caused what significant international effect?
(A) The collapse of the UN Security Council.
(B) The mandatory global use of cluster munitions by peacekeepers.
(C) The adoption of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008), which bans their use.
(D) The withdrawal of the US from the United Nations.

198. Define "Direct Action" in the context of Greenpeace's operations.
(A) Suing a corporation in international court.
(B) Non-violent physical intervention to stop environmental destruction.
(C) Writing analytical reports on climate policy.
(D) Providing financial subsidies to green energy companies.

199. A student evaluating human rights enforcement must identify which entity is NOT constrained by state sovereignty when reporting abuses. Which competency points to the correct answer?
(A) Recognizing that the ICJ is bound by UN Security Council vetoes.
(B) Recognizing that Amnesty International requires a government's permission to write a report.
(C) Recognizing that Greenpeace is an organ of the European Union.
(D) Noting HRC has political alliances; independent HRW does not.

200. What best answers why INGOs like Amnesty, HRW, and the ICJ are crucial for the UN Human Rights system?
(A) Providing independent info and alternative perspectives during UPR.
(B) They fund the UN's entire operational budget.
(C) They possess the military force required to enforce UN resolutions.
(D) They are officially tasked with rewriting national constitutions.

201. Which UN agency was established in 1950 to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide?
(A) UNICEF
(B) UNDP
(C) UNHCR
(D) UNRWA

202. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is a functional commission of ECOSOC.
Statement II: The CSW is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

203. Which statement correctly identifies the core legal document that guides the work of the UNHCR?
(A) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(B) The Geneva Conventions of 1949
(C) The Rome Statute
(D) The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) The universal declarations of human rights
(B) The specific Charter Provisions of the UN
(C) The diplomatic agreements between nations
(D) The customary international legal doctrines

252. What are the core objectives emphasized by the UN establishment, as highlighted in the study?
(A) Maintain peace, friendly relations, and progress
(B) Promote economic domination and global trade systems
(C) Establish a single, unified global legislative body
(D) Enforce mandatory economic structural adjustment rules

253. What requirement was imposed on delegates during the simulated diplomatic crisis?
(A) They had to rely on historical military alliances
(B) They had to draft a new international constitution
(C) They had to invoke specific Charter Provisions
(D) They had to bypass existing organizational rules

254. What happens when member states bypass the Charter Provisions according to the scenario?
(A) The structural integrity of the UN is significantly enhanced
(B) The collective security framework automatically adapts to changes
(C) The international mediators gain greater discretionary powers
(D) The primary objectives of the UN establishment are undermined

255. The structural integrity of the UN remains intrinsically tied to which of the following?
(A) The financial contributions provided by member states
(B) The creation of independent regional security forces
(C) Applying strict Charter Provision interpretations
(D) Replacing older objectives with modern strategies

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An institutional analysis of the UN Principal Organs reveals a complex interplay among the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Security Council during multifaceted global crises. In a recent scenario addressing a socio-economic collapse leading to security threats, the distinct mandates of these UN Principal Organs were scrutinized. The General Assembly acted as the primary deliberative body, representing universal membership to pass broad recommendatory resolutions. Simultaneously, the Economic and Social Council focused on the underlying developmental deficits, coordinating specialized policies to stabilize the region's economic framework. However, the immediate enforcement of peace measures rested exclusively with the Security Council. The case demonstrated that while the General Assembly provides a universal platform for debate and the Economic and Social Council designs structural socio-economic remedies, only the Security Council possesses the authority to mandate binding peacekeeping interventions. Observers noted that the effectiveness of the UN Principal Organs depends on their functional synchronization. When the Security Council failed to reach a consensus, the resolutions from the General Assembly and the policy frameworks of the Economic and Social Council lacked the necessary enforcement mechanisms, highlighting the interdependence of these principal bodies.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which UN Principal Organ acted as the primary deliberative body representing universal membership?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The General Assembly
(C) The Economic and Social Council
(D) The Peacekeeping Enforcement Council

257. What was the primary focus of the Economic and Social Council in the described scenario?
(A) Mandating binding military interventions for security
(B) Passing recommendatory regional security resolutions
(C) Resolving various political representation disputes
(D) Coordinating essential economic

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and arms control

293. What is emphasized as the primary function of the UN Commission on the Status of Women?
(A) Executing direct field interventions in conflict zones
(B) Imposing direct financial sanctions on non-compliant members
(C) Prosecuting individual offenders in global tribunals
(D) Shaping global policy frameworks and standards

294. How did the UN Commission on the Status of Women successfully pressure underperforming states?
(A) By deploying international peacekeeping forces to those regions
(B) By providing a forum for debate and recommendations
(C) By unilaterally rewriting their domestic constitutional laws
(D) By revoking their membership in the United Nations General Assembly

295. The enduring impact of the UN Commission on the Status of Women lies in its capacity to do what?
(A) Exclusively fund local grassroots civil rights organizations
(B) Replace national judicial systems with international mandates
(C) Rigorously monitoring global trends and rights
(D) Direct the operational protocols of global medical emergencies

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A comprehensive strategic analysis examined the coordinating authority of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights during a complex international rights crisis. The scenario involved multiple concurrent violations that required unified global advocacy. The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights assumed a central role, utilizing their mandate to mainstream human rights across all UN agencies and operations. The case study highlighted how the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights engaged in high-level diplomacy, communicating directly with state leaders to express grave concerns and urge immediate policy reversals. Furthermore, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights directed the deployment of specialized field monitors to gather objective evidence of the violations. The researchers observed that the effectiveness of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stems from their unique position as the principal human rights official, allowing them to bridge the gap between abstract international standards and concrete state accountability. The scenario demonstrated that without the central oversight and vocal advocacy provided by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, international responses to severe rights abuses would remain fragmented and largely ineffective.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What primary role did the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights assume during the complex international rights crisis?
(A) Dictating the domestic economic policies of the affected states
(B) Acting as the supreme commander of international peacekeeping forces
(C) Drafting new binding treaties for international trade organizations
(D) Mainstreaming human rights across all UN operations

297. How did the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights utilize high-level diplomacy in the described scenario?
(A) By communicating directly with state leaders to urge policy reversals
(B) By negotiating military alliances between conflicting regions
(C) By facilitating the transfer of technological resources to member states
(D) By bypassing state leaders to issue direct decrees to local populations

298. What action did the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights take to gather objective evidence of violations?
(A) Relying exclusively on reports generated by the offending state
(B) Directing the deployment of specialized field monitors

NODIA

independently
(C) Divert international funding to its administration
(D) Pressure states to reform internal policies

265. The effectiveness of the Human Rights Council is closely linked to its ability to ensure that persistent violations face which of the following?
(A) Multilateral scrutiny
(B) Economic embargos
(C) Immediate military action
(D) Bilateral treaty suspensions

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A specialized procedural review recently examined the specific functions of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee during the drafting of a new thematic protocol. In this scenario, the primary council required expert guidance on emerging transnational privacy violations. Consequently, the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee was tasked with providing comprehensive research and formulating specialized advice. The case study emphasized that the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee functions strictly as a think-tank, offering expertise rather than adopting binding resolutions. Throughout the deliberation process, the members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee synthesized complex legal data into a structured advisory report. This report was then submitted to the main council to inform their subsequent policy directives. The researchers noted that the independence and specialized knowledge of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee are critical for addressing novel human rights challenges. The scenario demonstrated that without the foundational research and objective recommendations provided by the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, the main council would lack the technical depth required to draft effective and comprehensive human rights frameworks for complex, emerging global issues.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was the primary task assigned to the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee in the described scenario?
(A) To enforce new global privacy laws directly
(B) To provide research and specialized advice
(C) To adopt binding resolutions on governments
(D) To investigate individual criminal conduct

267. How does the source describe the functional role of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee?
(A) Strictly as an executive enforcement agency
(B) Strictly as an expert think-tank
(C) Strictly as a judicial arbitration panel
(D) Strictly as a political lobbying group

268. What was the final output produced by the members of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee?
(A) An advisory report for the main council
(B) A legally binding international treaty document
(C) A financial budget for the upcoming fiscal year
(D) A public condemnation of a specific member state

269. According to the researchers, what attributes of the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee are critical for addressing novel challenges?
(A) Its military authority and expansive jurisdictional reach
(B) Its ability to bypass the main council entirely
(C) Its independence and specialized knowledge
(D) Its financial resources and economic influence

270. Without the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee, what would the main council lack when drafting frameworks for emerging issues?
(A) The jurisdictional mandate to operate globally
(B) The political authority to recognize member states
(C) The universal membership needed for voting procedures
(D) The technical depth required for effective drafting

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A comprehensive field study recently analyzed the synchronized deployment of Specialized Agencies—specifically UNICEF, UNESCO,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

NODIA

1. (B) 1945
The United Nations officially began its existence on October 24, 1945, after the UN Charter was ratified by China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and a majority of other signatory nations. This historical event marked the end of the League of Nations and the start of a new era in international cooperation.

2. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Franklin D. Roosevelt coined the name "United Nations" in 1942, while the Charter was signed by 51 original member states in 1945. Winston Churchill did not originate the term, making the first statement historically incorrect. However, the second statement regarding the original membership and the signing location in San Francisco is accurate according to the official records.

3. (C) To maintain international peace and security through collective measures.
The primary objective of the United Nations, as defined in Article 1 of its Charter, is the maintenance of international peace and security. To achieve this, the organization takes effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace. This core principle guides the UN's actions in resolving international disputes and suppressing various acts of aggression globally.

4. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
The United Nations Charter is organized into specific chapters addressing different aspects of international governance. Chapter I details the purposes and principles, while Chapter VI focuses on the pacific settlement of disputes. Chapter VII outlines actions regarding threats to peace, and Chapter IX addresses international economic and social cooperation. Matching these chapters with their subject matter ensures structural clarity.

5. (C) The Human Rights Council
The United Nations Charter established six principal organs: the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. The Human Rights Council is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, created later to replace the Commission on Human Rights. It does not hold the status of a principal organ under the Charter.

6. (B) All member states hold equal legal status and rights under international law.
The principle of sovereign equality, as outlined in the United Nations Charter, ensures that all member states possess equal legal status and rights regardless of their size, wealth, or power. This concept underpins the "one state, one vote" rule in the General Assembly, emphasizing that every nation is an equal participant within the framework of international law.

7. (C) A is true but R is false.
Article 2(7) of the Charter protects states from UN intervention in domestic matters, but this principle does not override enforcement measures under Chapter VII. While the first statement correctly identifies the domestic jurisdiction limitation, the reasoning is flawed because the Security Council can intervene in domestic situations if they are determined to be threats to international peace and security.

8. (A) Bretton Woods Conference - Finalization of the UN Charter Preamble
The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944 was focused on the international financial system, leading to the creation of the IMF and World Bank, not the UN Charter Preamble. The Dumbarton Oaks and Yalta Conferences were essential for drafting the UN's structure and voting rules, while the San Francisco Conference was the final stage where the Charter was signed.

9. (C) I, II, and III
According to Article 108 of the Charter, amendments require a two-thirds vote in the

the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) provided the necessary legal framework, analyzing the jurisdictional breaches and advocating for the rule of law and judicial accountability. The case study concluded that the synergy among these INGOs was paramount. While Greenpeace and Human Rights Watch focused on fact-finding and exposure, Amnesty International (AI) drove public mobilization, and the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) ensured rigorous legal scrutiny, demonstrating the multifaceted power of INGOs.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which INGO initiated the intervention by documenting ecological damage and mobilizing environmental campaigns?
(A) Greenpeace
(B) Amnesty International (AI)
(C) Human Rights Watch
(D) International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)

277. What was the specific contribution of Human Rights Watch in the transnational accountability case?
(A) Analyzing the complex jurisdictional breaches in court
(B) Launching global advocacy campaigns for detained activists
(C) Providing grassroots mobilization for environmental preservation
(D) Publishing reports detailing human rights violations

278. How did Amnesty International (AI) intervene in the described scenario?
(A) By publishing scientific reports on environmental degradation
(B) By demanding the release of unlawfully detained activists
(C) By drafting new international environmental legislation
(D) By prosecuting corporate leaders in international tribunals

279. Which organization focused on analyzing jurisdictional breaches and ensuring rigorous legal scrutiny?
(A) Greenpeace Environmental Protection Organization
(B) Human Rights Watch International Division
(C) International Commission of Jurists
(D) Amnesty International Advocacy Network

280. What conclusion did the case study draw regarding the collaborative strategies of these INGOs?
(A) Their overlapping efforts caused significant operational inefficiencies
(B) Their interventions were undermined by a lack of legal standing
(C) Their focus remained entirely isolated from grassroots involvement
(D) Their synergy and division of roles were paramount

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In a detailed examination of domestic rights advocacy, a case study focused on the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL), the People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR), and other civil and democratic rights organizations in India. The scenario involved a state legislative measure that allegedly infringed upon fundamental freedoms. The People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) immediately filed comprehensive public interest litigations challenging the constitutional validity of the restrictive measures. Concurrently, the People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) organized extensive fact-finding missions to document instances where marginalized communities faced unlawful detentions. The researchers observed that other civil and democratic rights organizations in India provided crucial grassroots support, mobilizing public awareness and organizing peaceful protests. The combined efforts of the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) and the People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) created a formidable dual strategy of legal contestation and field documentation. The case demonstrated that other civil and democratic rights organizations in India rely heavily on the pioneering legal and investigative frameworks established by PUCL and PUDR to effectively challenge systemic overreach and protect democratic freedoms.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

281. What action did the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) take regarding the restrictive legislative measure?
(A) It filed litigations challenging the measure
(B) It organized peaceful grassroots protests across the nation
(C) It conducted independent fact-finding missions on communities
(D) It established a new political party to oppose the legislation

282. What specific role did the People's Union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) play in the described scenario?
(A) It filed the primary constitutional litigation in the high court
(B) It organized fact-finding missions to document unlawful detentions
(C) It provided direct financial compensation to affected communities
(D) It drafted new legislative frameworks to replace the restrictive measure

283. How did other civil and democratic rights organizations in India contribute to the advocacy effort?
(A) By focusing exclusively on international diplomatic lobbying
(B) By providing grassroots support and awareness
(C) By prosecuting state officials in special tribunals
(D) By bypassing the domestic legal system for interventions

284. The combined efforts of PUCL and PUDR resulted in which type of strategy?
(A) A dual strategy of legal contestation and field documentation
(B) A unilateral legislative drafting process
(C) A strategy strictly limited to international media campaigns
(D) An armed resistance combined with political lobbying

285. According to the case study, what do other civil and democratic rights organizations in India heavily rely upon?
(A) The financial grants provided directly by the state legislature
(B) The external mandates issued by international human rights courts
(C) The pioneering legal and investigative frameworks of PUCL and PUDR
(D) The voluntary compliance of local law enforcement agencies

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A recent policy scenario evaluated the operational mandate of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) during a sudden, large-scale cross-border displacement crisis. As thousands fled a rapidly escalating conflict, the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) was mobilized to provide immediate international protection and emergency relief. The case study analyzed how the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) established transitional camps, ensuring that the displaced populations had access to basic shelter, registration, and legal recognition. A critical focus of the evaluation was the agency's adherence to the principle of non-refoulement, ensuring that no individuals were forcibly returned to territories where their lives were threatened. The researchers noted that the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) also engaged in extensive diplomatic negotiations with host countries to secure asylum rights and facilitate eventual voluntary repatriation or local integration. The scenario highlighted that the core effectiveness of the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) depends not only on logistical relief distribution but heavily on its authoritative legal mandate to safeguard the fundamental rights of stateless and displaced persons globally.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What was the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) mobilized to provide during the large-scale displacement crisis?
(A) Military intervention and active conflict resolution
(B) Long-term economic developmental loans and grants
(C) Punitive sanctions against the conflicting nations
(D) International protection and emergency relief

NODIA

287. Which of the following services did UNHCR provide by establishing transitional camps?
(A) Advanced university education and specialized job training
(B) Permanent citizenship processing and border policing
(C) Basic shelter, registration, and legal recognition
(D) Direct democratic elections and local governance structures

288. The principle of non-refoulement ensures which of the following protections for displaced persons?
(A) They are granted immediate citizenship in their first country of arrival
(B) They are not returned to territories where their lives are threatened
(C) They receive monetary compensation from their home countries
(D) They are automatically integrated into local military forces

289. Why did the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) engage in diplomatic negotiations with host countries?
(A) To persuade host countries to launch counter-offensives against aggressors
(B) To establish independent sovereign territories for the refugees
(C) To transfer the financial burden of the conflict entirely to host states
(D) To secure asylum rights and facilitate voluntary repatriation

290. According to the source, the core effectiveness of UNHCR heavily depends on what aspect of its mandate?
(A) Its authoritative legal mandate to safeguard fundamental rights
(B) Its exclusive focus on distributing physical logistical relief
(C) Its ability to directly govern the transitional refugee camps permanently
(D) Its capacity to enforce economic embargoes on hostile states

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An institutional review recently investigated the specific standard-setting role of the UN Commission on the Status of Women in addressing systemic gender-based disparities. In a modeled policy scenario, member states convened to evaluate national compliance with international gender equality benchmarks. The UN Commission on the Status of Women led the proceedings by reviewing comprehensive data regarding women's political participation and economic empowerment. During the sessions, the UN Commission on the Status of Women drafted targeted recommendations aimed at dismantling structural barriers that impede female advancement. The case study emphasized that the primary function of the UN Commission on the Status of Women is to shape global policy frameworks rather than to execute direct field interventions. By providing a centralized forum for policy debate, the UN Commission on the Status of Women successfully pressured underperforming states to revise their discriminatory legislative frameworks. The researchers concluded that the enduring impact of the UN Commission on the Status of Women lies in its capacity to rigorously monitor global trends and systematically elevate women's rights within the broader international legal and developmental agenda.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What specific role of the UN Commission on the Status of Women was investigated in the institutional review?
(A) Its military enforcement and peacekeeping capabilities
(B) Its direct management of international financial institutions
(C) Its standard-setting role regarding gender disparities
(D) Its administrative control over other specialized agencies

292. What type of data did the UN Commission on the Status of Women primarily review during the proceedings?
(A) Data on women's political participation and empowerment
(B) Data on international trade tariffs and customs regulations
(C) Data concerning global greenhouse gas emissions and treaties
(D) Data on cross-border military deployments

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

stabilization policies

258. According to the source, which body exclusively possesses the authority to mandate binding peacekeeping interventions?
(A) The Security Council
(B) The General Assembly
(C) The Economic and Social Council
(D) The Universal Membership Committee

259. What was the consequence when the Security Council failed to reach a consensus?
(A) The General Assembly assumed direct military enforcement
(B) The policies of the Council were unilaterally applied
(C) Other organ resolutions lacked enforcement mechanisms
(D) The UN Principal Organs dissolved functional mandates

260. The case study emphasizes that the effectiveness of the UN Principal Organs ultimately depends on which of the following?
(A) Their functional synchronization and interdependence
(B) Their ability to operate completely independently
(C) Their capacity to override member states' sovereignty
(D) Their reduction of universal membership participation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In evaluating international accountability mechanisms, a recent case study focused on the Human Rights Council as a vital subsidiary organ of the larger UN framework. The scenario involved a regional crisis where state-sponsored discrimination was widely reported. As a subsidiary organ, the Human Rights Council initiated a systematic review to assess the state's compliance with international human rights standards. The study highlighted how the Human Rights Council utilizes its specific mandates to conduct periodic evaluations of member states. During the proceedings, the subsidiary organ gathered comprehensive data to formulate actionable recommendations aimed at rectifying the abuses. The case illustrated that the Human Rights Council, despite being a subsidiary organ, plays an indispensable role in maintaining global human rights oversight. By functioning directly under the broader UN apparatus, the Human Rights Council ensures that persistent violations are subjected to multilateral scrutiny. The researchers concluded that the effectiveness of this subsidiary organ relies heavily on its structural capacity to hold public reviews and issue formal condemnations, thereby pressuring non-compliant states to reform their internal policies in accordance with universal human rights benchmarks.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. How is the Human Rights Council classified within the larger UN framework according to the passage?
(A) As an independent judicial court
(B) As a principal economic organ
(C) As a non-governmental entity
(D) As a vital subsidiary organ

262. What action did the Human Rights Council initiate in response to the reported state-sponsored discrimination?
(A) A unilateral military intervention protocol
(B) A systematic review to assess compliance
(C) A financial sanction against the member state
(D) A restructuring of the broader UN apparatus

263. What is one of the specific mandates utilized by the Human Rights Council mentioned in the source?
(A) Drafting new international economic trade agreements
(B) Establishing border security checkpoints globally
(C) Conducting periodic evaluations of member states
(D) Managing global sustainable development grant funds

264. What does the Human Rights Council aim to achieve by issuing formal condemnations and holding public reviews?
(A) Expel non-compliant states from the United Nations
(B) Bypass the UN apparatus and act

NODIA

(C) Commissioning automated satellite surveillance programs
(D) Conducting anonymous online surveys among the general public

299. The effectiveness of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stems from their unique position to bridge the gap between which two elements?
(A) Grassroots movements and multinational corporate interests
(B) Abstract international standards and concrete state accountability
(C) Financial regulations and global environmental sustainability
(D) Diplomatic immunity and universal judicial prosecution

300. According to the scenario, what would happen without the central oversight provided by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights?
(A) Responses to abuses would remain fragmented and ineffective
(B) Member states would quickly resolve human rights issues internally
(C) Other specialized agencies would assume complete legislative control
(D) The General Assembly would automatically impose economic sanctions

NODIA

ILO, and WHO—during a multifaceted post-disaster recovery scenario. The crisis required immediate and varied interventions across multiple demographic sectors. WHO initially led the response by establishing emergency medical protocols and containing immediate health threats. Concurrently, UNICEF focused on child protection, ensuring that vulnerable minors received critical nutritional and psychological support. As the stabilization phase progressed, UNESCO intervened to restore the educational infrastructure, protecting cultural heritage sites and facilitating the rapid resumption of schooling. Furthermore, the ILO addressed the economic disruption by implementing fair labor standards and creating equitable employment recovery programs for the displaced workforce. The case study highlighted that the efficacy of these Specialized Agencies relies on their distinct yet complementary mandates. By dividing operational responsibilities—WHO for health, UNICEF for child welfare, UNESCO for education, and ILO for labor—the Specialized Agencies successfully executed a holistic recovery strategy. The scenario demonstrated that coordinated action among UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO, and WHO prevents duplication of efforts and ensures comprehensive rehabilitation of affected populations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. Which Specialized Agency was responsible for containing immediate health threats in the post-disaster scenario?
(A) UNICEF
(B) UNESCO
(C) WHO
(D) ILO

272. What was the specific focus of UNICEF during the synchronized deployment?
(A) Establishing new fair labor standards and rules
(B) Ensuring child protection and nutritional aid
(C) Restoring the regional educational infrastructure
(D) Containing dangerous emergency medical outbreaks

273. Which agency's intervention aimed at creating equitable employment recovery programs for the displaced workforce?
(A) WHO
(B) UNICEF
(C) UNESCO
(D) ILO

274. What role did UNESCO play as the stabilization phase progressed?
(A) Restoring education and cultural heritage
(B) Formulating emergency psychological support protocols
(C) Implementing complex medical containment strategies
(D) Executing fair labor policies for displaced workers

275. What is the primary benefit of the coordinated action among these Specialized Agencies according to the case study?
(A) It centralizes all funding into a single administrative body
(B) It allows one agency to absorb the mandates of the others
(C) It prevents duplication and ensures rehabilitation
(D) It transitions their operations into permanent frameworks

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A recent academic analysis investigated the collaborative strategies of prominent INGOs—namely the International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), Amnesty International (AI), Human Rights Watch, and Greenpeace—in addressing a complex transnational corporate accountability case. The scenario involved widespread environmental degradation that simultaneously triggered severe human rights abuses. Greenpeace initiated the intervention by documenting the ecological damage and mobilizing grassroots environmental campaigns. Immediately following, Human Rights Watch published extensive reports detailing the specific human rights violations suffered by the local communities due to the ecological collapse. Amnesty International (AI) utilized its global advocacy network to launch a massive public pressure campaign, demanding the release of unlawfully detained local activists. Meanwhile,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

General Assembly followed by ratification by two-thirds of all UN member states. Crucially, this ratification must include all five permanent members of the Security Council. Statement IV is incorrect because the Charter does not require unanimous approval from the entire General Assembly for amendments.

10. (A) The establishment of a Security Council with binding enforcement powers.
The League of Nations failed largely due to its inability to enforce decisions. To address this, the UN Charter established a Security Council with the authority to issue binding resolutions. This structural change allows the Council to mandate sanctions or authorize the use of military force under Chapter VII, ensuring a more robust mechanism for maintaining international peace and security.

11. (D) Article 51 - Right of individual or collective self-defense
Article 51 of the United Nations Charter establishes the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a Member State. This right exists until the Security Council has taken measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. It serves as a critical legal exception to the general prohibition on the use of force between states.

12. (B) They are advisory and represent the collective political will.
Resolutions passed by the General Assembly under Chapter IV are generally non-binding on member states, acting instead as recommendations. They reflect the collective political views of the international community on global issues. While they carry significant moral and political weight, they do not possess the legal force of Security Council resolutions issued under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

13. (C) I, II, III, and IV
Article 2 of the Charter lists the principles governing the United Nations, including sovereign equality, fulfillment of obligations in good faith, peaceful settlement of disputes, and refraining from the threat or use of force. While democratic values are promoted throughout the UN system, the Charter does not explicitly mandate democratic elections as a fundamental principle under Article 2 for membership.

14. (D) Sovereign states become members automatically upon Charter ratification.
Admission to the United Nations is not automatic upon ratification of the Charter by a new sovereign entity. According to Article 4, the General Assembly decides on the admission of a new state following a formal recommendation from the Security Council. This process ensures that the applicant is a peace-loving state that accepts and fulfills all Charter obligations.

15. (A) General Assembly decision upon Security Council recommendation.
Article 6 of the Charter provides the mechanism for expelling a member state that persistently violates the organization's principles. This action requires a decision by the General Assembly based on a formal recommendation from the Security Council. This procedure ensures that both major bodies concur on the severity of the violations before the ultimate penalty of expulsion is applied to a state.

16. (B) II, I, IV, III
The establishment of the UN involved several key stages: the Atlantic Charter (1941), the Dumbarton Oaks Conference (1944), the Yalta Conference (February 1945), and the San Francisco Conference (April-June 1945). Following this chronological sequence shows the evolution from a wartime alliance to a formal international organization, culminating in the signing of the Charter by the original member states.

17. (B) Preamble to the UN Charter
The Preamble to the United Nations Charter famously begins with the words "We the peoples of the United Nations," emphasizing that the organization's authority derives from the people of the world. This phrasing was intentional, signaling a departure from traditional treaties between sovereigns and highlighting the shared commitment to avoiding war, protecting human rights, and promoting social progress.

NODIA

its efforts more effectively and integrate human rights into all aspects of its global operations.

86. (B) José Ayala Lasso - First UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
José Ayala Lasso served as the first United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights from 1994 to 1997. The post was established to provide leadership on human rights issues globally. The OHCHR receives funding from both the regular UN budget and voluntary contributions. The High Commissioner is appointed for a four-year term, which can be renewed once, rather than for life.

87. (D) OHCHR serves as HRC secretariat for substantive and administrative support.
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Human Rights Council have a close, collaborative relationship. The OHCHR provides the substantive and administrative secretariat support for the Council and its various mechanisms, including the Universal Periodic Review and Special Procedures. This partnership ensures that the Council's intergovernmental work is informed by professional expertise and supported by logistical resources.

88. (A) I, II, III, and IV
The High Commissioner for Human Rights is tasked with preventing violations, promoting international cooperation, and coordinating education and public information programs. The office also works to secure respect for all human rights. However, the High Commissioner does not have the power to prosecute individuals; that role belongs to national judiciaries or the International Criminal Court, which is an independent judicial body.

89. (C) It can independently adopt new human rights treaties.
The Advisory Committee functions as an expert think-tank, providing research and advice to the Human Rights Council. Its members are elected by the Council and serve in their personal capacity. However, the committee lacks the authority to adopt international treaties. Treaties must be drafted through intergovernmental negotiations and are formally adopted by the General Assembly or at specific diplomatic conferences.

90. (A) Presenting studies and recommendations only at the HRC's request.
When addressing a new thematic issue like digital privacy, the Advisory Committee conducts research and presents its findings to the Human Rights Council. However, it can only do so after receiving a specific mandate or request from the Council itself. This process ensures that the committee's expertise is directed toward the specific areas where the Council requires detailed analytical support.

91. (D) Understanding it as an official representing the UN Secretariat's mandate.
The High Commissioner for Human Rights is a high-ranking official within the United Nations Secretariat. This means the High Commissioner acts as the administrative leader of the UN's human rights department. Understanding this role is essential to distinguish the office from intergovernmental bodies like the Human Rights Council or judicial bodies like the International Court of Justice.

92. (B) The 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna.
The establishment of the OHCHR was a direct result of the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights. The Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action recommended that the General Assembly consider the creation of a High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen the UN's ability to respond to abuses. This was formally implemented by the General Assembly in December 1993.

93. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The High Commissioner for Human Rights frequently uses public statements to draw international attention to abuses. However, the office also engages in silent diplomacy and confidential dialogue with governments to encourage human rights improvements. This dual approach allows the High Commissioner to use public pressure when necessary while maintaining the private channels needed for effective diplomatic negotiations and cooperation.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

its resolutions are generally non-binding, the Assembly's universal membership makes it the most representative forum for international dialogue and the expression of global political will.

27. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Each member state in the General Assembly has only one vote, not five, ensuring the principle of sovereign equality. Decisions on important questions, such as those concerning peace and security, admission of new members, or budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of members present and voting. Other matters are decided by a simple majority, as outlined in Article 18.

28. (B) Central forum for discussing international economic and social issues.
The Economic and Social Council is the principal organ responsible for coordinating the economic, social, and environmental work of the UN. It serves as a central forum for policy dialogue and recommendations on development issues. By engaging with specialized agencies and civil society, it aims to promote higher standards of living, full employment, and solutions to international health and social problems.

29. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
The UN organs possess distinct roles and membership counts. The General Assembly represents universal membership. The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 member states elected for three-year terms. The Security Council holds primary responsibility for international peace. Finally, the Trusteeship Council, which managed trust territories, suspended its operations in 1994 after the last territory, Palau, achieved self-governance.

30. (D) Establishment of subsidiary organs for procedural functions
Under Article 18, "important questions" like peace and security, elections of non-permanent Council members, and the UN budget require a two-thirds majority. The establishment of subsidiary organs for purely procedural or administrative functions does not fall into this category and is typically decided by a simple majority. This allows the Assembly to manage its internal workings with greater flexibility and efficiency.

31. (A) GA recommendations if the Security Council fails to act due to a veto.
The "Uniting for Peace" resolution (377 A) allows the General Assembly to act when the Security Council is deadlocked by a permanent member's veto. If the Council fails to maintain peace, the Assembly can meet in emergency session to make recommendations for collective measures, including the use of armed force if necessary, to restore international peace and security.

32. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Article 71 specifically empowers the Economic and Social Council to consult with non-governmental organizations on matters within its competence. This constitutional provision recognizes the importance of civil society expertise in UN policy-making. As a result, ECOSOC has established a formal consultative status for thousands of NGOs, facilitating their participation in UN conferences and their input on global social issues.

33. (B) Fourth Committee - Administrative and Budgetary
The General Assembly utilizes six main committees to handle its workload. The Fourth Committee is actually responsible for Special Political and Decolonization matters. The Fifth Committee is the one dedicated to Administrative and Budgetary issues. The other committees include the First for Disarmament, the Second for Economic and Financial, and the Third for Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural matters.

NODIA

34. (A) I, II, and IV
The Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for staggered three-year terms. Unlike some other bodies, retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election according to Article 61. The council is central to coordinating the activities of specialized agencies. Statements I, II, and IV are accurate, while statement III incorrectly describes the re-election eligibility.

This unique power allows the Council to mandate international actions that nations must follow.

69. (C) Independent expert reporting on thematic or country-specific issues.
Special Rapporteurs are independent human rights experts appointed by the Human Rights Council to report on specific themes, such as freedom of expression, or the human rights situation in a particular country. They conduct fact-finding missions, receive individual complaints, and make recommendations to governments. Their independence from any government allows them to provide impartial and expert assessments of global human rights issues.

70. (B) Confidential Complaint Procedure for gross violations patterns.
While most Human Rights Council mechanisms are public, the Complaint Procedure is specifically designed to be confidential. It allows individuals and NGOs to report consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested human rights violations. This confidentiality is intended to encourage cooperation from the state concerned and to address the situation through dialogue before moving toward more public forms of scrutiny.

71. (D) Council is a General Assembly subsidiary; Commission was under ECOSOC.
A fundamental structural difference between the two bodies is their reporting hierarchy. The former Commission on Human Rights was a functional commission under the Economic and Social Council. The current Human Rights Council was elevated to the status of a subsidiary organ reporting directly to the General Assembly. This change signifies the increased priority given to human rights within the UN system.

72. (A) Peace threat determination causing binding sanctions or force.
Under Chapter VII, once the Security Council determines the existence of a threat to peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression, it can invoke enforcement measures. This causes the Council to issue binding decisions, which can include economic sanctions or the authorization of military force. This cause-and-effect relationship is the primary mechanism for the UN to respond to aggression.

73. (C) Confidential mechanism addressing gross human rights violation patterns.
The Human Rights Council's Complaint Procedure is a confidential mechanism that addresses consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is designed to be victim-oriented and allows individuals to bring serious situations to the UN's attention. The process emphasizes cooperation with the concerned state to resolve the violations through a non-adversarial, private channel.

74. (A) Maintaining consultative status with ECOSOC.
For a non-governmental organization to formally participate in the sessions of the Human Rights Council, it must have consultative status with the Economic and Social Council. This status allows NGOs to attend meetings, submit written statements, and make oral interventions. It is the primary competency required for civil society to engage directly with the UN's intergovernmental human rights processes and mechanisms.

75. (D) Temporary investigative body for severe human rights violations.
A Commission of Inquiry is a temporary investigative body established by the Human Rights Council to respond to situations of serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. These commissions consist of independent experts who gather facts, interview witnesses, and document abuses. Their reports provide a detailed record of events and are often used to advocate for international justice and accountability.

76. (C) 18
The Human Rights Council Advisory Committee is composed of 18 independent experts who act in their personal capacity. They are elected by the Council and are chosen based on their expertise in the field of human rights and their high moral standing. The committee is designed to reflect an equitable geographical distribution, ensuring that diverse global perspectives contribute to its research.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

43. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The General Assembly has the authority to request advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice on any legal matter. However, Article 12 of the Charter limits the Assembly's power by prohibiting it from making recommendations on a dispute or situation while the Security Council is actively exercising its functions regarding that specific matter, unless the Council formally requests it.

44. (B) Allocation of 54 seats among regional groups of member states.
Equitable geographical distribution is a principle used to ensure that all regions of the world are represented in UN bodies. For ECOSOC, the 54 seats are specifically allocated to regional groups: 14 for Africa, 11 for Asia, 6 for Eastern Europe, 10 for Latin America and the Caribbean, and 13 for Western Europe and other states. This ensures diverse regional participation.

45. (C) Deciding the annual budget of the United Nations.
While the General Assembly primarily issues non-binding recommendations, its power over the UN budget under Article 17 is a notable exception. The Assembly's approval of the budget and the determination of member state contributions are legally binding. This budgetary control gives the Assembly significant influence over the operations and priorities of the entire United Nations system and its various programs.

46. (D) ECOSOC coordinates their activities through consultations and recommendations.
Specialized agencies, such as WHO and ILO, are autonomous international organizations that work with the United Nations through negotiated agreements. ECOSOC serves as the primary body for coordinating these agencies' activities. It performs this role by consulting with them, making recommendations to their governing bodies, and submitting reports to the General Assembly, rather than exercising direct administrative or operational control.

47. (A) The creation of various functional and regional commissions.
To manage the complexities of global development, ECOSOC established numerous subsidiary bodies. These include functional commissions focusing on specific themes like human rights or social development, and regional commissions addressing the needs of specific geographic areas. This structural expansion allows ECOSOC to provide more detailed expertise and localized support, effectively responding to the increasing interconnectedness of the modern global economy.

48. (B) Subsidiary body advising ECOSOC on issues like statistics or social development.
Functional commissions are subsidiary bodies of ECOSOC that provide expert advice on specific thematic areas. Examples include the Statistical Commission, the Commission on Social Development, and the Commission on the Status of Women. These commissions conduct research, develop policy recommendations, and monitor global trends, helping ECOSOC fulfill its mandate to promote international cooperation in economic, social, and related fields.

49. (B) Session divided into segments including a High-Level Segment.
ECOSOC holds a substantive session annually, which is typically divided into several functional segments. These include the High-Level Segment, where ministers and officials discuss major global themes, as well as segments focused on operational activities, coordination, and humanitarian affairs. This structured approach allows the council to address diverse development issues comprehensively while engaging high-level political leaders in global policy dialogue.

NODIA

50. (A) Encourages law through the International Law Commission and treaties.
Under Article 13, the General Assembly is mandated to initiate studies and make recommendations to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification. It fulfills this role primarily through the International Law Commission, which drafts treaties on various legal subjects. The Assembly then reviews these drafts and may adopt them as international conventions for states to sign and ratify.

51. (B) 15
The United Nations Security Council consists of fifteen members. This includes five permanent members—China, France, the

Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States—and ten non-permanent members. This composition was established by a Charter amendment in 1965, increasing the non-permanent membership from six to ten to reflect the growing number of member states in the United Nations.

52. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Security Council correctly consists of five permanent and ten non-permanent members. However, Article 23 specifies that non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years, not three. This rotation ensures that different nations have the opportunity to serve on the Council and contribute to international peace and security decisions on a regular basis.

53. (C) Authorizing force to maintain international peace.
Under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council has the exclusive power to authorize the use of military force to maintain or restore international peace and security. While the General Assembly can make recommendations, only the Security Council can issue legally binding decisions and mandate military actions or economic sanctions, making it the most powerful organ regarding global security matters.

54. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Specific Charter articles define Security Council powers. Article 41 covers measures not involving armed force, like sanctions. Article 42 allows for military action by air, sea, or land. Article 51 protects the right of self-defense. Article 27 outlines the voting procedures, including the requirement for concurring votes from permanent members on substantive matters, which constitutes the well-known veto power.

55. (D) Decisions made regarding purely procedural matters.
Article 27 of the Charter distinguishes between procedural and substantive matters in Security Council voting. Decisions on procedural matters require only an affirmative vote of any nine members. Substantive decisions, however, require nine affirmative votes including the concurring votes of the five permanent members. Therefore, procedural decisions are the only exception where a permanent member's negative vote cannot block the outcome.

56. (A) Permanent member power to block substantive resolutions.
The veto power refers to the requirement for the concurring votes of all five permanent members of the Security Council on any substantive resolution. If any one of the P5 members casts a negative vote, the resolution fails, regardless of the overall majority. This power was designed to ensure that major powers agree on significant international peace and security enforcement actions.

57. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Human Rights Council was created in 2006 to replace the Commission on Human Rights, which had lost credibility. The Commission was criticized for its high degree of politicization and for allowing states with poor human rights records to shield themselves from scrutiny. The Council was established as a subsidiary of the General Assembly to improve the UN's human rights machinery.

58. (A) Subsidiary Organ of - Security Council
The Human Rights Council is actually a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, not the Security Council. It was established in 2006, is headquartered in Geneva, and consists of 47 member states. Its position under the General Assembly reflects the UN's commitment to elevating human rights to the same level of importance as peace, security, and international development.

59. (D) II, III, and IV
Human Rights Council members are elected for three-year terms and are not eligible for immediate re-election after serving two consecutive terms. The Council's primary innovation is the Universal Periodic Review, which assesses the human rights records of all UN member states. Statement I is incorrect because the General Assembly elects members by an absolute majority, not a simple majority.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

60. (B) Reliance on General Assembly "Uniting for Peace" resolutions.
When the Security Council is deadlocked by a veto from a permanent member during a crisis, the General Assembly can utilize the "Uniting for Peace" procedure. This allows the Assembly to recommend collective measures to maintain international security. This mechanism serves as a vital institutional alternative, ensuring that the UN can still address urgent threats when the Council fails to act.

61. (C) Non-permanent member election - Based on equitable geographical distribution
Non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by the General Assembly with due regard to their contribution to international peace and equitable geographical distribution. The Council's presidency rotates monthly, not every six months, among its members. Furthermore, Chapter VI powers relate to the peaceful settlement of disputes, which are generally non-binding recommendations, unlike the sanctions authorized under Chapter VII.

62. (D) Peer-review of human rights records of all UN Member States.
The Universal Periodic Review is a unique process which involves a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States every few years. It is a state-led process, under the auspices of the Human Rights Council, which provides the opportunity for each state to declare what actions they have taken to improve the human rights situations in their countries.

63. (A) I, II, III, and IV
The Human Rights Council utilizes several key mechanisms to fulfill its mandate: the Universal Periodic Review, the Advisory Committee, Special Procedures (including Special Rapporteurs), and the Complaint Procedure for addressing patterns of gross violations. While international criminal tribunals are part of the broader justice system, they are separate judicial bodies and are not direct mechanisms of the Human Rights Council.

64. (B) Members possess a permanent veto over resolutions condemning their own human rights records.
No member of the Human Rights Council possesses a veto power. In fact, General Assembly Resolution 60/251 stipulates that Council members must uphold the highest standards of human rights. If a member state commits gross and systematic violations, the General Assembly has the authority to suspend their membership rights in the Council through a two-thirds majority vote of those present.

65. (B) Establishing a Commission of Inquiry or Special Rapporteur.
When the Security Council is deadlocked, the Human Rights Council can address severe abuses by establishing independent investigative bodies like Commissions of Inquiry or appointing Special Rapporteurs. These mechanisms gather evidence and report on violations, bringing international attention and pressure on the offending parties. While the HRC cannot authorize military force, its findings can provide the basis for future legal accountability.

66. (A) The General Assembly
The General Assembly has the specific authority to suspend the membership rights of any state on the Human Rights Council if that state is found to be committing gross and systematic violations of human rights. This requires a two-thirds majority vote. This power ensures that the Council maintains its institutional integrity and that its members are held accountable to the standards they represent.

67. (C) 2006
The transition from the Commission on Human Rights to the Human Rights Council officially occurred in 2006. The UN General Assembly adopted Resolution 60/251 on March 15, 2006, creating the new body to strengthen the UN's human rights machinery. This shift aimed to address the previous commission's flaws and ensure a more impartial and effective approach to human rights monitoring globally.

68. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
The Security Council's primary responsibility is the maintenance of international peace and security, not the promotion of international trade. However, it is the only UN organ with the legal authority to issue resolutions that are binding on all member states under Article 25 of the Charter.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

35. (C) Policy dialogues lead to non-binding international development goals.
ECOSOC facilitates policy dialogues that help shape global norms and standards for sustainable development. These discussions often lead to the creation of non-binding international goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals. While these goals are not legally enforceable, they influence national policies and direct international funding towards shared development priorities, demonstrating ECOSOC's role as a global policy coordinator.

36. (D) Article 17 - Consideration and approval of the UN budget
Article 17 of the Charter grants the General Assembly the exclusive power to consider and approve the United Nations budget. It also determines the financial assessments for each member state. This is one of the few areas where the Assembly's decisions are legally binding. Other procedural aspects, like the annual session start in September and one-year presidential terms, are also standard.

37. (C) ECOSOC operates under the overall authority of the General Assembly.
Although the Economic and Social Council is a principal organ, it operates under the overall authority of the General Assembly as stipulated in Chapter X of the Charter. ECOSOC assists the Assembly in carrying out its functions regarding international economic and social cooperation. The Assembly reviews ECOSOC's reports and provides policy guidance, ensuring a hierarchy in the UN's development agenda.

38. (B) I, II, III, and V
The General Assembly performs essential functions including budget approval, electing non-permanent Security Council members, and appointing the Secretary-General. It also receives and reviews annual reports from all UN organs. However, the authority to enforce economic sanctions is a specific power granted only to the Security Council under Chapter VII, making statement IV incorrect in the context of the Assembly's powers.

39. (D) It can impose binding trade tariffs on developing nations.
The Economic and Social Council's mandate involves research, reports, and recommendations on international social and economic matters. It can draft conventions and call international conferences, but it lacks the authority to impose binding trade tariffs or laws on sovereign nations. Such economic regulations are typically handled through national legislation or specific trade organizations like the WTO, not through UN ECOSOC.

40. (A) The Economic and Social Council
Under Article 62 of the Charter, the Economic and Social Council is authorized to prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters within its competence, which include cultural and educational issues. This makes ECOSOC the appropriate body for initiating treaties related to cultural preservation. Once drafted, the General Assembly reviews and potentially adopts the convention for state ratification.

NODIA

41. (C) Simple majority of the members present and voting.
Decisions within the Economic and Social Council are made by a simple majority of the members present and voting, as established in Article 67. This voting procedure differs from the "important questions" requirement in the General Assembly or the permanent member veto system in the Security Council. It allows ECOSOC to adopt resolutions and recommendations on development issues through a straightforward democratic process.

42. (A) Committee appointed each session to examine representative credentials.
At the beginning of each General Assembly session, a credentials committee is appointed to examine the formal documents submitted by member states to designate their representatives. This committee ensures that the individuals participating in the Assembly are officially authorized by their respective governments. Its findings are reported to the Assembly for approval, maintaining the procedural integrity of the international body.

77. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Advisory Committee was established to replace the former Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. It functions as a think-tank for the Human Rights Council, providing research and advice. However, it does not have the power to adopt legally binding resolutions or decisions. Its role is purely advisory, conducting studies only at the specific request of the Council.

78. (D) Principal UN official promoting and protecting human rights globally.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights is the principal official of the UN with the primary responsibility for human rights activities. The mandate involves promoting and protecting the effective enjoyment of all human rights by everyone. The High Commissioner leads the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and works to mainstream human rights throughout the UN system.

79. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The UN human rights architecture consists of several entities with distinct roles. The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body of 47 states. The Advisory Committee provides expertise through its 18 members. Special Procedures refer to independent experts with thematic or country mandates. Finally, the OHCHR acts as the secretariat, providing the necessary logistical and substantive support to these various mechanisms.

80. (B) Initiating independent investigations without HRC authorization.
The Advisory Committee operates strictly under the direction of the Human Rights Council. While it provides expert research and advice, it cannot initiate its own independent investigations or studies without a specific mandate from the Council. Its work is limited to the tasks assigned to it by the HRC, ensuring that its research remains aligned with the Council's specific policy priorities.

81. (B) Appointed by Secretary-General and approved by General Assembly.
The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. This appointment must be approved by the General Assembly. This process ensures that the High Commissioner has the support of both the administrative head of the UN and the representative body of all member states, providing the office with a strong international mandate and legitimacy.

82. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Advisory Committee is a think-tank that provides expertise and advice at the request of the Human Rights Council. Because its role is purely advisory and expert-based, it does not adopt its own resolutions or policy decisions. This ensures that the decision-making power remains with the intergovernmental members of the Council, while the Advisory Committee focuses on research and analytical support.

83. (C) Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action - Established the Security Council
The 1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action led to the creation of the post of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, not the Security Council. The Security Council was established by the UN Charter in 1945. The OHCHR is part of the Secretariat, and the Advisory Committee meets twice a year to conduct its research and prepare its thematic studies.

84. (D) I, II, and IV
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is headquartered in Geneva and provides essential support to UN human rights mechanisms. It was established following the landmark 1993 World Conference on Human Rights. Statement III is incorrect because the OHCHR is a part of the Secretariat and does not possess veto power over resolutions passed by the General Assembly or Council.

85. (C) Centralization of human rights advocacy within the UN Secretariat.
The creation of the High Commissioner post led to a significant centralization of human rights advocacy within the UN Secretariat. Previously, human rights work was more fragmented across different departments. The High Commissioner now provides a clear, high-level focal point for human rights, allowing the UN to coordinate

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

18. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Chapter VIII of the Charter allows for regional arrangements to handle local disputes, provided their activities are consistent with UN purposes. However, Article 53 explicitly states that no enforcement action shall be taken by regional agencies without the prior authorization of the Security Council. Therefore, while regional groups play a role in peace, they lack independent authority for military enforcement.

19. (C) Bring the dispute to the Security Council or General Assembly.
Under Article 35 of the Charter, any member state may bring a dispute or any situation which might lead to international friction to the attention of the Security Council or the General Assembly. This mechanism facilitates early intervention and peaceful settlement by providing a global platform for states to raise concerns that could potentially threaten international peace and security.

20. (D) Individual or collective self-defense against an armed attack.
The Charter generally prohibits the threat or use of force in international relations, but Article 51 provides a clear exception for individual or collective self-defense. This right is triggered when an armed attack occurs against a member state. Such actions are permitted until the Security Council takes the necessary measures to restore international peace and security through its own authority.

21. (C) International staff carrying out the day-to-day work of the UN.
The Secretariat is the administrative arm of the United Nations, consisting of the Secretary-General and an international staff of civil servants. They manage the day-to-day operations, including research, translation, and organizing conferences. Unlike the Security Council or General Assembly, the Secretariat does not possess legislative or enforcement powers but provides the essential support required for the UN to function.

22. (B) The UN relies on ad hoc peacekeeping forces contributed voluntarily by member states.
Since the United Nations does not possess a standing military, it depends on member states to voluntarily provide troops and equipment for peacekeeping missions. These ad hoc forces are deployed under the direction of the Security Council to monitor ceasefires and protect civilians. This reliance on voluntary contributions means that the UN's operational capacity depends on the political will of states.

23. (D) A determination made by the Security Council under Article 39.
Article 39 grants the Security Council the exclusive authority to determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression. Once such a determination is made, the Council can recommend or decide on measures to maintain or restore international security. This provides the legal basis for the Council to exercise its enforcement powers.

NODIA

24. (A) A peace-loving state that accepts the Charter's obligations.
Membership in the United Nations is open to all peace-loving states that accept the obligations contained in the Charter and are judged able and willing to carry them out. This standard, set in Article 4, focuses on the state's character and commitment to international law rather than its military power, population size, or geographic location, ensuring a broad criteria for admission.

25. (C) UN Charter obligations prevail over any other international agreement.
Article 103 of the United Nations Charter establishes the supremacy of Charter obligations. It states that in the event of a conflict between the obligations of UN members under the Charter and their obligations under any other international agreement, their Charter obligations shall prevail. This makes the Charter the preeminent document in the hierarchy of international law and treaty obligations.

26. (A) The General Assembly
The General Assembly is the only principal organ where all member states have equal representation. It serves as the main deliberative and policymaking body of the UN, discussing a wide range of international issues. While

94. (D) HRC resolution proposal which then mandates the Advisory Committee.
If a member state wants the Advisory Committee to study a specific topic, it must first propose a resolution within the Human Rights Council. If the resolution is adopted by the Council, it formally mandates the Advisory Committee to conduct the research. This procedure maintains the structural hierarchy, where the intergovernmental Council directs the work of its expert advisory body.

95. (D) Managing global currency exchange rates.
The OHCHR's duties are focused on human rights, including mainstreaming them into UN operations, providing technical assistance to states, and supporting investigative missions. Managing global currency exchange rates is the responsibility of international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund. This distinction highlights the specialized nature of different UN and international agencies in handling specific global policy areas.

96. (B) Acts within the UN Charter framework and General Assembly guidance.
The High Commissioner for Human Rights operates under the legal framework of the UN Charter and receives policy guidance from the General Assembly. While the office has significant independence in its advocacy, it must function within the established rules and mandates of the United Nations. This ensures that the High Commissioner's activities remain consistent with the overall goals of the organization.

97. (B) Local monitoring needs and ensuring closer national cooperation.
The High Commissioner for Human Rights deploys field presences to provide direct support to governments and civil society at the national level. These offices conduct monitoring, provide technical assistance, and help states implement their international human rights obligations. By having a presence on the ground, the OHCHR can respond more effectively to local needs and foster closer cooperation for human rights.

98. (A) Geographical distribution spanning all recognized UN regional groups.
The HRC Advisory Committee is composed based on the principle of equitable geographical distribution. The 18 expert seats are divided among the five UN regional groups: Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Western Europe and others. This ensures that the committee's research and advice are informed by a wide range of legal traditions and cultural perspectives.

99. (C) High Commissioner under Secretary-General and Assembly authority.
The strategic direction of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights is set by the High Commissioner, who operates under the administrative authority of the Secretary-General and the policy guidance of the General Assembly. This reporting structure ensures that the OHCHR's priorities are aligned with the broader mandates and decisions of the United Nations' most representative and senior bodies.

100. (D) Providing independent research and expert support to the intergovernmental HRC.
The Advisory Committee is called a "think-tank" because its primary function is to provide the Human Rights Council with independent, research-based expertise. It conducts studies, prepares reports, and develops thematic recommendations that inform the Council's policy discussions. By providing this analytical foundation, the committee helps the Council make more informed decisions on complex and emerging human rights challenges.

101. (C) UNICEF
UNICEF was created in 1946 by the UN General Assembly to provide immediate food and healthcare to children and mothers in the aftermath of World War II. While originally an emergency fund, its role evolved to provide long-term humanitarian and developmental assistance to children and mothers in developing countries, becoming a permanent part of the UN system in 1953.

102. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
UNICEF is funded entirely through voluntary contributions from governments and private donors, rather than through the regular UN budget. However, it is not a specialized agency with an independent charter; it is a subsidiary program of the UN General Assembly. This status

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Law and judicial independence. Amnesty International was inspired by Peter Benenson's article about "forgotten prisoners." Human Rights Watch began as Helsinki Watch to monitor the USSR's compliance with human rights accords. Greenpeace is famous for its environmental protection efforts and direct action tactics to expose ecological crimes.

155. (D) They are established by intergovernmental treaties.
International Non-Governmental Organizations are typically non-profit, independent entities formed by private individuals or groups, not by governments or intergovernmental treaties. While they often work closely with the UN and have consultative status, their authority comes from civil society. Intergovernmental organizations like the UN or WHO, in contrast, are established through formal treaties signed and ratified by sovereign states.

156. (B) One peacefully imprisoned for beliefs or identity without advocating violence.
The term "Prisoner of Conscience" refers to someone who is imprisoned solely because of their political, religious, or other conscientiously held beliefs, or because of their ethnic origin, gender, or other status. Crucially, this person must not have used or advocated violence. Amnesty International campaigns for the immediate and unconditional release of such individuals, who are seen as victims of state repression.

157. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The International Commission of Jurists used its legal expertise to lead the development of the Siracusa Principles, which define when states can legally restrict human rights during emergencies. By clarifying these international standards, the ICJ helps prevent governments from using national security as a pretext for arbitrary rights violations, demonstrating how legal expertise can strengthen human rights protections.

158. (D) Legal Status - Subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly
Human Rights Watch is an independent, non-governmental organization and is not a subsidiary organ of the UN General Assembly. It was founded in 1978 and is headquartered in New York City. Its methodology is built on "naming and shaming" perpetrators through detailed, factual reports. While it often lobbies the UN, it remains a separate entity outside the official UN intergovernmental structure.

159. (A) I, II, and IV
Amnesty International received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 and is a leading advocate for the universal abolition of the death penalty and torture. These campaigns are central to its global mandate. Statement III is incorrect because Amnesty is famous for its policy of not accepting government funding for its human rights monitoring, ensuring its reports remain independent and credible.

NODIA

160. (B) Reports generate pressure causing states to alter behavior to avoid pariah status.
The "naming and shaming" strategy used by INGOs like HRW aims to expose human rights violations to a global audience. The effect is to generate significant political and public pressure, making it difficult for states to maintain their international standing while continuing abuses. This pressure often causes governments to change their policies or release prisoners to avoid being labeled as international pariahs.

161. (B) Primary objective - Defending the Rule of Law and human rights through legal avenues
The International Commission of Jurists is dedicated to the promotion of the Rule of Law and the legal protection of human rights. It uses legal analysis, trial monitoring, and advocacy to strengthen the independence of judges and lawyers. It is an international NGO with consultative status at the UN, but it is composed of legal experts from across the world, not just P5 judges.

162. (A) Publicly identifying perpetrators of human rights abuses based on factual research to pressure them into compliance.
"Naming and shaming" is a key advocacy tactic where NGOs like Human Rights Watch publish detailed reports identifying specific individuals or governments responsible for abuses. This public exposure is intended to shame the perpetrators on the international stage and mobilize global opinion. This pressure can lead to diplomatic sanctions, changes in domestic law,

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

needs of all children, youth, and adults. This initiative highlights UNESCO's central role in coordinating international education policy. Other options, like the tripartite structure, belong to the ILO, while polio eradication is a major success of the WHO. UNESCO's primary focus is educational and cultural standards.

112. (B) Implementing a rights-based approach guided by the Child Rights Convention.
Modern UNICEF operations are guided by a rights-based approach, centered on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. This means its work is not just about charity, but about fulfilling the legal rights of every child to health, education, and protection. This framework provides a strong legal basis for UNICEF's advocacy and its collaboration with national governments.

113. (B) I, II, III, and V
UNESCO's governance involves the General Conference for policy, the Executive Board for program execution, and the Secretariat for administration. It also uniquely features national commissions in member states to link global goals with local actions. Statement IV is incorrect because the UN Security Council does not have a role in designated heritage sites; that is managed by UNESCO's own committees.

114. (A) UNICEF is a specialized agency operating completely outside the UN system.
UNICEF is not a specialized agency; it is a subsidiary body of the United Nations General Assembly. While it has its own governing board and budget, it is an integral part of the UN system and reports to the Assembly. This distinction is important for understanding its legal relationship with the UN, compared to specialized agencies like UNESCO or WHO.

115. (C) UNESCO
A nation seeking help with both primary education and the protection of historical monuments should turn to UNESCO. As the specialized agency for education and culture, UNESCO provides technical expertise, programmatic support, and international standards in these areas. It helps countries develop sustainable education systems and provides frameworks for the legal and physical protection of cultural and natural heritage sites.

116. (D) I, II, III, and IV
The International Labour Organization was founded first in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles. UNESCO followed in November 1945, and UNICEF was created in December 1946. The World Health Organization was the last of the group to be established, in April 1948. This chronological order shows the progression of international agencies from post-WWI social justice to post-WWII development.

117. (C) UNICEF
UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965 in recognition of its efforts to promote brotherhood among nations by protecting the health and well-being of children. The Nobel Committee highlighted that by assisting children, UNICEF was laying the foundation for a more peaceful world. This award solidified the organization's reputation as a leading humanitarian agency for child rights.

118. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission is the lead body for coordinating international tsunami early warning systems. Additionally, UNICEF is governed by an Executive Board of 36 member states, which are elected by the Economic and Social Council for three-year terms. These statements accurately reflect the specialized technical and administrative functions of both UNESCO and UNICEF within the UN system.

119. (D) Drafting international agreements on education, science, and culture.
UNESCO fulfills its norm-setting role by drafting and promoting international agreements, declarations, and conventions. These legal instruments set global standards for diverse issues such as world heritage protection, bioethics, and cultural diversity. By establishing these norms, UNESCO encourages member states to align their national laws and policies with internationally agreed-upon principles in education, science, and cultural preservation.

120. (A) The International Criminal Court (ICC)
UNICEF works through a broad network of partnerships including national governments, NGOs, and private sector donors to reach children in need. These partners provide the funding,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

employment, recognizing rights at work, extending social protection, and strengthening social dialogue. It aims to ensure that everyone has the opportunity to obtain work that is productive and provides a fair income, security in the workplace, and social protection for families, fostering inclusive economic growth.

138. (A) I, II, IV, and V
The ILO is unique for its tripartite structure and its role in protecting trade union rights. It was the first specialized agency to join the UN system in 1946. The International Labour Conference is its supreme body. Statement III is incorrect because ILO recommendations are non-binding guidelines; only ratified conventions create legal obligations for member states under international law.

139. (D) It relies entirely on mandatory assessed contributions and accepts no voluntary funding.
While the WHO receives assessed contributions from its member states based on their wealth and population, it also relies heavily on voluntary contributions from governments, international organizations, and private foundations. In fact, voluntary funding now makes up the majority of the WHO's total budget. This diversified funding model allows the organization to finance its extensive range of global health programs and emergencies.

140. (B) ILO
The International Labour Organization is the UN agency responsible for developing and monitoring international labor standards. It has specific conventions, such as Convention No. 138 and Convention No. 182, which deal with the minimum age for work and the worst forms of child labor. Therefore, the ILO's legal framework is the direct and appropriate authority for addressing issues like child labor exploitation.

141. (C) Recognizing that WHO relies on science, norms, and cooperation, lacking enforcement.
The WHO's effectiveness depends on its scientific expertise and its ability to set global health norms that states follow voluntarily. Unlike the Security Council, the WHO cannot force sovereign nations to change their laws or close their borders. Understanding this limitation is essential: the WHO operates as a coordinating and advisory body that relies on the cooperation and commitment of its members.

142. (D) The end of World War I and the Paris Peace Conference.
The ILO was created in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I. It was established based on the belief that social justice was necessary for a lasting peace. This historical origin explains its early connection to the League of Nations and its long-standing focus on improving working conditions and social welfare as a means of preventing conflict.

143. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The WHO's Constitution provides a holistic definition of health, viewing it as complete physical, mental, and social well-being. However, this definition was adopted when the Constitution was signed in 1946 and entered into force in 1948, not in the year 2000. It remains one of the most influential and widely cited definitions of health in global policy and medical practice.

NODIA

144. (A) Two government delegates, one employer delegate, and one worker delegate.
Every member state's delegation to the International Labour Conference follows a specific tripartite structure: two government delegates, one employer delegate, and one worker delegate. This ensures that the government has a significant voice while providing the social partners (employers and workers) with independent representation. This balance is critical for the conference's role in adopting international labor standards and policies.

145. (B) Mandate universal military conscription for unemployed youth.
The ILO's strategic objectives focus on promoting labor standards, creating decent employment opportunities, and enhancing social protection and social dialogue. These goals are centered on economic and social welfare. Mandatory military conscription is a national security matter outside the ILO's mandate. The organization's work is dedicated to civil and economic rights within the labor market, not military or defense policy.

fair treatment for workers through international standards.

129. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
The World Health Assembly is the supreme decision-making body of the WHO. The Executive Board consists of technically qualified health experts who prepare the Assembly's work. The International Health Regulations (2005) is a legally binding agreement to prevent the international spread of disease. Finally, the Director-General serves as the chief administrative officer, managing the organization's global health operations.

130. (A) Mandatory maximum global wage rates
The ILO's core labor standards focus on freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, and the elimination of forced labor, child labor, and workplace discrimination. These are fundamental rights for all workers. However, the ILO does not mandate maximum global wage rates, as wage levels are typically determined by national economic conditions, collective bargaining agreements, and domestic legislation.

131. (C) A legally binding international treaty that may be ratified by member states.
An ILO Convention is a formal international treaty adopted by the International Labour Conference. Once a member state ratifies a convention, it becomes legally binding under international law, and the state must implement its provisions in domestic legislation. This system allows the ILO to establish uniform labor standards across different countries, providing a legal framework for protecting workers' rights worldwide.

132. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Under the International Health Regulations, the WHO Director-General has the authority to declare a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). The IHR is a legally binding framework that requires the WHO to coordinate the global response to acute public health risks. This mandate ensures that the WHO can provide early warnings and guidance to prevent disease spread.

133. (C) Tripartite composition - Governments, NGOs, and the Military
The ILO's tripartite structure is composed of representatives from governments, employers, and workers, not NGOs and the military. This model is unique among UN agencies. The ILO was founded in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969. Understanding the correct tripartite partners is essential for understanding how the ILO functions.

134. (B) I, III, and IV
The WHO functions as the directing authority on international health, assisting governments in strengthening health services and working to eradicate major diseases. These functions are central to its global health mandate. Establishing international labor standards, however, is the specific responsibility of the International Labour Organization. Statement II is therefore incorrect in the context of the World Health Organization's specific duties.

135. (D) Outbreak causing assessment, PHEIC potential, and global advisory measures.
Under the International Health Regulations, an outbreak triggers a structured response. The WHO assesses the risk, determines if it constitutes a Public Health Emergency of International Concern, and issues global advisory measures and technical guidance. This cause-and-effect relationship allows for a coordinated international effort to contain the disease, without the WHO having the power to override national sovereignty.

NODIA

136. (A) COVAX - Global initiative for equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines
COVAX is a major global initiative co-led by the WHO to ensure that all countries have equitable access to COVID-19 vaccines. The Declaration of Philadelphia is an ILO document, not a WHO charter. The "Decent Work Agenda" is also an ILO program. Smallpox is actually the only human disease the WHO has successfully eradicated, representing one of its greatest achievements.

137. (C) An initiative promoting job creation, rights at work, social protection, and social dialogue.
The ILO's "Decent Work Agenda" is a strategic framework built on four pillars: promoting

171. (D) It specifically targets the strengthening of the independence of judges and lawyers globally.
Unlike broad-based organizations that focus on a wide range of human rights issues, the International Commission of Jurists has a specialized focus on the legal profession and the judiciary. It believes that the Rule of Law can only be maintained if judges and lawyers can operate without government interference. Therefore, its work specifically targets the protection and independence of these key legal actors worldwide.

172. (B) Generates a rapid flood of messages to authorities to prevent torture.
Amnesty International's "Urgent Action" network is designed to respond quickly to immediate threats, such as imminent execution or torture. When an alert is issued, thousands of members worldwide send letters, emails, or faxes to the responsible authorities. This sudden flood of international attention puts authorities on notice that the world is watching, which can effectively prevent further abuse or save a prisoner's life.

173. (C) Ensuring the earth's ability to nurture life in all its diversity.
The core objective of Greenpeace is to ensure the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity. This involves campaigning against threats such as climate change, deforestation, overfishing, and nuclear testing. Greenpeace seeks to promote environmentally responsible solutions and change attitudes and behaviors that contribute to ecological destruction, using its independent voice to advocate for the planet.

174. (D) Recognizing HRW as a founding co-chair of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, crucial in driving state adoption.
Human Rights Watch played a pivotal role in the global movement to ban landmines. As a founding co-chair of the ICBL, it provided the essential research on the civilian impact of these weapons. This advocacy was crucial in persuading states to adopt the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty. This competency demonstrates how INGOs can successfully drive the development of international humanitarian law.

175. (A) Maintaining impartiality and freedom to criticize governments without fear.
Financial independence is a cornerstone of the operational philosophy of INGOs like Amnesty and HRW. By refusing government funding, they ensure that their research and reporting are not influenced by the political interests of any state. This independence gives them the moral authority and credibility to criticize human rights abuses wherever they occur, without fear of losing their financial support.

176. (B) Greenpeace
Greenpeace originated in 1971 when a group of activists sailed from Vancouver to Amchitka, Alaska, to protest US underground nuclear testing. They believed that a small group of people could make a big difference by "bearing witness" to environmental threats. While they didn't stop that specific test, the resulting public outcry led to the end of the testing program and the birth of Greenpeace.

177. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The International Commission of Jurists is well-known for conducting fact-finding missions to evaluate the legal systems and human rights situations in various countries. However, the second statement is incorrect because Greenpeace is famous for its very public and media-oriented direct actions. It deliberately seeks media attention to expose environmental crimes and mobilize public opinion, rather than relying on confidential diplomacy.

178. (A) Campaigning against whaling and destructive fishing practices.
Greenpeace has a long history of high-profile campaigns against commercial whaling and destructive industrial fishing. These efforts often involve using its ships to intercept whaling vessels or document illegal fishing at sea. This focus reflects Greenpeace's broader commitment to protecting ocean biodiversity and ensuring the sustainable use of marine resources, which are vital for the health of the entire planet.

179. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Specific human rights milestones are associated with different INGOs. The ICJ led the Siracusa Principles on rights restrictions. Greenpeace is

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

146. (A) WHO partners with health ministries, providing technical support, guidelines, and capacity building.
The WHO operates by partnering with national health ministries rather than commanding them. It provides technical expertise, sets international guidelines for disease management, and helps build national health capacity. This collaborative relationship respects national sovereignty while ensuring that countries have access to the latest scientific knowledge and international best practices for managing public health crises and improving overall health systems.

147. (C) The inclusion of labor rights in the Treaty of Versailles and the creation of the ILO.
The widespread exploitation of workers during the industrial era led to significant social unrest. This historical context directly caused the inclusion of labor rights in the 1919 Treaty of Versailles and the subsequent creation of the ILO. The founders recognized that improving the lives of workers was essential for social stability and the prevention of future global conflicts.

148. (D) Legal framework defining state obligations in crossing-border public health events.
The International Health Regulations is a legally binding instrument of international law. Its purpose is to help the international community prevent and respond to acute public health risks that have the potential to cross borders and threaten people worldwide. It defines the specific obligations of states in reporting health events and the WHO's role in coordinating the global response to such events.

149. (C) The Secretariat, led by the Director-General.
The WHO Secretariat, headed by the Director-General, is responsible for implementing the decisions and policies adopted by the World Health Assembly. It carries out the organization's technical and administrative work across global, regional, and country offices. This structural competency is essential for understanding how global health policies are translated into practical programs and emergency responses on the ground.

150. (B) It relies heavily on an independent Committee of Experts and a tripartite Conference Committee to examine the application of ratified Conventions.
The ILO's supervisory system is unique and relies on social dialogue. It includes an independent Committee of Experts who provide a technical review of state reports. This is followed by a tripartite Conference Committee where governments, employers, and workers discuss the findings. This process uses peer pressure and dialogue to encourage compliance with labor standards, rather than using military or judicial penalties.

151. (D) International Commission of Jurists (ICJ)
The International Commission of Jurists is an international non-governmental organization founded in 1952. It is composed of up to 60 eminent jurists, including senior judges, lawyers, and academics, who are dedicated to ensuring the protection of human rights through the Rule of Law. Based in Geneva, it provides legal expertise to strengthen judiciaries and legal systems globally.

152. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Amnesty International is well-known for its work on behalf of "prisoners of conscience," individuals imprisoned for their beliefs who have not used or advocated violence. However, the second statement is incorrect because Amnesty refuses government and UN funding for its core research and campaigning. This financial independence is essential to maintain its impartiality and freedom to criticize any authority.

153. (C) Researching and mobilizing pressure through public letter-writing and advocacy.
Amnesty International's primary methodology involves conducting meticulous research on human rights abuses and then mobilizing its global membership to take action. This often includes public letter-writing campaigns, advocacy, and media engagement to pressure governments into releasing prisoners or changing laws. Unlike some other entities, it does not use military force or provide direct funding to political groups to achieve its goals.

154. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
International NGOs have diverse origins and focus areas. The ICJ emphasizes the Rule of

NODIA

means it remains under the direct authority and guidance of the Assembly while maintaining its own operations.

103. (D) Promoting peace through collaboration in education, science, and culture.
UNESCO was established with the primary objective of contributing to peace and security by promoting international collaboration through education, science, and culture. Its mandate is based on the idea that global stability requires more than just political and economic agreements; it also requires the "intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind," which is fostered through cultural exchange and scientific cooperation.

104. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
UN agencies are headquartered in various global cities. UNICEF is based in New York City, while UNESCO is located in Paris. The International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization are both headquartered in Geneva. Knowing the locations of these agencies helps in understanding the diverse geographic distribution of the UN's specialized operations and its major administrative centers.

105. (C) International public health regulations
UNESCO's mandate covers education, natural and social sciences, culture, and communication. It handles the protection of heritage sites and promotes freedom of expression. However, the development and enforcement of international public health regulations is the specific responsibility of the World Health Organization. This functional division ensures that each specialized agency focuses on its particular area of international expertise.

106. (A) United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
When it was founded in 1946, the acronym UNICEF stood for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Although the organization's name was shortened in 1953 to the United Nations Children's Fund, the original acronym was retained for its global recognition. This history reflects the organization's shift from a temporary post-war emergency fund to a permanent development agency.

107. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
UNESCO's constitution famously asserts that because wars begin in the human mind, the defenses of peace must also be built there. This foundational belief drives the organization's focus on education, cultural understanding, and the free flow of ideas. By promoting mutual respect and knowledge, UNESCO aims to prevent the prejudices and misunderstandings that often lead to international conflict.

108. (B) Primary funding source - Mandatory UN member state dues
UNICEF is notable for not receiving funding from mandatory UN member state dues. Instead, its programs are supported entirely by voluntary contributions from governments, businesses, and individual donors. This funding model requires UNICEF to engage in continuous advocacy and fundraising to secure the resources needed for its extensive work in child survival, health, education, and protection globally.

109. (C) I, III, and IV
UNICEF's core activities include global immunization campaigns, providing emergency relief during disasters, and promoting education, especially for girls. While designating World Heritage Sites is a famous international initiative, it is managed by UNESCO, not UNICEF. UNICEF's focus remains strictly on the health, safety, and development of children and their mothers, particularly in marginalized and vulnerable communities.

110. (D) Often increases tourism and international funding for preservation.
When UNESCO designates a location as a World Heritage Site, it signifies that the site has "outstanding universal value." A primary effect of this designation is increased international recognition, which often leads to a rise in tourism and greater access to global funding for preservation. It also places a responsibility on the host nation to protect the site under international standards.

111. (A) Education for All (EFA) - Global initiative led by UNESCO
UNESCO led the "Education for All" global movement, which aimed to meet the learning

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

or the cessation of the documented human rights violations.

163. (C) I, II, III, and V
Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch share several primary focus areas, including the abolition of the death penalty, the banning of landmines, the protection of civilians in war, and the promotion of international justice through the ICC. While they also address corporate accountability, their core historical and most prominent campaigns have been centered on civil liberties, humanitarian law, and the prevention of state-sponsored violence.

164. (D) INGOs possess sovereign immunity equivalent to states.
Sovereign immunity is a legal doctrine that protects states from being sued in the courts of other states, but it does not apply to international NGOs. INGOs are private legal entities and are subject to the laws of the countries where they operate. While they have many privileges at the UN, such as consultative status, they do not hold the same legal status as sovereign states.

165. (C) ICJ focus is legal analysis and trials; Amnesty mobilizes grassroots pressure.
While both organizations seek to end torture, they apply different mandates. The International Commission of Jurists focuses on high-level legal analysis, training judges, and monitoring trials to ensure they meet international standards. Amnesty International focuses on mobilizing its millions of members for grassroots campaigns and urgent actions. These complementary approaches use both legal expertise and mass public pressure to challenge state abuses.

166. (B) III, II, I, IV
The founding of these major INGOs occurred in a specific sequence: the International Commission of Jurists (1952), Amnesty International (1961), Greenpeace (1971), and Human Rights Watch (1978). This timeline shows the growth of the international NGO movement from a focus on legal standards to broad human rights advocacy, environmental defense, and expert-led monitoring of state compliance with international norms.

167. (D) Peter Benenson
Peter Benenson was the British lawyer whose article "The Forgotten Prisoners," published in The Observer in 1961, launched the "Appeal for Amnesty." This initiative led to the creation of Amnesty International. Benenson was moved by the story of two students imprisoned in Portugal for raising a toast to freedom, and his call for action resonated globally, creating a mass membership human rights movement.

168. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Human Rights Watch is known for maintaining independence by refusing government funding. However, the second statement is incorrect because Amnesty International's mandate was expanded in 2001 to include economic, social, and cultural rights alongside its traditional focus on civil and political rights. This "indivisibility" approach recognizes that all human rights are interconnected and must be protected together to ensure human dignity.

169. (C) Attending meetings and making interventions before the Human Rights Council.
Consultative status under Article 71 allows INGOs to engage directly with the UN's work, particularly through ECOSOC and the Human Rights Council. This privilege includes the right to attend official meetings, submit written reports, and make oral interventions. This gives INGOs like Amnesty a formal platform to share their research and influence intergovernmental debates, though they do not have the power to vote.

170. (A) Covert assassination of environmental violators
Greenpeace is strictly committed to non-violence in all its activities. Its operational tactics include non-violent direct action, scientific research, and public campaigning to expose environmental crimes. It does not engage in violence or assassination. Its famous method of "bearing witness" involves using physical presence and media to document and stop ecological destruction, always within the framework of peaceful protest.

NODIA

logistics, and grassroots access necessary for UNICEF's programs. The International Criminal Court, however, is a judicial body focused on prosecuting individuals for serious crimes and is not involved in UNICEF's developmental or humanitarian governance.

121. (C) UNICEF focuses on health and child protection; UNESCO focuses on education, science, and culture.
The primary difference between the two entities lies in their functional mandates. UNICEF is a fund dedicated to the survival, health, and development of children. UNESCO is a specialized agency focused on fostering peace through intellectual collaboration in education, science, and culture. While they often collaborate on educational projects, their core missions and specialized expertise address different global needs.

122. (A) It ensures favorable pricing and steady supply for global immunization programs.
UNICEF is one of the world's largest buyers of vaccines, and this massive procurement power gives it significant leverage in the global market. This allows UNICEF to negotiate lower prices and ensure a steady supply of vaccines for immunization programs in developing nations. This market effect is crucial for achieving global health goals and making life-saving vaccines affordable and accessible.

123. (D) UNESCO scientific programme improving relationships between people and environments.
The "Man and the Biosphere" (MAB) Programme is a flagship initiative of UNESCO. It is an intergovernmental scientific program that aims to establish a scientific basis for the improvement of relationships between people and their environments. It promotes the sustainable use and conservation of biological diversity through its global network of biosphere reserves, combining natural and social sciences.

124. (B) UNESCO has a specialized mandate and statistical institute dedicated to global education tracking.
UNESCO is the UN agency specifically mandated to oversee global education. It maintains the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, which is the official source for cross-nationally comparable data on education, literacy, and science. Because of this specialized competency, researchers and policymakers rely on UNESCO for the most accurate and comprehensive data regarding global literacy rates and educational progress.

125. (C) It actively promotes freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right.
UNESCO is the only UN agency with a specific mandate to promote "the free flow of ideas by word and image." It actively advocates for freedom of expression, media independence, and the safety of journalists. UNESCO views these elements as essential for democracy, development, and the protection of all other human rights, fostering informed societies and transparent governance.

126. (D) ILO
The International Labour Organization is the only UN agency that features a tripartite structure. This unique governance model brings together representatives from governments, employers, and workers on an equal footing. This ensures that the perspectives of all major social partners are included in the development of international labor standards and policies, promoting social dialogue and consensus-based industrial relations globally.

127. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The World Health Organization was indeed established on April 7, 1948, and this anniversary is commemorated annually as World Health Day. However, the second statement is incorrect because the WHO's mandate is international public health, not labor standards. The responsibility for formulating and monitoring international labor standards belongs to the International Labour Organization, which is a separate specialized agency.

128. (B) Universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice.
A foundational principle of the ILO, as stated in its 1919 Constitution, is that social justice is essential for universal and lasting peace. This belief acknowledges that labor exploitation and social inequality can lead to unrest and conflict. Therefore, the ILO seeks to promote peace by improving working conditions and ensuring

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

linked to the Rainbow Warrior ship incident. Human Rights Watch originated from monitoring the Helsinki Accords. Amnesty International is famous for its Urgent Action Network. These associations highlight the unique specialized contributions and historical origins of each major international non-governmental organization.

180. (D) Organizing massive global street protests and civil disobedience.
The International Commission of Jurists operates primarily through legal and expert-led methods. These include submitting amicus curiae briefs, training legal professionals, and publishing expert legal opinions. Unlike more grassroots-oriented groups like Greenpeace or Amnesty, the ICJ does not typically organize mass street protests. Its strength lies in its ability to influence the legal community and the development of international legal standards.

181. (C) Non-violent presence at the site of an environmental crime to expose it.
"Bearing witness" is a core principle of Greenpeace's activism. It involves being physically present at the scene of an environmental abuse, such as illegal whaling or toxic dumping, to document and expose it to the world. By using cameras and the media, Greenpeace activists ensure that these activities cannot happen in secret, creating public pressure for change while remaining non-violent.

182. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Human Rights Watch has been a consistent advocate for international criminal justice, believing that accountability is essential to prevent future abuses. This is why HRW was a leading supporter of the establishment of the International Criminal Court. By holding individual leaders accountable for war crimes and crimes against humanity, HRW seeks to end the culture of impunity that often fuels mass atrocities.

183. (D) Amnesty International - Primary focus is strictly environmental law
Amnesty International's primary focus is on human rights, including civil liberties, the abolition of torture, and the protection of political prisoners. While it may address environmental issues related to human rights, it is not an environmental law organization. In contrast, Greenpeace was founded in Canada, the ICJ is composed of legal experts, and HRW is known for its comprehensive "World Report."

184. (A) I, II, and III
Greenpeace is funded by individual supporters, refusing money from governments or corporations to maintain its independence. It holds consultative status at the UN and promotes environmental sustainability. Statement IV is incorrect because Greenpeace is strictly non-violent and does not use armed security on its vessels. Its activists rely on peaceful direct action and public exposure rather than force to protect the environment.

185. (C) Increased global sympathy for Greenpeace and a massive diplomatic scandal for France.
The 1985 sinking of the "Rainbow Warrior" by French agents in New Zealand backfired significantly. Instead of stopping Greenpeace's protests against nuclear testing, it generated worldwide sympathy for the organization and caused a major diplomatic scandal for the French government. The incident highlighted the lengths to which some states would go to silence environmental activists, ultimately strengthening Greenpeace's global influence.

186. (A) Amnesty International - Nobel Peace Prize (1977)
Amnesty International was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1977 for its global campaign against torture and its work for political prisoners. This is one of the most recognized achievements for any human rights INGO. Other options misidentify the roles of organizations; for example, the ICC was founded by states with NGO support, and the first Earth Summit was a UN-led intergovernmental conference.

187. (D) It provides the legal analysis that activists use to legitimize human rights claims.
The International Commission of Jurists' work is critical because it provides the rigorous legal analysis needed to define and defend human rights. By clarifying how international law should be applied, the ICJ gives activists and lawyers the intellectual tools to challenge government abuses in court and before international bodies. This

NODIA

the CSW's intergovernmental sessions, ensuring that the Commission's policy discussions are backed by operational expertise and data.

222. (D) It sets global standards and monitors implementation to promote rights.
When global issues like systemic discrimination arise, the CSW responds by setting international standards and monitoring how states implement them. It provides a forum for countries to share best practices and challenges. By adopting agreed conclusions and recommendations, the CSW pressures governments to align their national laws with global gender equality norms, serving as a powerful tool for long-term policy change rather than military or judicial enforcement.

223. (A) Global policy framework and blueprint for gender equality realization.
The Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women, is the most progressive blueprint for ever for advancing women's rights. It defines strategic objectives and actions for the advancement of women in twelve critical areas of concern, such as poverty, education, and health. The CSW uses this platform as its primary guide for monitoring progress and setting global gender equality standards.

224. (B) It does not explicitly cover people displaced solely by climate change.
A significant limitation of the 1951 Refugee Convention is that its definition of a "refugee" is tied to persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. It does not explicitly include individuals forced to flee due to environmental disasters or climate change. As a result, "climate refugees" often lack the formal legal protections granted to those fleeing war or persecution.

225. (B) Mechanism allowing individuals to submit complaints of gender injustice.
The CSW's communications procedure allows individuals and organizations to submit "communications" (complaints) about alleged violations of human rights that affect the status of women. This mechanism helps the Commission identify emerging trends and patterns of injustice against women globally. While it does not provide individual redress like a court, it informs the CSW's policy work and its efforts to promote women's rights at the international level.

226. (A) People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)
The People's Union for Civil Liberties was founded in 1976 by Jayaprakash Narayan. It emerged as a non-party organization during the Internal Emergency in India to defend civil liberties and democratic rights that were being suppressed by the state. PUCL remains one of the most prominent human rights organizations in India, focusing on legal advocacy and fact-finding to protect constitutional rights.

227. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The People's Union for Democratic Rights was formed to defend democratic rights and has a long history of human rights advocacy in India. However, neither PUCL nor PUDR are subsidiaries of the National Human Rights Commission. They are independent, non-governmental organizations that often critique the government and state bodies, including the NHRC, to ensure the state remains accountable to the people.

228. (D) Filing Public Interest Litigations (PILs) in the Supreme Court and High Courts.
A primary mode of operation for Indian civil rights groups like PUCL and PUDR is the use of Public Interest Litigation. This legal mechanism allows these organizations to approach the judiciary on behalf of marginalized groups who cannot seek justice themselves. Through PILs, they have successfully challenged encounter killings, protected the right to food, and established new legal standards for privacy and electoral transparency.

229. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Indian human rights advocacy involves several key entities and tools. PUCL was founded by JP Narayan. PUDR is known for its landmark reports, including its investigation into the 1984 riots alongside PUCL. PIL is the legal mechanism used for public injury cases. The Right to Information Act was driven by grassroots movements like the MKSS, illustrating the link between civil society and legislative reform.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

196. (D) Influencing the drafting of the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary.
The International Commission of Jurists made a significant contribution to international law by helping to draft the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary. This document sets the global standard for ensuring that judges can act without political pressure. By codifying these principles at the UN level, the ICJ helped provide a legal benchmark that judiciaries worldwide use to defend their independence.

197. (C) The adoption of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (2008), which bans their use.
Advocacy by INGOs like Human Rights Watch and the Cluster Munition Coalition was instrumental in the adoption of the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions. By providing research on the long-term danger these weapons pose to civilians, NGOs successfully pressured a majority of nations to ban their use, production, and stockpiling. This demonstrates the power of NGO-led coalitions in creating new international humanitarian treaties.

198. (B) Non-violent physical intervention to stop environmental destruction.
In the context of Greenpeace, "direct action" refers to the use of non-violent physical presence to interrupt or expose environmental crimes. This can include blocking a discharge pipe, climbing an oil rig, or placing a boat between a whale and a harpoon. The goal is to stop the harmful activity immediately while generating media attention that pressures authorities to take permanent legal or political action.

199. (D) Noting HRC has political alliances; independent HRW does not.
A key distinction in human rights reporting is the level of independence. Intergovernmental bodies like the Human Rights Council are composed of states, which often protect their political allies from scrutiny. In contrast, independent INGOs like Human Rights Watch are not bound by diplomatic alliances or state sovereignty. This allows them to report objectively on any country, providing a crucial check on the more politicized UN processes.

200. (A) Providing independent info and alternative perspectives during UPR.
INGOs are vital to the UN's Universal Periodic Review because they provide "shadow reports" that offer an independent assessment of a state's human rights record. While states often present a favorable view of themselves, INGOs provide alternative perspectives and factual data on abuses. This independent information ensures that the UPR process is comprehensive and that states are held accountable to a higher standard of truth.

201. (C) UNHCR
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established in 1950. Its mandate is to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of refugees and the resolution of refugee problems. UNHCR's primary goal is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees, ensuring that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge from persecution.

202. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The Commission on the Status of Women is a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council. It serves as the principal global intergovernmental body dedicated exclusively to gender equality and the empowerment of women. The CSW plays a vital role in promoting women's rights, documenting the reality of women's lives throughout the world, and shaping global standards on gender equality and women's empowerment.

203. (D) The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol
The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol are the foundational legal documents for international refugee protection. They define who a refugee is, their rights, and the legal obligations of states to protect them. These documents establish the core principle of non-refoulement, which prohibits returning refugees to places where their lives or freedom would be under threat.

204. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Different legal terms define displaced populations. A refugee has fled their country due to a well-founded fear of persecution. An asylum

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

255. (C) Applying strict Charter Provision interpretations
The long-term stability and functional integrity of the international body depend on the consistent application of its founding rules. By adhering to a rigorous interpretation of these provisions, the organization can align state actions with global objectives. This strict adherence ensures that the institution remains a credible authority capable of preventing conflict escalation and maintaining universal human rights standards.

256. (B) The General Assembly
Within the international organizational structure, the General Assembly functions as the principal deliberative organ. It provides a universal platform where all member states can participate in high-level debates and pass recommendatory resolutions. Its role is characterized by broad representation, ensuring that diverse national perspectives are considered when addressing multifaceted global crises through shared dialogue and collective policy recommendations.

257. (D) Coordinating essential economic stabilization policies
The Economic and Social Council plays a vital role in addressing the underlying developmental issues that lead to regional instability. By coordinating specialized policies, this body focuses on stabilizing financial frameworks and addressing socio-economic deficits. Its primary mandate is to design structural remedies that promote sustainable development and economic resilience, thereby supporting the broader mission of maintaining global peace.

258. (A) The Security Council
The Security Council is uniquely empowered within the international system to mandate interventions that are legally binding on member states. This specific authority allows it to enforce peace measures and authorize peacekeeping operations during security threats. Unlike other deliberative bodies, this council possesses the executive power necessary to implement immediate and compulsory actions to resolve dangerous global conflicts.

NODIA

259. (C) Other organ resolutions lacked enforcement mechanisms
When the primary security organ fails to reach a unified decision, the effectiveness of other institutional bodies is severely limited. Although deliberative and economic organs may pass resolutions, these documents lack the necessary power of enforcement without a security consensus. This interdependence highlights the critical need for synchronization among principal organs to ensure that global policies are successfully implemented.

260. (A) Their functional synchronization and interdependence
The success of international governance depends on the ability of different principal organs to work in harmony. While each body has a distinct mandate, their effectiveness is tied to how well they coordinate their actions. Synchronization ensures that deliberative debates, socio-economic policies, and security measures complement each other, creating a comprehensive response to complex and multifaceted global challenges.

261. (D) As a vital subsidiary organ
The Human Rights Council is classified as a subsidiary body that operates within the broader international institutional framework. This classification allows it to focus specifically on monitoring global rights standards while remaining connected to the primary organizational apparatus. As a vital component, it provides the specialized oversight necessary to address systemic violations and ensure that member states remain accountable.

262. (B) A systematic review to assess compliance
In response to reports of systemic abuses, the council initiates formal evaluation processes to measure state behavior against international standards. This systematic review is designed to objectively assess whether a nation is fulfilling its legal obligations. By conducting such thorough investigations, the subsidiary organ gathers the necessary data to identify persistent violations and recommend corrective actions to the state.

263. (C) Conducting periodic evaluations of member states
A key function of the council involves the regular assessment of how member states implement

213. (C) I, II, III, and IV
The UN's framework for gender equality is built on the CSW, the CEDAW treaty, the operational work of UN Women, and the policy guidance of the Beijing Platform for Action. These entities and documents work together to set standards, monitor progress, and implement programs. The Trusteeship Council, which dealt with self-governance of territories, is not part of the UN's specialized gender equality or human rights framework.

214. (B) The UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) approves its biennial programs and budget.
UNHCR's programs and budget are actually approved on an annual basis, not biennial. Furthermore, while the Executive Committee (ExCom) reviews and approves the programs, the final budget is part of the broader UN financial reporting system. Statement D is also clearly false, as UNHCR has no authority to force sovereign states to accept refugees, relying instead on international law and diplomatic persuasion.

215. (D) Non-refoulement
Under international law, specifically the 1951 Refugee Convention, states are prohibited from returning or "refouling" refugees to a territory where they face a threat to their life or freedom. Even in cases of mass influx and national security concerns, this principle requires that individuals be given at least temporary protection and an assessment of their claims before any return can be considered.

216. (A) II, III, I, IV
The mechanisms for women's rights were established in this order: the Commission on the Status of Women (1946), the CEDAW treaty (1979), the Beijing Platform for Action (1995), and finally UN Women (2010). This sequence reflects the UN's progression from creating a deliberative commission to adopting a binding treaty, setting a global policy platform, and finally creating a unified operational agency for gender equality.

217. (C) One not considered a national by any state under operation of its law.
A stateless person is someone who is not recognized as a citizen by any country. This can happen due to discrimination, gaps in nationality laws, or the emergence of new states. Statelessness leaves individuals without basic rights, such as the right to vote or travel. UNHCR has a specific mandate to identify, prevent, and reduce statelessness and to protect the rights of stateless people globally.

218. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
During the drafting of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Commission on the Status of Women successfully advocated for gender-neutral language, changing "all men" to "all human beings." This was a pivotal contribution to the universality of human rights. Statement II is false because the CSW is composed of representatives from member states, and both men and women participate in its sessions and governance.

219. (D) Voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity.
UNHCR considers voluntary repatriation to be the most desirable durable solution for most refugees. This occurs when refugees can return to their home country because the conditions that caused them to flee have improved. For this solution to be valid under international law, the return must be voluntary and conducted in safety and with dignity, ensuring that the individuals are not forced back into danger.

220. (B) Economic migrants seeking better employment
UNHCR's mandate is specifically focused on refugees, asylum-seekers, and stateless persons who flee persecution or conflict. Economic migrants, who move voluntarily to seek better job opportunities or living conditions, do not fall under UNHCR's legal mandate. Their movement is generally governed by national immigration laws rather than international refugee law, which is reserved for those who cannot return home safely.

221. (C) UN Women serves as the substantive secretariat for the CSW.
UN Women was created in 2010 to consolidate the UN's work on gender equality. One of its key functions is to serve as the substantive secretariat for the Commission on the Status of Women. This means UN Women provides the research, reports, and administrative support needed for

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

for legislative changes. These methods help them document abuses, seek judicial relief, and raise public awareness. Statement IV is incorrect because these NGOs are private entities and do not have the legal authority to issue arrest warrants; only the police and judiciary have that power under Indian law.

239. (A) They are heavily funded by multinational corporations.
Organizations like PUCL and PUDR are typically non-funded or rely on small individual donations and volunteer work to maintain their independence and credibility. They are not funded by multinational corporations, as their work often involves challenging the actions of powerful corporate and state interests. This financial independence allows them to criticize any entity that violates the civil and democratic rights of people in India.

240. (B) Fact-finding study and filing a Supreme Court PIL on Right to Life.
If a labor sector is being exploited, an organization like PUDR would typically conduct a detailed fact-finding study to gather evidence of the abuses. This research would then form the basis for a Public Interest Litigation in the Supreme Court, arguing that the exploitation violates the workers' constitutional "Right to Life" under Article 21. This combined approach of research and litigation is a hallmark of Indian rights advocacy.

241. (B) Role in telephone tapping case (PUCL v. UOI) strengthening Article 21.
In the landmark case PUCL v. Union of India (1997), the Supreme Court ruled on a petition filed by PUCL against unauthorized telephone tapping. The court held that the right to privacy is part of the "right to life and personal liberty" under Article 21. This competency shows how civil society organizations use the courts to expand the legal understanding and protection of fundamental rights in India.

242. (A) National Emergency imposition by Indira Gandhi, suspending rights.
The founding of PUCL in 1976 was a direct response to the Internal Emergency declared in 1975. During this period, fundamental rights were suspended, and thousands were detained without trial. The climate of state-sponsored repression recalled the need for a non-partisan organization to defend civil liberties. This historical context defines PUCL's identity as a defender of democratic values against authoritarian state actions.

243. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
PUDR originated from the Delhi unit of the civil liberties movement and emphasizes a broad view of rights, including socio-economic justice. However, statement II is incorrect because civil rights groups in India are the strongest opponents of encounter killings. They argue that such actions bypass the rule of law and the judicial process, violating the fundamental right to a fair trial and the right to life.

244. (D) Highlighting structural violence and land alienation as human rights issues.
For marginalized communities like Adivasis and Dalits, democratic rights groups focus on "structural violence," which includes systemic discrimination and economic exploitation. They highlight issues like land alienation and forced displacement as human rights violations. By addressing the root causes of marginalization, these organizations argue that civil liberties cannot be fully enjoyed without also securing the democratic rights to resources, land, and social equality.

245. (C) Right to Exploit Child Labor
PUCL defends fundamental rights such as equality, speech, and life. There is no "right" to exploit child labor; in fact, the Indian Constitution and various laws strictly prohibit it. PUCL and similar organizations work to end such exploitation. Their work is centered on the protections guaranteed to citizens by the Constitution, not on defending illegal or harmful practices that violate the rights of others.

246. (B) Civil rights groups emphasize state adherence to constitutional limits.
The core philosophy of civil rights groups like PUCL is that the state must always operate within the limits set by the Constitution, especially during times of unrest. While the state often prioritizes order and security, civil rights groups argue that security cannot be achieved

NODIA

230. (B) Corporate mergers and acquisitions
Organizations like PUCL and PUDR focus on protecting the fundamental rights of citizens, particularly in cases of state overreach. Their work covers custodial violence, the rights of unorganized labor, and freedom of expression. Corporate mergers and acquisitions are commercial matters handled by business law and regulatory bodies; they do not fall under the mandate of civil and democratic rights organizations focused on constitutional protections.

231. (D) Encompassing socio-economic rights and resistance to structural exploitation.
While "civil liberties" often focus on protecting individuals from direct state interference, "democratic rights" as pursued by PUDR take a broader view. This perspective includes socio-economic rights and addresses the structural exploitation of marginalized groups like Dalits, Adivasis, and unorganized workers. It recognizes that true democracy requires not just the absence of state repression, but also the fulfillment of basic needs and social justice for all.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
PUCL has been a leader in seeking electoral reforms in India, including the successful legal challenge that led to the introduction of the "None of the Above" (NOTA) option on ballots. These efforts are rooted in the belief that a healthy democracy requires transparent elections and that voters have a right to know the background of candidates and express dissent through the ballot.

233. (C) PIL - Mechanism allowing any citizen to seek judicial redress for public injury
In the context of "incorrect pairs," this option is technically problematic because Public Interest Litigation is a mechanism, while the other pairs list specific organizations and their famous reports or cases. Furthermore, legal definitions often specify that "any member of the public" acting in good faith can file a PIL, making the "any citizen" phrasing potentially too narrow in some strict legal interpretations within Indian jurisprudence.

234. (A) I, II, and III
PUCL maintains its independence by prohibiting its office bearers from holding positions in political parties. It is well-known for its independent fact-finding missions and its advocacy for the Right to Information. These activities are central to its role as a civil rights watchdog. Statement IV is incorrect because PUCL focuses on constitutional and human rights cases, not on corporate law or commercial disputes.

235. (D) Emergence of robust civil rights networks like PUCL to check state power.
The suspension of fundamental rights during the 1975-1977 Emergency highlighted the vulnerability of Indian democracy to state overreach. This caused a significant reaction from the intelligentsia and activists, leading to the creation of robust civil rights organizations like PUCL. These groups were established specifically to serve as permanent watchdogs, ensuring that the state remains within its constitutional limits and respects the rights of citizens.

236. (B) PUDR - Delhi-based, known for strong interventions in labor rights and state violence
The People's Union for Democratic Rights is a Delhi-based organization known for its meticulous research and advocacy on labor rights and against state violence. It has published numerous reports on the exploitation of workers and violations of democratic rights. Unlike political parties, PUDR does not seek power; its role is to document abuses and use legal and public channels to demand justice and reform.

237. (C) They jointly published "Who Are the Guilty?", highlighting state failure.
In the aftermath of the 1984 anti-Sikh riots, PUCL and PUDR collaborated on a landmark fact-finding mission. They jointly published the report "Who Are the Guilty?", which documented the failure of the state and police to protect citizens and named individuals allegedly involved in the violence. This report remains a critical document in the history of human rights advocacy in India, challenging official narratives.

238. (D) I, II, III, and V
Indian civil rights organizations use several tools: independent fact-finding, Public Interest Litigation, grassroots mobilization, and lobbying

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

legal foundation legitimizes human rights claims, making them more than just moral arguments.

188. (B) I, II, III, and IV
These INGOs are defined by their specific operational styles: Amnesty's mass membership, HRW's expert-led lobbying, the ICJ's legal expertise, and Greenpeace's direct action. Statement V is false because these organizations are independent and do not rely on UN taxation; they are primarily funded by private donations and foundations. This financial independence is crucial for their role as impartial monitors of state behavior.

189. (C) Greenpeace offices operate completely autonomously with no central coordination.
While Greenpeace has national and regional offices, they are coordinated through Greenpeace International, based in Amsterdam. This central body ensures that all offices follow a common global strategy and maintain the organization's core principles, such as non-violence and financial independence. The idea that they operate with no central coordination is incorrect, as unified global action is a key part of their effectiveness.

190. (D) Human Rights Watch
Human Rights Watch is known for its extensive field research and detailed documentation of civilian harm in armed conflicts. This expertise makes it the most likely organization to provide the factual evidence needed to advocate for a ban on autonomous weapons. HRW often leads international campaigns by providing the "ground-truth" data that persuades policymakers to adopt new humanitarian standards and treaties.

191. (A) ICJ uses high-level legal experts; Amnesty relies on mass public membership.
A key difference between these two organizations is their membership and method of influence. The International Commission of Jurists is a small, specialized body of legal experts that influences policy through judicial analysis and legal training. Amnesty International is a mass-membership organization that mobilizes millions of people to pressure governments through public campaigns. Both are effective, but they utilize different types of social and intellectual capital.

192. (B) The signing of the 1975 Helsinki Accords and the need to monitor Soviet bloc compliance.
Human Rights Watch began as "Helsinki Watch" in 1978. It was created specifically to monitor the Soviet Union's compliance with the human rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. This focused mission eventually expanded to cover other regions and themes, leading to the formation of other "Watch" committees and finally the unified global organization known today as Human Rights Watch.

193. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
Amnesty International has broadened its mandate to include economic and social rights, reflecting a holistic view of human dignity. Simultaneously, Human Rights Watch did originate as a US-based monitoring group (Helsinki Watch) before expanding into the global organization it is today. Both statements accurately reflect the historical growth and mandate evolution of these two influential international non-governmental organizations in the human rights field.

194. (A) Shaping norms, using media, and persuading states through moral authority.
INGOs lack the "hard power" of military or economic might. Instead, they exercise "soft power" by using factual research, media engagement, and moral authority to shape international norms. By persuading states and the public that certain behaviors are unacceptable, they can influence government policies and international law. This ability to change hearts and minds is the primary way INGOs exert influence globally.

195. (C) Strengthening intellectual property rights for tech corporations
Greenpeace's campaigns are focused on environmental protection, such as ending whaling, stopping overfishing, and protecting rainforests. Strengthening intellectual property rights for corporations is not part of its mandate and often conflicts with its goals of promoting shared technology for renewable energy. Greenpeace focuses on public goods and ecological health rather than the commercial interests of large technology or pharmaceutical companies.

by sacrificing fundamental rights. This emphasis on constitutionalism serves as a check on the potential for arbitrary or excessive state power.

247. (D) Sustained legal challenges against laws like TADA, POTA, and UAPA.
The introduction of extraordinary preventive detention laws in India has consistently been met with legal challenges from organizations like PUCL and PUDR. They argue that these laws contain provisions that are prone to misuse and violate constitutional safeguards. Through research and litigation, they have highlighted how such laws can be used to target political dissidents and marginalized groups, advocating for their repeal or reform.

248. (A) Independent investigations documenting violations to challenge state narratives.
Fact-finding reports are a critical tool for Indian civil rights organizations. They involve independent, on-the-ground investigations by experts to document human rights violations. These reports provide a factual record that often contradicts official state versions of events. By making this information public and using it in court, NGOs provide a voice for victims and create an evidentiary basis for seeking accountability and justice.

249. (C) Noting PUCL PILs caused candidate criminal antecedent disclosure mandates.
A major contribution of civil society to Indian electoral reform was the PUCL-led litigation that resulted in a Supreme Court mandate for candidates to disclose their criminal antecedents, assets, and educational qualifications. This reform was intended to empower voters with information and increase transparency in the political process. This competency illustrates how civil society can drive significant institutional change through the strategic use of Public Interest Litigation.

250. (A) Serving as critical watchdogs to hold the state accountable to the rule of law.
In a democratic framework like India, organizations like PUCL and PUDR are essential as independent watchdogs. They ensure that the state remains accountable to the rule of law and respects the constitutional rights of its citizens. By documenting abuses and seeking judicial remedies, they provide a necessary check on power, fostering a more transparent, just, and truly democratic society for everyone.

251. (B) The specific Charter Provisions of the UN
The United Nations relies on its founding document to establish a formal framework for international cooperation. These specific legal provisions serve as the essential blueprint for the organization's existence and operational scope. By delineating clear objectives within this foundational text, the global body ensures that all member states adhere to a standardized set of universal principles.

252. (A) Maintain peace, friendly relations, and progress
The establishment of the United Nations is centered on fundamental goals that prioritize global stability and human welfare. By emphasizing the maintenance of international peace and the fostering of friendly relations between nations, the organization aims to promote comprehensive social progress. These core objectives provide a structural framework for collective security and sustainable development across all participating member states.

253. (C) They had to invoke specific Charter Provisions
During simulated diplomatic scenarios, international representatives are required to utilize established legal guidelines to justify their actions. This process involves citing specific foundational rules that govern institutional interventions and state behavior. Such requirements ensure that all diplomatic decisions remain rooted in the formal framework designed to maintain global order, rather than relying on arbitrary or unilateral justifications.

254. (D) The primary objectives of the UN establishment are undermined
When nations ignore the established rules of the international organization, the core mission of the global body is significantly compromised. Bypassing these foundational guidelines prevents the effective realization of collective security and peaceful cooperation. Such actions weaken the structural integrity of the entire system, leading to a failure in maintaining the overarching goals for which the institution was created.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

seeker is someone whose claim for refugee status is pending. Internally Displaced Persons remain within their own country's borders. A stateless person is not recognized as a national by any state. Understanding these definitions is essential for applying the correct international protections.

205. (C) Forced refoulement
UNHCR promotes three "durable solutions" for refugees: voluntary repatriation to their home country, local integration in the host country, or resettlement in a third country. Forced refoulement, which is the compulsory return of refugees to a place where they face persecution, is a violation of international law and is the opposite of the legal and safe solutions that UNHCR seeks to achieve.

206. (D) Prohibiting return of refugees to territories where life or freedom is threatened.
Non-refoulement is a fundamental principle of international law that forbids a country from returning asylum seekers or refugees to a territory where they would likely face persecution, torture, or other serious harm. This principle is considered part of customary international law and is the cornerstone of refugee protection, ensuring that the act of seeking asylum results in genuine and lasting safety.

207. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1951 Refugee Convention was originally designed to address the refugee crisis in Europe following World War II, and it contained temporal and geographic limitations. The 1967 Protocol removed these restrictions, giving the UNHCR a truly global mandate. This evolution allowed the organization to respond to refugee crises occurring anywhere in the world, reflecting the universal nature of modern displacement.

208. (B) Subsidiary Organ of - General Assembly
The Commission on the Status of Women is actually a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, not the General Assembly. Established in 1946, it is the primary body for promoting gender equality. It was instrumental in drafting the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which remains the most comprehensive global policy framework for the rights and empowerment of women and girls worldwide.

209. (B) I, III, and IV
UNHCR has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize twice, in 1954 and 1981, for its humanitarian work. The organization relies almost entirely on voluntary contributions and its High Commissioner is elected by the General Assembly. Statement II is incorrect because UNHCR does protect and assist Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) when requested by the UN Secretary-General or the General Assembly, expanding its original mandate.

210. (A) Crises often cause the UN to authorize UNHCR to protect and assist IDPs.
While UNHCR's original mandate was for refugees who cross borders, massive internal displacement crises often lead the UN to authorize the agency to assist IDPs as well. This cause-and-effect relationship allows the international community to use UNHCR's expertise in shelter and protection to help those displaced within their own countries, even though they do not have the same legal status as refugees.

NODIA

211. (C) Annual Meeting - Held at UN Headquarters in New York
The Commission on the Status of Women holds its primary annual session at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. This two-week session brings together representatives of member states, civil society, and UN entities to discuss progress and gaps in the implementation of gender equality goals. It is one of the largest annual gatherings of gender equality advocates and policymakers in the world.

212. (D) "Agreed Conclusions" with recommendations for governments and stakeholders.
The outcome of the CSW's annual session is a set of "Agreed Conclusions." These documents are negotiated by all member states and contain a set of analysis and recommendations for governments, intergovernmental bodies, and other stakeholders. While not legally binding, they represent a global consensus on gender equality and provide a powerful tool for advocacy and policy development at the national and international levels.

human rights protections within their borders. These periodic evaluations serve as a primary tool for maintaining global accountability. Through this mandate, the organ ensures that every nation undergoes consistent scrutiny, regardless of its political influence, thereby upholding universal benchmarks for human rights and freedoms.

264. (D) Pressure states to reform internal policies
By issuing formal condemnations and conducting public reviews, the council aims to influence the domestic behavior of non-compliant nations. These public actions create international pressure, encouraging governments to adjust their internal laws and practices. The ultimate goal is to foster reform that aligns national policies with universal human rights standards, ensuring better protection for marginalized and vulnerable communities.

265. (A) Multilateral scrutiny
The council's effectiveness is largely based on its ability to subject persistent violations to widespread international observation. This multilateral scrutiny ensures that rights abuses are not ignored or hidden from the global community. By bringing these issues to a collective forum, the organ creates a transparent environment that pressures states to rectify their behavior and adhere to international law.

266. (B) To provide research and specialized advice
The advisory body is tasked with conducting in-depth research to support the primary council's decision-making process. By providing specialized advice on complex issues like transnational privacy, the committee ensures that policy directives are based on rigorous data. This intellectual support is essential for the main council to develop effective legal frameworks that address emerging and technologically advanced global challenges.

267. (B) Strictly as an expert think-tank
The committee operates as an expert think-tank rather than an executive or judicial body. Its role is limited to offering intellectual expertise and objective recommendations to the main council. By functioning in this advisory capacity, the committee maintains an independent perspective, allowing it to synthesize complex data into actionable insights without the pressure of adopting politically binding international resolutions.

268. (A) An advisory report for the main council
The members of the committee compile their findings into a structured document that provides guidance on specific human rights themes. This advisory report serves as a foundational resource for the main council when drafting new protocols. The document contains expert analysis and evidence-based recommendations, ensuring that the resulting international policies are both technically sound and capable of addressing modern violations.

269. (C) Its independence and specialized knowledge
The effectiveness of the advisory body relies on its ability to provide objective information through specialized legal and technical knowledge. This independence ensures that the research remains free from political bias, making it a credible source for addressing novel human rights issues. Without these attributes, the main council would struggle to understand the nuances of emerging global threats to fundamental freedoms.

270. (D) The technical depth required for effective drafting
Without the research provided by the advisory committee, the main council would lack the comprehensive understanding needed to create robust human rights frameworks. The committee provides the technical depth required to navigate complex global issues, ensuring that new protocols are legally precise. This specialized input is vital for translating abstract human rights concepts into effective and enforceable international policy directives.

271. (C) WHO
The World Health Organization is responsible for leading the international response to medical emergencies and public health crises. In post-disaster scenarios, this agency establishes critical health protocols and manages the containment of immediate biological threats. Its specialized mandate ensures that medical assistance is prioritized and that health risks to the affected population are mitigated through expert-led coordination and direct intervention.

NODIA

33. A government removes subsidies on essential goods to attract foreign investment. Local NGOs organize protests demanding the reinstatement of subsidies to protect the poor. This scenario highlights the conflict between:
(A) Environmental conservation and industrialization
(B) Market liberalization and civil society assertion
(C) Technological advancement and intellectual property
(D) Traditional growth and basic needs approach

34. Which of the following is a correct statement about the Information Age?
(A) It has empowered individuals through democratic access to knowledge.
(B) It has decreased the speed of global financial transactions and trade.
(C) It relies exclusively on print media for information dissemination.
(D) It has made intellectual property laws obsolete in the digital market.

35. Consider the following statements about the Emergence of the Information Age:
I. It shifted economies from traditional industry to computerization.
II. It drastically reduced the cost of communication.
III. It created a "digital divide" between different socio-economic groups.
IV. It limited the capacity of civil society to organize globally.
V. It facilitated the rapid spread of human rights norms.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

36. Read the following case: A remote village in a developing country gains access to the internet. Local artisans begin selling their crafts directly to international buyers, bypassing exploitative middlemen. This case best illustrates the positive impact of:
(A) The retreat of the state
(B) Strict intellectual property laws
(C) The traditional growth approach
(D) The emergence of the Information Age

37. Applying the concept of Liberalization to a previously state-controlled economy would most likely result in:
(A) Complete isolation from global trade networks and capital
(B) Immediate nationalization of all foreign assets and companies
(C) Increased foreign investment and entry of multinational firms
(D) Strict censorship of the internet and communication channels

38. What is the primary cause of the "Digital Divide" in the Information Age?
(A) Uniform distribution of wealth globally
(B) Unequal access to technology and internet infrastructure
(C) Over-regulation of the internet by transnational corporations
(D) Complete eradication of poverty

39. Which concept refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through the exchange of capital, goods, and services?
(A) Nationalization
(B) Localization
(C) Protectionism
(D) Globalization

40. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Information Age has made human rights violations harder to conceal.
Reason (R): Digital technologies and social media allow instantaneous global sharing of information and videos.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Planned development in India

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

This synergy allows them to address complex global issues more effectively than any single organization could by operating in isolation or repeating efforts.

281. (A) It filed litigations challenging the measure
The People's Union for Civil Liberties utilizes the domestic legal system to protect fundamental freedoms from state overreach. By filing public interest litigations, the organization challenges the constitutional validity of restrictive laws in court. This legal strategy aims to secure judicial interventions that can overturn or modify measures that infringe upon the basic rights of citizens within the national framework.

282. (B) It organized fact-finding missions to document unlawful detentions
The People's Union for Democratic Rights focuses on field documentation to highlight instances of state-sponsored injustice. Through fact-finding missions, the organization gathers evidence regarding the treatment of marginalized communities and instances of unlawful detention. This documented data serves as a critical resource for advocacy, providing a factual basis for challenging systemic abuses and promoting democratic accountability in the region.

283. (B) By providing grassroots support and awareness
Smaller civil and democratic rights organizations play a vital role by mobilizing the public and raising awareness about rights violations. These groups provide the necessary grassroots support for larger legal and investigative efforts. By organizing peaceful protests and community outreach, they ensure that the push for democratic freedoms remains a broad-based movement that reflects the concerns of ordinary citizens.

284. (A) A dual strategy of legal contestation and field documentation
The collaboration between major rights organizations creates a powerful approach that combines courtroom advocacy with evidence gathered on the ground. This dual strategy ensures that legal challenges are supported by documented facts, while field research gains a formal outlet for redress. Together, these methods provide a comprehensive framework for challenging government policies and protecting the civil liberties of the population.

285. (C) The pioneering legal and investigative frameworks of PUCL and PUDR
Many domestic advocacy groups rely on the established methodologies and legal precedents created by leading civil rights organizations. These pioneering frameworks provide the necessary tools for conducting investigations and filing effective legal challenges. By following the examples set by these established bodies, newer or smaller organizations can more effectively navigate the complexities of protecting democratic freedoms and resisting systemic overreach.

NODIA

286. (D) International protection and emergency relief
During sudden displacement crises, the primary goal of the refugee agency is to provide immediate safety and humanitarian aid to those fleeing conflict. This includes establishing international protection mechanisms and distributing essential supplies to maintain life. By focusing on emergency relief, the organization ensures that vulnerable populations are safeguarded from immediate physical harm and have access to basic survival resources.

287. (C) Basic shelter, registration, and legal recognition
The establishment of transitional camps allows the refugee agency to provide structured assistance to displaced individuals. Within these camps, persons are registered and given legal recognition, which is essential for their protection and future status. Additionally, the provision of basic shelter ensures that families have a safe place to reside while their long-term options for repatriation or integration are evaluated.

288. (B) They are not returned to territories where their lives are threatened
The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international refugee law, prohibiting the forced return of individuals to dangerous environments. This protection ensures that refugees are not sent back to countries where they face persecution, torture, or death. By adhering to this principle, the agency guarantees the fundamental safety of displaced persons and upholds their right to seek asylum.

272. (B) Ensuring child protection and nutritional aid
This agency focuses on the specific needs of children and vulnerable minors during international crises. By providing critical nutritional support and psychological aid, the organization ensures that the youngest members of a population are protected from the long-term effects of disasters. Its mandate emphasizes the welfare and safety of children, making it an essential component of any holistic recovery.

273. (D) ILO
The International Labour Organization addresses the economic disruptions caused by global crises by focusing on workforce stability. Its role involves implementing fair labor standards and creating employment recovery programs for individuals who have been displaced. By ensuring equitable access to work and protecting labor rights, the agency helps restore the economic foundation of communities affected by severe socio-economic or environmental shocks.

274. (A) Restoring education and cultural heritage
As a specialized agency, UNESCO works to restore essential educational systems and protect cultural assets following a major disaster. Its interventions facilitate the rapid resumption of schooling for children and the safeguarding of historical sites. By focusing on these intellectual and cultural pillars, the agency ensures that the long-term social and educational development of the affected region is preserved.

275. (C) It prevents duplication and ensures rehabilitation
Coordinated action among various specialized agencies is critical for a successful and efficient recovery process. By dividing responsibilities based on distinct mandates, these organizations avoid repeating the same tasks and wasting resources. This synchronized approach ensures that every aspect of a crisis, from health to labor, is addressed, leading to the comprehensive rehabilitation of the affected populations globally.

276. (A) Greenpeace
This non-governmental organization specializes in environmental advocacy and the documentation of ecological damage. By initiating grassroots campaigns, it mobilizes public awareness regarding the destruction of natural resources and biodiversity. Its role in transnational cases involves highlighting the immediate environmental impacts of corporate activities, providing the necessary factual foundation for subsequent human rights and legal interventions by other partner organizations.

277. (D) Publishing reports detailing human rights violations
This organization focuses on investigating and exposing rights abuses through the publication of detailed evidence-based reports. In complex accountability cases, its contributions help clarify the human impact of corporate or state actions. By documenting specific violations within local communities, the group provides the international community with the necessary information to pressure responsible parties and advocate for meaningful systemic changes.

278. (B) By demanding the release of unlawfully detained activists
Amnesty International utilizes its vast global network to advocate for the rights of individuals who have been unjustly imprisoned. In high-stakes accountability cases, it launches public pressure campaigns to demand justice for local activists. This mobilization of public opinion serves as a powerful tool to challenge unlawful detentions and ensure that states adhere to international standards of personal liberty.

279. (C) International Commission of Jurists
The International Commission of Jurists provides the legal expertise required to address jurisdictional breaches and uphold the rule of law. By analyzing the legal frameworks surrounding human rights abuses, this organization ensures that accountability measures are grounded in rigorous judicial scrutiny. Its work focuses on advocating for legal responsibility and the proper functioning of courts to protect individuals from systemic overreach.

280. (D) Their synergy and division of roles were paramount
The success of international non-governmental interventions depends on the ability of different organizations to combine their unique strengths. By dividing roles—such as fact-finding, public mobilization, and legal analysis—these groups create a multifaceted strategy for accountability.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

297. (A) By communicating directly with state leaders to urge policy reversals
Utilizing high-level diplomacy allows the human rights official to engage directly with the decision-makers of sovereign nations. By expressing grave concerns and recommending specific policy changes, the official can pressure governments to stop rights violations. This direct line of communication is essential for addressing urgent crises and securing immediate improvements in the treatment of vulnerable populations within a state.

298. (B) Directing the deployment of specialized field monitors
To ensure that reports of violations are accurate and objective, the human rights official sends trained monitors into the affected areas. these monitors gather first-hand evidence and document the situation on the ground. This objective data provides a credible basis for international advocacy and state accountability, ensuring that responses to abuses are based on facts rather than biased information.

NODIA

299. (B) Abstract international standards and concrete state accountability
The human rights official plays a unique role in translating broad international legal principles into specific expectations for state behavior. By bridging this gap, the official ensures that abstract standards result in real accountability for governments. This functional link is necessary to turn universal human rights declarations into practical protections that improve the lives of individuals and prevent systemic abuses by authorities.

300. (A) Responses to abuses would remain fragmented and ineffective
Without a central authority to oversee and coordinate human rights efforts, global responses to crises would lack focus and unity. The absence of vocal advocacy and high-level monitoring would lead to inconsistent actions across different international agencies. Central oversight is required to provide a cohesive strategy that ensures all states are held to the same standards and that violations are addressed systematically.

289. (D) To secure asylum rights and facilitate voluntary repatriation
Diplomatic negotiations with host countries are necessary to ensure that displaced persons are legally allowed to remain in a safe territory. The agency works to secure formal asylum rights and discusses long-term solutions, such as voluntary repatriation or local integration. These high-level discussions are critical for managing the cross-border movement of people and finding permanent resolutions to displacement crises.

290. (A) Its authoritative legal mandate to safeguard fundamental rights
The efficacy of the refugee agency is derived from its internationally recognized power to protect the rights of stateless and displaced individuals. While logistical relief is important, the authoritative legal mandate allows the organization to demand state compliance with human rights standards. This legal standing ensures that refugees receive formal protection and are not subjected to arbitrary treatment by host or home governments.

291. (C) Its standard-setting role regarding gender disparities
The commission focuses on establishing international benchmarks and guidelines to promote gender equality across the globe. Its standard-setting role involves evaluating how nations address disparities and recommending best practices for systemic improvement. By creating these universal norms, the commission provides a structured framework that member states can use to align their domestic policies with international expectations for women's rights and empowerment.

292. (A) Data on women's political participation and empowerment
To assess progress in gender equality, the commission reviews comprehensive statistics concerning how women are represented in government and the workforce. This data helps identify specific barriers to female advancement and economic independence. By analyzing these trends, the body can formulate targeted recommendations that address the root causes of gender-based disparities and advocate for greater inclusivity in all sectors.

293. (D) Shaping global policy frameworks and standards
The primary function of the commission is to develop the broad policy frameworks that guide international efforts toward gender equality. Rather than engaging in direct field operations, the body focuses on influencing global standards and legislative norms. This high-level approach ensures that gender perspectives are integrated into the developmental and legal agendas of all member states, fostering long-term structural change.

294. (B) By providing a forum for debate and recommendations
The commission exerts influence by creating a centralized space where member states must discuss their progress and challenges regarding gender equality. This forum allows for the exchange of ideas and the issuance of formal recommendations that pressure underperforming nations to improve. Through these public deliberations, the organization encourages states to revise discriminatory laws and adopt more progressive social policies.

295. (C) Rigorously monitoring global trends and rights
The long-term impact of the commission is its ability to systematically track and evaluate the status of women worldwide. By monitoring global trends, the body can identify emerging challenges and advocate for the protection of women's rights in various contexts. This continuous oversight ensures that gender issues remain a priority on the international stage and that progress is measured against established benchmarks.

296. (D) Mainstreaming human rights across all UN operations
The principal human rights official is responsible for ensuring that fundamental rights are a core consideration in all international organizational activities. This process of mainstreaming ensures that human rights are not treated as an isolated issue but are integrated into peace, security, and development programs. Such a unified approach strengthens the overall effectiveness of global interventions during complex and multifaceted crises.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

7. Identify the correct pair regarding development models and their core focus:
(A) Growth Approach - Strict focus on environmental sustainability policies
(B) Rio+20 - Immediate eradication of all global intellectual property rights
(C) Agenda 21 - Adoption of legally binding international military disarmament
(D) Basic Needs Approach - Provision of minimum living conditions

8. Arrange the following international milestones in chronological order:
I. Rio+20 Conference
II. Brundtland Commission Report
III. Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
IV. Creation of the Convention on Biological Diversity
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) II, IV, III, I
(C) III, IV, II, I
(D) IV, III, I, II

9. Identify the incorrect pair from the following regarding environmental conferences:
(A) Earth Summit - 1992
(B) Rio+20 - 2012
(C) Agenda 21 - Adopted in 2021
(D) Convention on Biological Diversity - Opened for signature in 1992

10. Consider the following statements about Sustainable Human Development:
I. It integrates economic growth with environmental protection.
II. It advocates for inter-generational equity.
III. It excludes marginalized groups to accelerate industrialization.
IV. It promotes the enhancement of human well-being.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

11. All of the following are components of the Basic Needs Approach EXCEPT:
(A) Adequate nutrition
(B) Safe drinking water
(C) Basic health services
(D) Rapid privatization of state assets

12. Which approach is most appropriate for a developing country aiming to immediately improve the living standards of its poorest citizens without relying on long-term wealth accumulation?
(A) Pure Economic Growth Approach
(B) Basic Needs Approach
(C) Export-led Growth Approach
(D) Neoliberal Market Approach

13. A policymaker in a developing nation decides to allocate funds to build schools and hospitals rather than subsidizing large corporate tax breaks. Which competency does this reflect?
(A) Implementing the Trickle-Down model
(B) Deregulating market forces
(C) Sustainable Human Development model
(D) Enforcing intellectual property rights

14. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Agenda 21?
(A) It mandates a singular global currency for environmental trading and tax.
(B) It was primarily drafted as an international treaty to combat terrorism.
(C) It explicitly forbids the use of all types of fossil fuels globally.
(D) It is a global blueprint for environmental action at local and national levels.

NODIA

15. Consider the following statements about the Conservation of Natural Resources:
I. It involves using resources at a rate that allows them to replenish.
II. It is a key element of the Rio Declaration.
III. It encourages the complete cessation of resource utilization.
IV. It is critical for achieving Sustainable Development Goals.
V. It aims to balance human needs with ecological stability.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

16. Read the following case: A developing country heavily relies on logging for its GDP. However, continuous logging has led to severe deforestation, soil erosion, and displacement of indigenous communities. The government decides to transition to eco-tourism and sustainable forestry. Which framework best supports this transition?
(A) Unrestricted Free Market Approach
(B) Sustainable Human Development and Agenda 21
(C) Structural Adjustment Programs
(D) Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights

17. If a country implements policies focused entirely on maximizing industrial output regardless of the ecological damage, it is applying a strictly:
(A) Conservationist Strategy
(B) Traditional Growth Approach
(C) Human Rights Approach
(D) Basic Needs Approach

18. What is the primary effect of adopting the Trickle-Down economic growth model on marginalized communities in the short term?
(A) Temporary increase in inequality before wealth reaches them
(B) Immediate eradication of poverty through direct redistribution
(C) Instant enhancement of human capabilities and education levels
(D) Drastic reduction in national GDP and industrial productivity

19. What is the primary focus of the Rio Declaration (1992)?
(A) Establishing a global military alliance and mutual defense
(B) Creating rules for global telecommunications and data privacy
(C) Guiding sustainable development and environmental protection
(D) Mandating privatization of all global water and energy resources

20. Which of the following accurately describes "Dynamics of Globalization"?
(A) Complete isolation of national economies and trade networks
(B) The prohibition of international trade to protect local industry
(C) The sole reliance on state-controlled enterprises and planning
(D) Increasing interdependence of world economies and populations

21. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Globalization has led to the emergence of powerful market forces that often challenge state sovereignty.
Reason (R): Transnational Corporations (TNCs) operate across borders and can influence national policies through investment choices.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

22. In the context of globalization, what does the "Retreat of State" refer to?
(A) The state expanding its welfare programs and social security
(B) Reduction of government intervention in economic activities
(C) The state taking over all private enterprises and industries
(D) Physical withdrawal of military forces from international borders

23. What defines "Privatization" in the context of economic development?
(A) Transfer of ownership from the private sector to the state
(B) Restriction of private enterprises in national trade markets
(C) Elimination of private property rights for land and capital
(D) Transfer of services or industries from public to private control

24. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Liberalization involves the relaxation of government restrictions, usually in areas of social, political, and economic policy.
Statement II: Liberalization strictly prohibits foreign direct investment (FDI) in developing countries.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

25. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Terminology)
P. Liberalization
Q. Privatization
R. Civil Society Assertion
S. Market Forces
List II: (Definition)
1. Demand and supply determining resource allocation
2. Transfer of state assets to private entities
3. Reduction of state controls on trade
4. Active participation of NGOs and public advocacy groups
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

26. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the impact of globalization on human rights?
(A) It uniformly guarantees equal wealth distribution across all societies.
(B) It can enhance human rights by spreading awareness and global standards.
(C) It may lead to the exploitation of cheap labor in developing nations.
(D) It empowers civil society organizations to advocate on a global scale.

27. Identify the correct pair regarding global dynamics:
(A) Civil Society - Solely profit-driven corporate entities
(B) Market Forces - Government-planned quotas
(C) Liberalization - Increasing tariffs on all imports
(D) Retreat of State - Deregulation and privatization

28. Which of the following correctly describes a consequence of the retreat of the state in a globalized economy?
(A) Expansion of universal basic income for all citizens
(B) Potential gaps in social safety nets for marginalized groups
(C) Decrease in the influence of private sector actors and TNCs
(D) Complete elimination of national borders and visa systems

29. Identify the incorrect pair from the following:
(A) Globalization - Interconnectedness of global markets
(B) Civil Society - Non-governmental organizations
(C) Privatization - Nationalization of industries
(D) Liberalization - Reduction of trade barriers

30. Consider the following statements regarding the emergence of market forces:
I. It leads to competitive pricing of goods.
II. It completely ignores consumer demand.
III. It can result in monopolies if unregulated.
IV. It encourages innovation and efficiency.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

31. The assertion of civil society in the era of globalization acts primarily as an exception to which phenomenon?
(A) State monopolization of power
(B) Technological advancement
(C) Cross-cultural exchange
(D) The operation of international flights

32. Which of the following is the most appropriate role for civil society in the context of human rights and globalization?
(A) To replace the government in drafting national budgets and taxes
(B) To act as a watchdog for corporate and state accountability
(C) To monopolize local trade markets and control consumer prices
(D) To enforce intellectual property laws globally through military force

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 06
Growth Models and Human Rights

1. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Basic Needs Approach prioritizes the provision of minimum essential services over mere economic growth.
Reason (R): Economic growth automatically trickles down to eradicate poverty without targeted social policies.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

2. Which model of development emphasizes the expansion of human capabilities and freedoms rather than merely increasing Gross Domestic Product?
(A) Sustainable Human Development
(B) Structuralist Development Model
(C) Neoclassical Growth Framework
(D) Trickle-down Economic Approach

3. What defines the "Growth Approach" to development?
(A) It focuses entirely on environmental conservation and long-term ecological health.
(B) It aims at equal distribution of wealth and assets above all other metrics.
(C) It focuses primarily on the increase in real GDP over time.
(D) It seeks to eliminate the state's intervention in the economy through deregulation.

4. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) established 27 principles intended to guide sustainable development.
Statement II: The Rio Declaration legally binds all nations to phase out fossil fuels by 2030.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

5. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Concepts)
P. Agenda 21
Q. Rio+20
R. Bio-Diversity Convention
S. Basic Needs Approach
List II: (Details)
1. Emphasizes food, shelter, and clothing
2. Non-binding action plan for sustainable development
3. Held in 2012 focusing on the green economy
4. Opened for signature at the Earth Summit in 1992
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

6. Which of the following statements regarding the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) is incorrect?
(A) It has three main goals including the conservation of biological diversity.
(B) It was adopted during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.
(C) It promotes the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.
(D) It recognizes that biological diversity is about more than plants and animals, but also people and food security.

NODIA

was designed to reduce social inequality.
Reason (R): Free market strategies alone inherently ensure equitable wealth distribution.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

42. In the context of economic growth strategies, what does "Poverty Eradication" primarily entail?
(A) Creating systemic policies to lift people above the poverty line
(B) Shifting poor populations to rural areas
(C) Relying entirely on international charity
(D) Ignoring employment generation in favor of automated industries

43. What is the definition of "Planned Development" in a developing country context?
(A) Spontaneous market-led growth without state intervention
(B) Complete reliance on foreign multinational corporations for infrastructure
(C) Development restricted only to urban centers
(D) State-directed economic planning to achieve specific socioeconomic goals

44. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Economic growth strategies in developing countries often face a trade-off between rapid industrialization and employment generation.
Statement II: Capital-intensive growth strategies automatically solve the problem of unemployment in developing countries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

45. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Economic Concepts)
P. Capital-Intensive Growth
Q. Labor-Intensive Growth
R. Planned Development
S. Social Inequality
List II: (Implications)
1. Emphasizes employment generation
2. State allocation of resources for targeted goals
3. Disproportionate concentration of wealth
4. High reliance on machinery and technology
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

46. Which of the following statements about economic growth and poverty eradication is incorrect?
(A) Economic growth is a necessary but not always sufficient condition for poverty eradication.
(B) Inclusive growth policies specifically target employment and poverty reduction.
(C) High levels of social inequality can hinder the poverty-reducing effects of growth.
(D) Trickle-down economics guarantees that growth reaches the poorest immediately.

47. Identify the correct pair:
(A) Inclusive Growth - Policy focus on equitable distribution
(B) Planned Development - Adoption of laissez-faire economics
(C) Capital-intensive strategy - Focus on manual labor employment
(D) Jobless Growth - High employment rates with low GDP growth

48. Arrange the following economic planning phases in India in chronological order:
I. Launch of the First Five-Year Plan
II. Introduction of the New Economic Policy (Liberalization)
III. Establishment of the Planning Commission
IV. Replacement of Planning Commission by NITI Aayog
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

pays the worker half the legally mandated minimum wage. When the worker complains, the contractor threatens dismissal. This case highlights a failure in the implementation of:
(A) The Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
(B) The Right to Education
(C) The Convention on Biological Diversity
(D) The Minimum Wages Act

115. Applying the concept of the Right to Health, a state's obligation includes:
(A) Privatizing all hospitals to increase quality for those who can pay
(B) Banning all traditional medical practices
(C) Restricting health care access to urban areas only
(D) Ensuring accessible health services without discrimination

116. What is the primary cause of poor nutritional security among marginalized communities despite sufficient national food production?
(A) Overconsumption of food by the marginalized
(B) Strict enforcement of minimum wage laws
(C) High levels of employment in the formal sector
(D) Low purchasing power and distribution inefficiencies

117. The Right to Food is recognized internationally primarily under which instrument?
(A) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(B) TRIPS Agreement
(C) Geneva Conventions
(D) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

118. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Basic Needs Approach directly targets poverty reduction.
Reason (R): It focuses on increasing the GDP growth rate to double digits to indirectly benefit the poor.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

119. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Agenda 21 is a legally binding international treaty that enforces strict environmental penalties.
Reason (R): It was created during the Rio Earth Summit in 1992 to outline local, national, and global actions for sustainable development.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

120. Sustainable Human Development integrates which three primary pillars?
(A) Economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection
(B) Industrialization, militarization, and privatization
(C) Liberalization, privatization, and globalization
(D) Tariffs, subsidies, and quotas

121. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Rio+20 conference took place in 2012, twenty years after the Earth Summit.
Statement II: The primary theme of Rio+20 was exclusively the promotion of nuclear energy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

122. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Term)
P. Growth Approach

NODIA

57. Applying the concept of "Inclusive Growth" to policy-making means a government will likely:
(A) Focus solely on increasing the number of billionaires and private assets
(B) Deregulate environmental protections to favor rapid industrial growth
(C) Ensure marginalized groups access quality education and credit
(D) Privatize all public healthcare facilities to increase service efficiency

58. What is the effect of rapid privatization on social inequality if not accompanied by strong social safety nets?
(A) It can exacerbate inequality by pricing out the poor from services
(B) Immediate reduction in poverty through increased market efficiency
(C) It ensures full employment by creating new private sector positions
(D) It eliminates the need for foreign exchange and international loans

59. Which concept describes the situation where economic development disproportionately benefits urban centers while neglecting rural areas?
(A) Balanced Regional Development
(B) Universal Basic Income
(C) Egalitarianism
(D) Urban-Rural Divide

60. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The World Trade Organization (WTO) can impact human rights such as the right to health.
Reason (R): WTO's TRIPS agreement mandates patent protections that can increase the cost of essential medicines.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The WTO's Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) is often criticized by developing countries like India.
Reason (R): Developed countries provide heavy domestic subsidies to their farmers, distorting global agricultural trade.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

62. The primary objective of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is to:
(A) Act as a global central bank
(B) Prosecute international war criminals
(C) Provide humanitarian aid during disasters
(D) Regulate and facilitate international trade

63. What is defined by the "Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights" (TRIPS)?
(A) Global agreement setting standards for intellectual property
(B) A treaty on the elimination of nuclear weapons and military assets
(C) An agreement to abolish all patents and copyrights globally
(D) A mechanism strictly for protecting local traditional knowledge

64. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) extends the multilateral trading system to the service sector.
Statement II: GATS explicitly forces governments to privatize their public health and education services.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

65. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Agreements)
P. TRIPS
Q. TRIMS
R. GATS
S. AoA
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Agricultural subsidies and market access
2. Investment measures related to trade
3. Intellectual Property Rights
4. Trade in Services
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

66. Which of the following statements about Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) is incorrect?
(A) It applies to trade in both goods and services.
(B) It prohibits investment measures that restrict and distort trade.
(C) It is an agreement under the WTO.
(D) It bans local content requirements imposed by governments on foreign investors.

67. Identify the correct pair regarding WTO impact on developing nations:
(A) Patents Law - Ensuring all life-saving drugs are permanently free
(B) GATS - Absolute prohibition of all international tourism and travel
(C) Agreement on Agriculture - Challenges food security mechanisms
(D) TRIMS - Encourages absolute nationalization of all foreign industries

68. Applying TRIPS flexibilities, developing countries can issue which mechanism to produce generic versions of patented life-saving drugs during health emergencies?
(A) Absolute Patent Waivers
(B) Voluntary Relinquishment
(C) Trade Embargos
(D) Compulsory Licensing

69. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Intellectual Property Rights:
(A) Copyright - Literary and artistic works
(B) Patents - Inventions and new processes
(C) TRIPS - Governs human rights violations during war
(D) Trademarks - Distinctive signs or indicators

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA):
I. It aims to reduce agricultural support and protection.
II. It categorizes subsidies into "boxes" (Green, Amber, Blue).
III. Developing countries support it unconditionally as it favors their farmers.
IV. India has raised concerns over the constraints it places on public stockholding for food security.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

71. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture?
(A) Market Access
(B) Domestic Support
(C) Export Competition
(D) Environmental Conservation

72. Which of the following is the most appropriate criticism of the TRIPS agreement from a human rights perspective?
(A) It creates monopolies that severely restrict drug access
(B) It limits the freedom of political speech on the global internet
(C) It forces workers into bonded labor and slavery in factories
(D) It prohibits the traditional cultural practices of indigenous people

73. Assessing the impact of WTO agreements on a developing country's domestic policies requires a competency in understanding the conflict between:
(A) Military expansion and democratic governance in regional states
(B) Space exploration and domestic taxation on industrial assets
(C) International trade obligations and national welfare programs
(D) Media censorship and artistic freedom in

NODIA

traditional societies

74. Which of the following is a correct statement about Patents Law under the WTO regime?
(A) It guarantees patent protection for a minimum of 20 years.
(B) It bans the patenting of all pharmaceutical products.
(C) It only protects inventions made in developed countries.
(D) It allows developing countries to ignore all global patents indefinitely.

75. Consider the following statements about Transnational Corporations (TNCs):
I. They operate in multiple countries simultaneously.
II. They have substantial influence over the global economy.
III. They always prioritize local human rights over profit maximization.
IV. They can bring foreign direct investment to developing nations.
V. They are subject to a binding global human rights treaty that strictly regulates their conduct.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, IV, and V only

76. Read the following case: A Transnational Corporation (TNC) sets up a garment factory in a developing country to take advantage of low labor costs. The factory ignores local safety regulations, leading to an industrial disaster. This highlights a regulatory gap in holding TNCs accountable for:
(A) Intellectual Property Rights violations
(B) Human rights and labor standards in host countries
(C) Agricultural subsidy distortions
(D) Restricting international trade

77. If a developing country relaxes its environmental and labor laws to attract TNCs, it is engaging in a phenomenon known as:
(A) Inclusive growth
(B) Sustainable development
(C) Race to the bottom
(D) Capacity building

78. What is a common positive economic effect of TNCs operating in a developing country?
(A) Eradication of domestic cultural practices
(B) Total elimination of local businesses
(C) Reduction of the national minimum wage
(D) Introduction of new technologies and capital investment

79. What does the "Right to Development" encompass according to the UN Declaration?
(A) The right to participate in and enjoy all development
(B) Only the economic growth of the sovereign state
(C) The right of developed countries to dictate global trade
(D) The right to accumulate wealth without any taxation

80. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Third World Concerns regarding the Right to Development focus on reforming the inequitable global economic order.
Reason (R): Developing countries face structural disadvantages in international trade and financial institutions.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): UNDP initiatives primarily focus on military capacity building in developing countries.
Reason (R): The Human Development Index (HDI) is a key tool used by the UNDP to measure military power.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) Both A and R are false.

82. Which of the following defines the UNDP's approach to development?
(A) Focused on expanding human choices and capabilities
(B) Centered purely on increasing industrial output
(C) Dedicated to enforcing patent laws
(D) Aimed at centralizing agricultural planning

83. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The UN Declaration on the Right to Development (1986) states that the human person is the central subject of development.
Statement II: The Declaration legally binds all nations to distribute wealth equally among their citizens.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

84. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Concept/Entity)
P. UN Declaration on the Right to Development
Q. UNDP
R. HDI
S. Third World Concerns
List II: (Description)
1. Publishes the Human Development Report
2. Measures life expectancy, education, and per capita income
3. Demand for a New International Economic Order (NIEO)
4. Adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1986
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

85. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the Right to Development?
(A) It implies the full realization of the right of peoples to self-determination.
(B) It requires states to formulate appropriate national development policies.
(C) It absolves the state of primary development responsibility.
(D) It advocates for equal opportunity for all in their access to basic resources.

86. Identify the correct pair regarding development metrics:
(A) Gross Domestic Product - Human Rights Watch
(B) Human Development Index - UNDP
(C) TRIPS Agreement - World Health Organization
(D) Agenda 21 - World Trade Organization

87. Arrange the following events related to the Right to Development in chronological order:
I. Adoption of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development
II. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
III. Creation of the UN Working Group on the Right to Development
IV. Adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

NODIA

88. Identify the incorrect pair regarding marginalized groups in India:
(A) Unemployed - Highly paid individuals seeking early retirement
(B) The Poor - Lack of access to basic necessities
(C) Socially Dislocated - Displaced by large infrastructure projects
(D) Marginalized - Systematically excluded from socio-economic opportunities

89. Consider the following statements about the Socially Dislocated People in India:
I. They are often victims of involuntary displacement due to development projects.
II. They always receive adequate and timely compensation and rehabilitation.
III. Displacement can lead to loss of livelihood

and cultural identity.
IV. Tribal populations are disproportionitionsally affected by displacement.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

90. All of the following are primary factors contributing to the marginalization of groups in India EXCEPT:
(A) Universal suffrage
(B) Caste system
(C) Landlessness
(D) Lack of education

91. Which approach is most appropriate for the State to ensure the development of the marginalized?
(A) Implementing trickle-down economic policies exclusively
(B) Eliminating all forms of taxation
(C) Restricting their movement to rural areas
(D) Designing targeted affirmative action and welfare programs

92. Evaluating a government policy that reserves jobs for socially disadvantaged groups requires the competency to understand the balance between:
(A) Foreign direct investment and inflation
(B) Formal equality and substantive equality (equity)
(C) Global trade tariffs and local content requirements
(D) Copyright infringement and public domain

93. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the challenge of the "Unemployed" youth in India?
(A) Complete absence of universities and vocational colleges
(B) Over-availability of formal sector jobs in major cities
(C) Mismatch between curriculum and industry required skills
(D) Strict prohibition of private sector entrepreneurship

94. Consider the following statements regarding the State and Development of Marginalized Groups:
I. The Constitution of India provides specific safeguards for marginalized groups.
II. Poverty in India is uniform and lacks geographic or social concentration.
III. Social dislocation often results in increased vulnerability.
IV. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) aims to assist the rural poor and unemployed.
V. The State has retreated completely from providing healthcare to the poor.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) II, III, and V
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) III, IV, and V

95. Read the following case: A massive dam project is initiated by the State. Thousands of indigenous people living in the river valley are forced to leave their ancestral lands without a clear rehabilitation plan. This represents a violation primarily of the rights of the:
(A) Socially dislocated people
(B) Transnational Corporations
(C) Unemployed urban youth
(D) Elite agricultural farmers

96. Applying the UN Declaration on the Right to Development to the aforementioned dam project, the State should have:
(A) Ignored the local population to accelerate national GDP
(B) Ensured active and meaningful participation of affected people
(C) Arrested the indigenous people for obstructing state work
(D) Handed the project entirely to a foreign TNC without oversight

97. What is the socio-economic effect of chronic unemployment among marginalized communities?
(A) High levels of upward social mobility
(B) Intergenerational transmission of poverty
(C) Immediate expansion of political power
(D) Reduction in national inflation

NODIA

(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

49. Identify the incorrect pair regarding employment issues in developing countries:
(A) Underemployment - Working at jobs below one's skill level
(B) Frictional unemployment - Permanent loss of jobs due to AI only
(C) Disguised unemployment - More workers employed than necessary
(D) Structural unemployment - Mismatch between skills and available jobs

50. Consider the following statements regarding "Jobless Growth":
I. GDP increases significantly.
II. Employment opportunities grow proportionately with GDP.
III. It often results from capital-intensive technological advancements.
IV. It helps in the rapid eradication of poverty.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I, III, and IV only

51. All of the following are challenges of Planned Development in developing countries EXCEPT:
(A) Bureaucratic inefficiencies
(B) Resource constraints
(C) Optimal and instantaneous wealth distribution
(D) Inadequate statistical data for planning

52. Which strategy is most appropriate for a developing nation with a massive unskilled population to reduce poverty?
(A) Implementation of heavy investment in automated robotics
(B) Complete elimination of all existing minimum wage laws
(C) Exclusive focus on funding space exploration programs
(D) Promotion of labor-intensive manufacturing and agriculture

53. Evaluating the impact of India's Five-Year Plans on social inequality requires assessing the competency of:
(A) Calculating the specific profits of transnational corporations
(B) Measuring the exact global greenhouse gas emissions levels
(C) Analyzing historical interventions versus socio-economic outcomes
(D) Enforcing international intellectual property rights in software

54. Which statement correctly identifies a root cause of persistent social inequality despite economic growth?
(A) Ensuring equal access to quality education for all citizens
(B) Concentration of land and capital in the hands of a few
(C) Implementation of universal healthcare and wellness systems
(D) Application of progressive taxation and redistributive policies

55. Consider the following statements on employment issues in developing countries:
I. The informal sector employs a significant portion of the workforce.
II. Informal sector jobs often lack social security benefits.
III. Rural-to-urban migration exacerbates urban unemployment.
IV. Developing countries face a shortage of unskilled labor.
V. Women often face a disproportionate burden of unpaid labor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) I, III, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

56. Read the following case: A developing country experiences a 7% annual GDP growth driven entirely by the IT service sector. However, poverty levels in rural areas remain stagnant, and overall employment rates have barely increased. This scenario is a classic example of:
(A) Jobless Growth
(B) Inclusive Growth
(C) Basic Needs Approach
(D) Sustainable Human Development

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Right to Education - Applies to higher university education

106. Which of the following represents a major problem in implementing the Minimum Wages Act?
(A) Overabundance of labor inspectors
(B) High awareness among unorganized workers
(C) Lack of collective bargaining power for informal workers
(D) Universal compliance by all private contractors

107. Identify the incorrect pair regarding socio-economic rights:
(A) Article 21 (Indian Constitution) - Interpreted to include Right to Health
(B) Article 21A - Right to Education
(C) Food Security Act - Targeted Public Distribution System
(D) Directive Principles - Immediately justiciable and enforceable

108. Consider the following statements about Workers' Rights:
I. They include the right to safe working conditions.
II. They include the right to form and join trade unions.
III. They are entirely suspended when a Transnational Corporation enters a country.
IV. Equal remuneration for men and women is a core workers' right.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I, III, and IV only

109. All of the following are challenges to securing the Right to Health in India EXCEPT:
(A) Inadequate public health infrastructure
(B) High out-of-pocket expenditure for patients
(C) Shortage of essential medicines in primary health centers
(D) Excess supply of specialized doctors in rural areas

110. Which policy action is most appropriate to ensure the Right to Security of Food for the marginalized?
(A) Abolishing the Public Distribution System (PDS)
(B) Exporting all domestically produced food grains
(C) Taxing basic food items heavily
(D) Strengthening the TPDS and reducing leakages

111. Analyzing the failure of a minimum wage law in rural agricultural settings involves understanding the competency related to:
(A) International patent laws
(B) Technological advancements in artificial intelligence
(C) Informal sector dynamics and debt bondage
(D) The rules of the World Trade Organization

NODIA

112. Which statement correctly captures the relationship between the Right to Health and the Right to Food?
(A) They are mutually exclusive and compete for government funding.
(B) Health solely depends on genetics, unrelated to food intake.
(C) Food security only impacts economic output, not human health.
(D) Adequate nutrition is an essential underlying determinant of health.

113. Consider the following statements about the Right to Education:
I. It is recognized as a human right.
II. It is instrumental in realizing other human rights.
III. In India, it is merely a statutory right and not constitutional.
IV. It helps break the cycle of poverty among marginalized groups.
V. It promotes social inequality if privatized without regulation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

114. Read the following case: A construction worker is hired on a daily wage basis. The contractor

98. Which core human right is directly threatened by extreme poverty?
(A) Right to an adequate standard of living
(B) Right to intellectual property
(C) Right to form corporate monopolies
(D) Right to evade taxation

99. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Minimum Wages Act in India faces significant problems in implementation.
Reason (R): A large portion of the Indian workforce is employed in the unorganized and informal sectors where regulatory oversight is weak.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

100. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Right to Food in India was significantly bolstered by the National Food Security Act, 2013.
Reason (R): The Act provides subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of India's population.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

101. What defines "Workers' Rights" in the context of international labor standards?
(A) The right of employers to terminate employees without cause
(B) Human rights related to labor relations and workers
(C) The prohibition of forming trade unions
(D) The right of transnational corporations to dictate national labor laws

102. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Right to Education Act (RTE) in India makes education a fundamental right for children between the ages of 6 and 14.
Statement II: The RTE Act permits private schools to deny admission to children from disadvantaged groups.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

103. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Legislation/Concept)
P. Minimum Wages Act
Q. Right to Education Act
R. National Food Security Act
S. Right to Health
List II: (Core Focus)
1. Subsidized nutritional support
2. Free and compulsory schooling
3. Preventing exploitation of labor
4. Access to healthcare and safe environment
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

104. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Minimum Wages Act in India?
(A) Both the Central and State governments can fix minimum wages.
(B) It aims to prevent the "sweating" of labor.
(C) Wages are generally fixed based on skill level and region.
(D) It applies strictly and exclusively to the formal IT sector.

105. Identify the correct pair:
(A) Right to Health - Guaranteed universally without any cost in all developing nations
(B) Right to Food - Encompasses availability, accessibility, and adequacy of food
(C) Minimum Wages Act - Guarantees employment to every adult

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Q. Sustainable Development
R. Conservation
S. Agenda 21

List II: (Relevance)
1. Preserving natural resources for future
2. GDP maximization as primary goal
3. Action plan for the 21st century
4. Meeting present needs without compromising future generations

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

123. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the Bio-Diversity Convention 1992?
(A) It recognizes that conservation of biological diversity is a common concern of humankind.
(B) It asserts that states have sovereign rights over their own biological resources.
(C) It promotes technical and scientific cooperation.
(D) It forbids developing countries from utilizing their genetic resources.

124. Identify the correct pair regarding environmental summits:
(A) Earth Summit 1992 - Geneva
(B) Agenda 21 - Binding military pact
(C) Brundtland Report - Authored in 2010
(D) Rio+20 - The Future We Want (Outcome document)

125. Arrange the development models in general historical progression (earliest to most recent paradigm):
I. Sustainable Human Development
II. Pure Economic Growth (Trickle-down) Approach
III. Basic Needs Approach
(A) II, III, I
(B) III, II, I
(C) I, II, III
(D) II, I, III

126. Identify the incorrect pair regarding globalization dynamics:
(A) Civil Society - Government bureaucratic agencies
(B) Market Forces - Driven by supply and demand
(C) Retreat of State - Deregulation of industries
(D) Liberalization - Opening up of domestic markets

127. Consider the following statements about Privatization:
I. It often aims to increase efficiency and competition.
II. It ensures equal access to basic services for the ultra-poor.
III. It involves transferring state assets to the private sector.
IV. It can lead to job losses in the short term.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

128. All of the following are components of the "Dynamics of Globalization" EXCEPT:
(A) Unrestricted cross-border movement of capital
(B) Instantaneous global communication networks
(C) Expansion of Transnational Corporations
(D) Strict isolationist economic policies

NODIA

129. Which of the following best describes the "Retreat of State" in the context of human rights?
(A) Abandoning the duty to protect against corporate abuses
(B) The state increasing funding for public healthcare
(C) The state taking control of all media outlets
(D) The state expanding its military presence globally

130. Evaluating the impact of Liberalization on a developing country's domestic agriculture requires the competency to analyze:
(A) Lowered tariffs and influx of subsidized foreign products
(B) The increase in internet speed in rural areas
(C) The expansion of nationalized banks
(D) The enforcement of strict immigration policies

162. Arrange the following international mechanisms related to human rights and development in chronological order:
I. UN Declaration on the Right to Development
II. Creation of the UN Human Rights Council
III. Adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
IV. Adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV

163. Identify the incorrect pair:
(A) The Poor - Lack of purchasing power
(B) The Unemployed - Lack of productive work
(C) Marginalized - Pushed to the edges of society
(D) Socially Dislocated - Individuals with rapid upward mobility

164. Consider the following statements about the UN Working Group on the Right to Development:
I. It was established by the Commission on Human Rights.
II. It monitors and reviews progress in the promotion and implementation of the right to development.
III. It consists solely of representatives from Transnational Corporations.
IV. It focuses on the obstacles to the realization of the right to development.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

165. All of the following are characteristics of the "Emergence of Market Forces" EXCEPT:
(A) Deregulation of industries
(B) Increased competition
(C) Profit-driven resource allocation
(D) Central government committee price determination

166. Which strategy is most appropriate for mitigating the negative human rights impacts of TNCs in developing countries?
(A) Permanently banning all foreign TNCs from domestic markets
(B) Relying purely on voluntary corporate social responsibility programs
(C) Lowering national environmental standards to attract corporate investment
(D) Binding international treaties and strong domestic enforcement

167. Evaluating the effectiveness of the Right to Education Act involves assessing the competency of:
(A) Learning from dropout rates among marginalized groups
(B) Calculating the profit margins of private textbook publishers
(C) Measuring the country's export of educational software
(D) Analyzing enrollment rates versus actual learning outcomes

168. Which statement correctly describes the "Basic Needs Approach"?
(A) It relies on the free market to eventually provide for all citizens
(B) It focuses exclusively on macroeconomic indicators like national inflation
(C) It restricts government spending on social welfare and health programs
(D) It directs resources to achieve a minimum standard for all

169. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of the WTO on developing countries:
I. It provides a dispute settlement mechanism where developing countries can challenge developed countries.
II. Trade rules are always symmetrically beneficial to both developed and developing countries.
III. Compliance with TRIPS requires developing countries to reform their domestic patent laws.
IV. Developing countries often struggle with the technical capacity to negotiate effectively at the WTO.
V. The WTO guarantees full employment in developing countries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and V

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Equal treatment for foreign and local goods once in the market

139. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) includes services provided in the exercise of governmental authority.
Statement II: Basic public services like policing and central banking are exempt from GATS.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

140. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (TNC Issues)
P. Transfer Pricing
Q. Race to the Bottom
R. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
S. Sweatshops
List II: (Description)
1. Lowering standards to attract investment
2. Capital injected into a foreign economy
3. Factories with poor working conditions and low wages
4. Accounting technique to minimize tax liabilities
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

141. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Patents under Indian Law?
(A) India originally allowed only process patents for pharmaceuticals under the 1970 Act.
(B) India transitioned to product patents for pharmaceuticals to comply with TRIPS in 2005.
(C) Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act aims to prevent frivolous patenting of known substances.
(D) Evergreening of patents is strictly encouraged by the Indian Patents Act.

142. Identify the correct pair regarding TNCs and Human Rights:
(A) UN Guiding Principles - Legally binding international treaty
(B) Transfer Pricing - Enhances domestic tax revenues significantly
(C) Sweatshops - High-wage, high-skill IT sector employment
(D) Corporate Social Responsibility - Voluntary societal contribution

143. Arrange the following WTO-related events in chronological order:
I. Establishment of the WTO
II. Signing of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
III. Doha Development Round initiation
IV. Marrakesh Agreement
(A) II, IV, I, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, II, I, III

NQDIA

144. Identify the incorrect pair:
(A) GATS - Trade in Services
(B) TRIPS - Intellectual Property
(C) TRIMS - Investment Measures
(D) AoA - Agreement on Automobiles

145. Consider the following statements about the UN Declaration on the Right to Development:
I. It recognizes development as an inalienable human right.
II. It states that women must have an active role in the development process.
III. It asserts that only states have the right to development, not individuals.
IV. It calls for the elimination of massive and flagrant violations of human rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

146. All of the following are primary concerns of the Third World regarding the Right to Development EXCEPT:
(A) Unequal terms of international trade
(B) Heavy external debt burdens
(C) An overabundance of capital investment

131. Which statement correctly identifies a result of the Assertion of Civil Society in a globalized world?
(A) Elimination of all private businesses and international trade
(B) Complete ban on international travel and cultural exchange
(C) Decrease in public awareness regarding critical global issues
(D) Scrutiny of corporate environmental and human rights records

132. Consider the following statements on the Emergence of the Information Age:
I. It has facilitated the globalization of financial markets.
II. It allows human rights NGOs to mobilize global campaigns quickly.
III. It guarantees that all information shared online is factually accurate.
IV. It poses new challenges to privacy rights.
V. It has shifted value creation from physical manufacturing to data and knowledge.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

133. Read the following case: A multinational mining company attempts to secretly dump toxic waste in a developing nation. Local activists use smartphones to record the dumping, share it on social media, and trigger an international boycott. This scenario demonstrates the power of:
(A) Intellectual Property Rights
(B) The Agreement on Agriculture
(C) The Retreat of the State
(D) The Information Age and Civil Society

134. Applying the concept of "Market Forces" to public education typically leads to:
(A) Uniform, free education for everyone and social equity
(B) Complete ban on private tutoring and extra-curricular fees
(C) The state funding 100% of university costs for all citizens
(D) Education treated as a commodity with varying quality

135. What is the cause of the conflict between TRIPS and human rights in the context of healthcare?
(A) TRIPS mandates free healthcare globally and social equality
(B) TRIPS forces governments to build more public hospitals
(C) TRIPS prevents doctors from practicing internationally
(D) Patent protections keep life-saving drug prices high

136. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) are intended to stimulate innovation.
Reason (R): IPR grants inventors a temporary monopoly to recoup their research and development investments.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

137. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): TNCs often locate their manufacturing units in developing countries.
Reason (R): Developing countries typically have stricter environmental and labor regulations than developed countries.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

138. Under WTO rules, what does the principle of "National Treatment" entail?
(A) Treating one's own nationals better than foreigners in trade
(B) Providing exclusive subsidies to domestic farmers and firms
(C) Banning all foreign nationals from owning property in the state

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

155. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Right to Health is intrinsically linked to the right to clean drinking water and sanitation.
Reason (R): Waterborne diseases constitute a major burden on public health in developing countries.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) mandated by international financial institutions often led to a decrease in social welfare spending in developing countries.
Reason (R): SAPs typically required state retreat, privatization, and austerity measures to balance national budgets.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

157. The "Right to Development" recognizes development as a comprehensive economic, social, cultural, and political process aimed at the constant improvement of:
(A) Corporate profit margins
(B) Military capabilities of the state
(C) Intellectual property rights of individuals
(D) The well-being of the entire population and of all individuals

158. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The Right to Development is recognized as a third-generation or solidarity human right.
Statement II: Third-generation rights focus exclusively on individual civil liberties like freedom of speech.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

159. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Generations of Rights)
P. First Generation
Q. Second Generation
R. Third Generation
S. Core International Labor Standard
List II: (Examples)
1. Right to Development
2. Freedom from Forced Labor
3. Civil and Political Rights
4. Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

160. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about TNCs in developing countries?
(A) They can contribute to technology transfer.
(B) They may influence national policy-making.
(C) They can create both formal employment and indirect informal jobs.
(D) They are entirely immune from domestic laws of the host country.

161. Identify the correct pair regarding labor rights:
(A) Minimum Wages Act - Fixes maximum permissible wages
(B) Trade Unions Act - Prohibits strikes in all sectors
(C) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act - Encourages child labor in hazardous industries
(D) Equal Remuneration Act - Prevents discrimination in wages on the ground of sex

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

195. Which of the following is an initiative launched by the UNDP to track human development progress globally?
(A) Human Development Report
(B) Global Innovation Index
(C) World Development Report
(D) Ease of Doing Business Index

196. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The "Information Age" refers to the shift from traditional industry to an economy based on information technology.
Statement II: The Information Age has completely eliminated the global digital divide.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

197. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Concepts)
P. Social Inequality
Q. Planned Development
R. Market Forces
S. Globalization
List II: (Characteristics)
1. Driven by the invisible hand of supply and demand
2. Disparities in wealth, education, and opportunities
3. Interdependence of global economies
4. Five-Year Plans
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

198. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the right to education in India?
(A) It was inserted as Article 21A in the Constitution.
(B) The 86th Amendment Act established it as a fundamental right.
(C) The RTE Act 2009 provides the legislative framework for it.
(D) It mandates free and compulsory education for all citizens up to age 21.

199. Identify the correct pair regarding development groups:
(A) The Poor - Characterized by high capital accumulation
(B) Marginalized - At the center of political power
(C) Socially Dislocated - Permanently settled with secure land rights
(D) Unemployed - Willing to work but unable to find employment

200. Consider the following statements about the impact of WTO on India:
I. It has required India to amend its patent laws.
II. It has led to debates over India's agricultural subsidies.
III. It forced India to abandon its democratic system.
IV. It opened up sectors like telecommunications to foreign investment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

NODIA

201. All of the following are aspects of "Workers' Rights" EXCEPT:
(A) Right to collective bargaining
(B) Right to a safe working environment
(C) Protection against forced labor
(D) Right to exploit child labor

202. Which is the most appropriate policy response to protect the socially dislocated people affected by a dam construction?
(A) Providing minimal cash compensation and no rehabilitation
(B) Ignoring their pleas as a necessary sacrifice for national growth
(C) Forcing them to migrate to urban slums
(D) Implementing Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policies

203. Evaluating the "Trickle-down approach" critically involves assessing the competency of understanding that:

(D) I, IV, and V

170. Read the following case: A government passes a law allowing foreign universities to set up campuses without fulfilling local reservation (affirmative action) norms. Civil society groups protest, claiming this will make higher education inaccessible to marginalized groups. This scenario represents a conflict between:
(A) Right to Food and Agriculture subsidies
(B) Environmental conservation and TNCs
(C) Patents Law and public health
(D) Liberalization of services and social equity policies

171. Applying the concept of "Sustainable Development", an economic policy must ensure that:
(A) Extraction does not deplete resources for future generations
(B) Resources are extracted as quickly as possible to maximize present value
(C) Only renewable energy is used, banning all other industries immediately
(D) The state owns all property and resources

172. What is the cause of "Disguised Unemployment" in the Indian agricultural sector?
(A) Too few people willing to work in agriculture
(B) Rapid mechanization replacing all human labor
(C) Strict labor laws preventing hiring
(D) Land cannot support the high worker count efficiently

173. The "Rio+20" conference primarily popularized which concept?
(A) Green Economy for sustainability and poverty eradication
(B) Digital economy and cryptocurrency
(C) Unrestricted nuclear proliferation
(D) The total abolition of intellectual property

174. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Assertion of Civil Society has become critical in the era of globalization.
Reason (R): The retreat of the state has left regulatory gaps that can lead to human rights and environmental abuses by market forces.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

175. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): TRIMS explicitly forbids developing countries from imposing "local content requirements" on foreign investors.
Reason (R): Local content requirements dictate that a foreign company must use a certain amount of locally produced materials, which distorts free trade.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

176. Which of the following describes the impact of the "Agreement on Agriculture" (AoA) on India?
(A) It forces India to eliminate all taxes
(B) It prohibits India from importing any food
(C) It guarantees free agricultural exports to all developed nations
(D) It raises concerns about limits on Minimum Support Prices

177. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: UNDP's Human Development Index focuses on three key dimensions: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable, and having a decent standard of living.
Statement II: The HDI strictly measures income inequality within a country.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) Lack of access to advanced technology

147. Which action is most appropriate for a developing country facing a severe public health crisis but lacking the budget to buy patented medicines?
(A) Issue a compulsory license to manufacture generic drugs
(B) Withdraw entirely from the World Trade Organization
(C) Arrest the executives of the TNCs holding the patents
(D) Abolish its own public health system immediately

148. Evaluating the impact of TNC operations on indigenous lands requires the competency to understand the interplay between:
(A) Global intellectual property laws and domestic taxation policy
(B) Space exploration treaties and international labor migration
(C) Currency exchange rates and global cyber security protocols
(D) Foreign investment and local land rights/ environmental laws

149. Which statement correctly identifies a recommendation of the UN Working Group on the Right to Development?
(A) Strict privatization of all water resources globally
(B) Operationalizing right to development through partnership
(C) Banning all forms of foreign aid to developing nations
(D) Establishing a unified global currency for all nations

150. Consider the following statements about the State and the Poor in India:
I. The poverty line in India is traditionally estimated based on nutritional intake/ caloric requirements.
II. Multi-dimensional poverty indices consider education, health, and living standards.
III. Economic liberalization eradicated poverty entirely in India by 2010.
IV. Social protection floors are essential to safeguard the poor during economic shocks.
V. The informal economy contains a vast majority of the poor in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

151. Read the following case: A traditional weaving community in India loses its livelihood because cheaper, mass-produced synthetic textiles flood the market due to lowered import tariffs. This community represents the:
(A) Socially dislocated people due to globalization
(B) Beneficiaries of the TRIPS agreement
(C) Elite beneficiaries of the WTO
(D) Transnational Corporations

152. Applying the concept of "Affirmative Action" to marginalized groups in India involves:
(A) Removing all state interventions in the job market to promote efficiency
(B) Taxing the poor to fund national infrastructure and military expansion
(C) Banning trade unions in all industrial and agricultural employment sectors
(D) Implementing reservation policies in education and public jobs

153. What is the primary cause of implementation problems of the Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural sector?
(A) High levels of unionization among agricultural laborers in rural areas
(B) Dispersed and unorganized nature of agricultural work
(C) Strict digital surveillance by the government on rural workplaces
(D) Over-payment by wealthy landlords to bypass regulatory inspection

154. The Right to Security of Food implies not just the quantity of food, but also its:
(A) Rare and exotic geographical origin
(B) Artificial genetic modification and branding
(C) High branding by global Transnational Corporations
(D) Nutritional adequacy and cultural acceptability

NODIA

187. Which statement correctly identifies the "Third World Concerns" regarding the international intellectual property regime?
(A) It gives too much power to developing nations
(B) It abolishes patents entirely
(C) It focuses only on agricultural subsidies
(D) It encourages biopiracy and restricts medicine access

188. Consider the following statements about Bio-Diversity Convention 1992:
I. It aims at the conservation of biological diversity.
II. It promotes the sustainable use of its components.
III. It enforces a strict ban on all international trade.
IV. It calls for fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from genetic resources.
V. It completely ignores traditional knowledge of indigenous communities.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and V

189. Read the following case: A developing country heavily relies on agricultural exports. The WTO's Agreement on Agriculture requires it to cut tariffs. Highly subsidized cheap foreign grain floods the local market, driving local small farmers into debt. This scenario highlights the negative implication of:
(A) The Basic Needs Approach
(B) The Information Age
(C) Strict environmental conservation laws
(D) WTO policies on developing country farmers

190. Applying the "Right to Security of Food," a government must ensure:
(A) Only urban populations receive food rations and assistance
(B) Availability and adequacy of food for all citizens
(C) Food is imported exclusively from developed countries
(D) Fast food chains are subsidized by the national government

191. What is the primary cause of "Structural Unemployment" in a developing country transitioning into the Information Age?
(A) Temporary agricultural layoffs
(B) Voluntary job seeking behavior
(C) Absolute lack of capital assets
(D) Skill mismatch for new digital economy jobs

192. Which of the following human rights is most directly impacted by the TRIPS agreement concerning patenting of pharmaceuticals?
(A) Right to a fair trial
(B) Right to education
(C) Right to freedom of religion
(D) Right to health

193. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The unorganized sector in India poses a major challenge to the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act.
Reason (R): Workers in the unorganized sector lack formal contracts, job security, and collective bargaining power.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

194. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Right to Development is highly contested between developed and developing nations.
Reason (R): Developing nations argue for a structural change in the global economic order, which developed nations often resist.
In the context of the above statements, choose the correct answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

correct.

178. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer:
List I: (Economic Policies)
P. Trickle-Down Approach
Q. Affirmative Action
R. Minimum Wage Enforcement
S. Public Distribution System (PDS)
List II: (Expected Outcome)
1. Food security for the marginalized
2. Wealth generation at the top will eventually benefit the bottom
3. Equitable representation in jobs and education
4. Prevention of labor exploitation
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

179. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Right to Development?
(A) It applies to both individuals and peoples.
(B) It recognizes the need to eliminate massive human rights violations.
(C) It links peace and security with development.
(D) It was adopted unanimously without any opposition from developed countries.

180. Identify the correct pair regarding TNCs:
(A) Host Country - Headquarters location
(B) Home Country - Foreign subsidiary location
(C) Transfer Pricing - Enhancing worker rights
(D) FDI - Business investment in another country

181. Arrange the following stages of India's economic strategy in chronological order:
I. Introduction of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG) reforms
II. Era of strong Import Substitution and License Raj
III. Launch of the Make in India initiative
(A) II, I, III
(B) I, II, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) I, III, II

182. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights challenges:
(A) Socially Dislocated - Guaranteed urban housing
(B) The Poor - Malnutrition
(C) The Unemployed - Lack of social security
(D) Marginalized - Discriminatory practices

183. Consider the following statements about Workers' Rights in the context of Globalization:
I. Globalization has led to the informalization of labor in many developing countries.
II. Informal labor is highly regulated and heavily unionized.
III. TNCs often sub-contract work to avoid direct responsibility for labor conditions.
IV. The ILO sets international labor standards to protect workers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

184. All of the following are consequences of the "Retreat of State" EXCEPT:
(A) Reduction in public sector employment
(B) Increased reliance on private entities for public services
(C) Deregulation of labor markets
(D) Strengthening of universal state-funded welfare programs

185. Which of the following is the most appropriate approach to ensuring the Right to Health for socially dislocated people?
(A) Charging premium prices for healthcare in resettlement camps
(B) Free primary health centers in rehabilitation areas
(C) Relying entirely on traditional healers
(D) Denying them healthcare until they find formal employment

186. Evaluating the tension between Economic Growth Strategies and Social Inequality requires the competency to understand:
(A) GDP growth figures do not ensure equal wealth distribution
(B) The physics behind agricultural mechanization
(C) The history of pre-colonial empires
(D) The aesthetic value of cultural displacement

NODIA

(A) Wealth concentrates at the top, increasing inequality
(B) Economic growth automatically limits carbon emissions
(C) Patents always result in lower prices for consumers
(D) TNCs are universally beneficial to local culture

204. Which statement correctly identifies the purpose of the "General Agreement on Trade in Services" (GATS)?
(A) It strictly prohibits trade in services globally
(B) Framework of rules for trade in services
(C) It governs the trade of agricultural goods
(D) It deals exclusively with intellectual property

205. Consider the following statements about the UN Declaration on the Right to Development:
I. It was adopted in 1986.
II. It defines development solely in terms of GDP growth.
III. It emphasizes the active, free, and meaningful participation of individuals.
IV. It calls for a new international economic order.
V. It completely absolves states from creating national policies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, and V
(D) III, IV, and V

206. Read the following case: An indigenous community's traditional knowledge about a medicinal plant is patented by a foreign pharmaceutical company without permission or compensation. This act is commonly referred to as:
(A) Fair Use
(B) Compulsory Licensing
(C) Affirmative Action
(D) Biopiracy

207. Applying the framework of TRIPS, traditional knowledge and folklore currently:
(A) Have the strongest intellectual property protection globally
(B) Often fall into unprotected public domain status
(C) Are completely banned from being researched
(D) Are protected by copyright for 1000 years

208. What is a direct cause of the "Retreat of State" in developing countries during the 1990s?
(A) The rise of communist ideologies globally
(B) The discovery of new oil reserves
(C) Universal adoption of the Basic Needs Approach
(D) Loan conditions from international institutions

209. The "Dynamics of Globalization" inherently challenge which traditional political concept?
(A) State Sovereignty
(B) Anarchism
(C) Feudalism
(D) Universal Suffrage

210. The concept of "Capacity Building" in sustainable development refers to:
(A) Increasing military arsenal
(B) Building more prisons for the socially dislocated
(C) Expanding the maximum working hours for unorganized labor
(D) Developing skills and resources for adaptation

211. Which of the following defines "Social Inequality" in the context of economic growth?
(A) Unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities
(B) The difference in GDP between two developed nations
(C) Equal access to justice for all citizens
(D) The natural difference in physical height among individuals

212. What was a primary objective of India's early "Planned Development" model?
(A) Immediate privatization of all resources
(B) Handing over governance to Transnational Corporations
(C) Establishing a purely export-oriented economy
(D) Achieving self-reliance through state intervention

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

237. The Minimum Wages Act is designed to prevent the exploitation of:
(A) Highly skilled professionals
(B) Sweated and unorganized labor
(C) Corporate CEOs
(D) Foreign investors

238. "Compulsory Licensing" allows a government to:
(A) Force citizens to buy patented goods
(B) Permit production of a patent without the owner's consent
(C) Compel foreign countries to buy domestic exports
(D) Abolish the WTO entirely

239. The transition to the "Information Age" is often characterized by the rise of:
(A) Heavy manufacturing and steam engines
(B) Feudal agricultural systems
(C) Isolationist national policies
(D) Knowledge-based economies and service sectors

240. In India, the problem of social inequality is structurally compounded by:
(A) The Right to Information Act
(B) The historical caste system
(C) Universal adult franchise
(D) The presence of a Supreme Court

241. "Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights" (TRIPS) requires member nations to:
(A) Provide copyright protection for exactly 5 years
(B) Provide patent protection for 20 years minimum
(C) Ban the patenting of all software
(D) Abolish geographical indications

242. Transnational Corporations (TNCs) are often criticized for their impact on human rights in developing countries due to:
(A) Providing excessively high wages
(B) Prioritizing local environmental conservation over profits
(C) Exploiting weak laws and avoiding accountability
(D) Eliminating corruption completely

243. The "Right to Education" is essential for the marginalized because it:
(A) Guarantees an immediate corporate job
(B) Facilitates realization of other human rights
(C) Eliminates the need for food security
(D) Replaces the right to vote

244. Under the WTO, the Agreement on Agriculture classifies domestic support (subsidies) into categories known as:
(A) Circles
(B) Tiers
(C) Pillars
(D) Boxes (Green, Amber, Blue)

NODIA

245. The "Privatization" of essential services like water and electricity often leads to:
(A) Universal access regardless of income
(B) Concerns regarding poor people being excluded
(C) Complete elimination of national debt
(D) Reduction in the efficiency of the services

246. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights establish that:
(A) TNCs have no responsibility towards human rights
(B) States protect and businesses respect human rights
(C) Only developed countries must follow human rights norms
(D) Businesses can ignore local laws if they are unprofitable

247. The "Retreat of the State" in providing public healthcare often shifts the burden onto:
(A) International courts
(B) Direct out-of-pocket spending by individuals
(C) The military
(D) Environmental NGOs

248. The "Growth Approach" to development has historically been criticized for:
(A) Focusing too much on wealth distribution
(B) Ignoring inequality and human development
(C) Being overly environmentally friendly
(D) Eradicating poverty too quickly

249. Which of the following is a primary feature of the "Right to Development"?
(A) It is solely an individual right, not a collective

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

225. The Right to Health under international law includes:
(A) The right to be healthy at all times and ages
(B) The right to equitable opportunity for health protection
(C) The right to free cosmetic surgery and aesthetics
(D) The right to ignore public health mandates during a pandemic

226. What is the impact of "Liberalization" on local small-scale industries in a developing country?
(A) They are instantly converted into TNCs
(B) They are guaranteed government monopolies
(C) They are forced to relocate to developed countries
(D) Competition from cheaper foreign mass-produced goods

227. The World Trade Organization's mechanism for resolving disputes between member countries is known as:
(A) The International Court of Justice
(B) The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
(C) The UN Security Council
(D) The International Criminal Court

228. Which marginalized group is most vulnerable to the adverse effects of large-scale dam construction in India?
(A) Urban IT professionals
(B) Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis) living in forested and riverine areas
(C) Transnational corporate executives
(D) Wealthy landowners in metropolitan cities

229. The "Digital Divide" primarily exacerbates which of the following?
(A) Global cooling
(B) Overpopulation
(C) Agricultural output
(D) Educational and economic inequalities

230. A patent provides the inventor with:
(A) A permanent monopoly on the invention
(B) Negative right to prevent others from using the invention
(C) The right to mandate government funding for the invention
(D) Immunity from environmental laws

231. The UN Working Group on the Right to Development frequently highlights the need for:
(A) Global partnership and international cooperation
(B) Unilateral trade embargoes
(C) Abolition of the United Nations
(D) Strict adherence to trickle-down economics

232. Poverty eradication in developing countries is severely hindered by:
(A) High literacy rates
(B) Endemic corruption and poor governance
(C) Equitable land distribution
(D) Universal access to clean water

233. The "Right to Security of Food" is most effectively realized through:
(A) Unregulated free-market agricultural pricing
(B) State distribution networks and sustainable practices
(C) Banning local farming
(D) Replacing all natural crops with cash crops for export

234. The "Race to the Bottom" refers to a situation where:
(A) Countries lower standards to attract corporate investment
(B) TNCs compete to provide the highest wages
(C) Developing countries increase their environmental regulations simultaneously
(D) Complete eradication of poverty is achieved rapidly

NODIA

235. Agenda 21 is divided into four sections. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
(A) Social and Economic Dimensions
(B) Strengthening the Role of Major Groups
(C) Militarization and Nuclear Strategy
(D) Conservation and Management of Resources for Development

236. The Brundtland Commission defined "Sustainable Development" in which famous report?
(A) The Limits to Growth
(B) The Wealth of Nations
(C) Silent Spring
(D) Our Common Future

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which international entity's structural mandates significantly influenced India's domestic policy landscape?
(A) The United Nations Development Programme
(B) The World Trade Organization
(C) The World Health Organization
(D) The International Trade Union Confederation

267. The trade policy review revealed a complex tension between adhering to international trade obligations and what other objective?
(A) Maximizing free trade across global markets
(B) Safeguarding domestic human rights standards
(C) Eliminating national welfare priorities entirely
(D) Expanding the livelihood security of industrial workers

268. According to the source, what did the World Trade Organization's directives frequently prioritize over localized socio-economic protections?
(A) Free trade
(B) Fundamental human rights
(C) Protective social measures
(D) National welfare priorities

269. Whose livelihood security was particularly noted as being impacted by the World Trade Organization's directives?
(A) Multinational corporate executives and shareholders
(B) International trade policymakers and researchers
(C) Marginalized agricultural and industrial workers
(D) Domestic welfare administrators and regulators

270. What is deemed necessary to mitigate the adverse impact on developing countries, with special reference to India?
(A) Abandoning fundamental international human rights frameworks
(B) Discarding national welfare priorities entirely and quickly
(C) Increasing the stringency of multilateral free trade rules
(D) Aligning WTO policies with human rights

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

During a high-level diplomatic negotiation regarding international commerce, policymakers critically evaluated the overarching framework of Intellectual Property Rights. The core of the debate centered on the stringent requirements of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement and its profound effect on domestic Patents Law. Developing economies expressed concern that strict adherence to TRIPS and rigid Patents Law severely limited their ability to provide affordable essential goods. Furthermore, the negotiation expanded to scrutinize the Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) and the General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS). Participants analyzed how GATS influenced the privatization of essential services, while TRIMS restricted domestic regulatory flexibilities. Additionally, the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) became a major point of contention, as agricultural subsidies and market access directly affected rural livelihoods. The comprehensive assessment of Intellectual Property Rights demonstrated that integrating TRIPS and robust Patents Law often conflicts with developmental objectives. The diplomatic dialogue emphasized that navigating the interconnected rules of TRIMS, GATS, and the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) requires a delicate balance. Ultimately, the case highlights the challenge of implementing Intellectual Property Rights and TRIPS without undermining the policy space afforded by the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) and GATS.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What was the core focus of the debate regarding the Intellectual Property Rights framework?
(A) The privatization of essential services under the GATS framework
(B) The restriction of domestic regulatory flexibilities under TRIMS
(C) TRIPS requirements and Patents Law effects
(D) The agricultural subsidies provided under

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

one
(B) It demands fair distribution of development benefits
(C) It encourages the widening of the wealth gap
(D) It prohibits technological advancement

250. Evaluating the success of the "National Food Security Act" requires measuring:
(A) Reduced rates of malnutrition among marginalized groups
(B) The stock prices of agribusiness TNCs
(C) The volume of agricultural exports to developed nations
(D) The number of new patents filed for genetically modified crops

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In analyzing contemporary models of development, a noticeable shift has occurred from the traditional growth approach to a comprehensive framework of sustainable human development. During an international environmental policy review, delegates critically examined the foundational principles established at the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992. The review emphasized that the earlier basic needs approach, while foundational, was ultimately insufficient to address complex modern ecological crises. Consequently, the adoption of Agenda 21 became a critical operational blueprint for the systematic conservation of natural resources and the promotion of sustainable human development globally. Furthermore, the Bio-Diversity Convention 1992 was explicitly highlighted as a mandatory reference point for participating nations, compelling them to align their domestic development policies with international environmental conservation standards. In a subsequent follow-up assessment modeled on the tenets of Rio+20, policy analysts noted that true sustainable human development requires a delicate balance between ecological conservation and socio-economic progress. The case of this extensive policy review fundamentally underscores the absolute necessity of integrating the Bio-Diversity Convention 1992 with comprehensive strategies under Agenda 21. By moving beyond the mere economic metrics associated with the traditional growth approach, nations can effectively prioritize the long-term conservation of natural resources.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what significant shift has occurred in contemporary models of development?
(A) From the basic needs approach to the rapid industrialization approach
(B) From the traditional growth approach to sustainable human development
(C) From ecological conservation to the traditional growth approach
(D) From sustainable human development to the basic needs approach

252. Which developmental approach was deemed ultimately insufficient to address complex modern ecological crises?
(A) The basic needs approach
(B) The sustainable human development approach
(C) The traditional growth approach
(D) The rapid industrialization approach

253. What serves as a critical operational blueprint for the systematic conservation of natural resources?
(A) The Bio-Diversity Convention 1992
(B) The basic needs framework
(C) The adoption of Agenda 21
(D) The tenets of Rio+20

254. What acts as a mandatory reference point compelling nations to align domestic policies with international environmental standards?
(A) The established basic needs approach
(B) The traditional growth metric standard
(C) The national economic growth strategy
(D) The 1992 Bio-Diversity Convention

255. Based on the tenets of Rio+20, what is essentially required for true sustainable human development?
(A) A prioritization of basic needs over international environmental standards
(B) A strict adherence to the economic metrics of the traditional growth approach
(C) A delicate balance between ecological conservation and socio-economic progress

NODIA

(D) A complete shift away from the principles established in the Rio Declaration

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A recent academic evaluation of economic transitions highlights the complex dynamics of globalization and their direct impact on human rights. As market forces began to dominate the national economy, the government adopted widespread policies of privatization and liberalization. This structural adjustment led to a noticeable retreat of the state from its traditional welfare functions. In this scenario, the rapid emergence of market forces prioritized capital accumulation over equitable social distribution. Consequently, the vacuum left by the retreat of the state necessitated a strong response from the grassroots level, resulting in a vigorous assertion of civil society. Advocacy groups within this civil society mobilized to monitor the adverse impacts of privatization and liberalization on vulnerable populations. The dynamics of globalization in this context revealed an inherent tension between unregulated market expansion and the protection of fundamental human rights. The assertion of civil society became the primary mechanism for holding market forces accountable, demanding that liberalization does not systematically undermine human rights. This case illustrates that while privatization and the emergence of market forces drive economic restructuring, the concurrent retreat of the state makes the active assertion of civil society essential for human rights protection.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What structural adjustment policies did the government adopt as market forces began to dominate the economy?
(A) Nationalization and equitable distribution
(B) Privatization and liberalization
(C) Subsidization and centralization
(D) Regulation and market expansion

257. According to the source, what was the direct consequence of the structural adjustment on government functions?
(A) A broad expansion of equitable social distribution
(B) A sudden total elimination of existing market forces
(C) A strengthening of the state economic monopoly
(D) State retreat from welfare functions

258. What did the rapid emergence of market forces prioritize in this economic scenario?
(A) Capital accumulation
(B) Equitable social distribution
(C) The assertion of civil society
(D) The protection of human rights

259. How did the grassroots level respond to the vacuum left by the retreat of the state?
(A) By rapidly accelerating the privatization process
(B) By expanding the traditional welfare functions
(C) Through a vigorous assertion of civil society
(D) Through the unregulated expansion of the market

260. What inherent tension did the dynamics of globalization reveal in this context?
(A) Unregulated market expansion versus human rights
(B) Civil society advocacy versus traditional welfare functions
(C) Equitable social distribution versus the retreat of the state
(D) The privatization of resources versus liberalization policies

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In assessing economic growth strategies within developing countries, a recent socio-economic audit revealed significant challenges regarding planned development and its unintended consequences. The state initiated a series of economic growth strategies specifically designed to address chronic employment issues and facilitate comprehensive poverty eradication. However, the audit demonstrated that despite these robust planned development frameworks, the benefits were unevenly distributed, thereby exacerbating existing social inequality. The implementation of these economic growth strategies focused heavily on industrial expansion but failed to adequately resolve localized employment issues

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

in rural sectors. As a result, the overarching goal of poverty eradication was fundamentally compromised by the widening gap of social inequality. The evaluation team concluded that planned development in developing countries must be continuously monitored to ensure that macroeconomic interventions do not inadvertently marginalize vulnerable demographics. By analyzing the intersection of poverty eradication initiatives and persistent employment issues, the audit highlighted a critical flaw in traditional economic growth strategies. Ultimately, the case underscores that unless planned development actively targets the root causes of social inequality, the fundamental objectives of poverty eradication and sustainable employment generation in developing countries will remain largely unattainable.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What overarching goals were the economic growth strategies explicitly designed to address?
(A) Expanding social inequality and limiting rural development
(B) Halting industrial expansion and regulating macroeconomic policies
(C) Reducing planned development and avoiding structural interventions
(D) Employment issues and poverty eradication

262. What was the unintended consequence of the uneven distribution of planned development benefits?
(A) The comprehensive eradication of systemic poverty
(B) The exacerbation of existing social inequality
(C) The resolution of localized employment issues
(D) The complete marginalization of the industrial sector

263. Which specific area did the economic growth strategies heavily focus on during implementation?
(A) Localized employment issues
(B) Rural sector modernization
(C) Industrial expansion
(D) Vulnerable demographic welfare

264. What fundamental objective was fundamentally compromised by the widening gap of social inequality?
(A) Planned development
(B) Macroeconomic intervention
(C) Industrial expansion
(D) Poverty eradication

265. According to the evaluation team, what must be continuously monitored to prevent the marginalization of vulnerable demographics?
(A) Macroeconomic interventions
(B) Sustainable employment generation
(C) Industrial expansions
(D) Traditional socio-economic audits

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A comprehensive trade policy review recently scrutinized the role of the World Trade Organization and its direct implication for human rights. The review focused specifically on the profound impact on developing countries, with special reference to India. As India integrated more deeply into the global trading system, the structural mandates of the World Trade Organization significantly influenced its domestic policy landscape. The analysis revealed a complex tension between adhering to international trade obligations and safeguarding domestic human rights standards. In examining the impact on developing countries, with special reference to India, researchers noted that the World Trade Organization's directives often prioritized free trade over localized socio-economic protections. This dynamic created a notable implication for human rights, particularly regarding the livelihood security of marginalized agricultural and industrial workers. The trade policy review documented specific instances where World Trade Organization regulations constrained India's capacity to implement protective social measures. Consequently, understanding the implication for human rights requires a careful evaluation of how multilateral trade rules intersect with national welfare priorities. The case emphasizes that mitigating the adverse impact on developing countries, with special reference to India, necessitates recalibrating World Trade Organization policies to align with fundamental human rights.

NODIA

278. How did Transnational Corporations bypass stringent labor and environmental protections?
(A) By reinforcing local accountability mechanisms
(B) By leveraging their economic dominance
(C) By enhancing the national legal frameworks
(D) By submitting to legally binding international frameworks

279. According to the source, at whose direct expense did the TNC maximize its profit margins?
(A) Host nation regulatory bodies
(B) International commissions
(C) Indigenous populations
(D) Foreign direct investors

280. What did the investigation conclude is required to safeguard the human rights situation in developing countries effectively?
(A) Unregulated influxes of foreign direct investment
(B) Robust, legally binding international frameworks
(C) Maximized profit margins for Transnational Corporations
(D) Robust, legally binding international frameworks

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A specialized international symposium was convened to evaluate the progress and structural challenges surrounding the Right to Development. Central to the discussions were deep-seated Third World Concerns regarding systemic inequalities in global economic governance. The symposium critically analyzed the historical significance of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, assessing its translation from a normative framework into actionable policy. During the proceedings, specific attention was given to various UNDP initiatives designed to bridge the gap between economic growth and human rights. Despite these targeted UNDP initiatives, representatives highlighted that foundational Third World Concerns remain largely unresolved due to structural asymmetries in international relations. Working Group Recommendations were presented to address these enduring disparities, emphasizing the need for equitable resource distribution and global cooperation. The symposium delegates argued that the UN Declaration on the Right to Development mandates a comprehensive restructuring of international economic policies. By reviewing the Working Group Recommendations alongside current UNDP initiatives, the forum highlighted the necessity of prioritizing Third World Concerns. Ultimately, the case illustrates that realizing the UN Declaration on the Right to Development requires consistent, institutionalized support guided by robust Working Group Recommendations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What deep-seated issue was central to the discussions at the specialized international symposium?
(A) Third World Concerns on economic governance
(B) The expansion of corporate governance models across global markets
(C) The immediate privatization of global resource distribution systems
(D) The total rejection of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development

282. Which initiatives were specifically designed to bridge the gap between economic growth and human rights?
(A) Transnational corporation initiatives
(B) UNDP initiatives
(C) Free trade globalization initiatives
(D) Corporate accountability initiatives

283. Why do foundational Third World Concerns remain largely unresolved despite targeted initiatives?
(A) Because normative frameworks inherently reject the Right to Development
(B) Due to structural asymmetries in international relations
(C) Due to an excess of equitable resource distribution globally
(D) Because the UNDP initiatives focus solely on privatization

284. What did the Working Group Recommendations emphasize to address enduring disparities?
(A) Equitable resource distribution and global cooperation
(B) Unregulated economic growth and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the AOA agreement

272. Why did developing economies express concern over strict adherence to TRIPS and rigid Patents Law?
(A) A forced requirement to increase national agricultural subsidies
(B) Limited ability to provide affordable goods
(C) A mandated immediate privatization of all essential services
(D) Expanding domestic regulatory flexibilities beyond current levels

273. According to the participants' analysis, how did the General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS) influence the economy?
(A) By increasing global access to affordable essential goods
(B) By restricting agricultural subsidies in rural distress areas
(C) By expanding domestic regulatory flexibilities for nations
(D) Privatization of essential services

274. Which agreement was scrutinized for restricting domestic regulatory flexibilities?
(A) Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
(B) Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
(C) Agreement on Agriculture (AOA)
(D) General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS)

275. Why did the Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) become a major point of contention during the negotiations?
(A) Because it dictated the requirements of domestic Patents Law
(B) Because it mandated the immediate privatization of rural essential services
(C) Because agricultural subsidies and market access directly affected rural livelihoods
(D) Because it restricted the provision of affordable essential goods in urban centers

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

An independent international commission recently conducted an investigation into the operations of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) and their direct influence on the human rights situation in developing countries. The commission's findings revealed that the expansive operational scale of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) frequently outpaces the regulatory capacities of host nations. In this specific case study, the influx of foreign direct investment by a prominent TNC was initially welcomed for its economic potential. However, the subsequent evaluation highlighted a severe deterioration in the local human rights situation in developing countries. The Transnational Corporations (TNCs) leveraged their economic dominance to bypass stringent labor and environmental protections, leading to systemic exploitation. The commission documented how the human rights situation in developing countries is uniquely vulnerable to the strategic interests of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) when national legal frameworks are inadequate. This lack of accountability mechanisms allowed the TNC to maximize profit margins at the direct expense of indigenous populations. The investigation concluded that safeguarding the human rights situation in developing countries requires robust, legally binding international frameworks to monitor and regulate the diverse activities of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) effectively.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What aspect of Transnational Corporations (TNCs) frequently outpaces the regulatory capacities of host nations?
(A) Their expansive operational scale
(B) Their focus on environmental protection
(C) Their adherence to human rights standards
(D) Their provision of legal accountability mechanisms

277. Why was the influx of foreign direct investment by a prominent TNC initially welcomed in the case study?
(A) For its regulatory capacity enhancements
(B) For its stringent labor protections
(C) For its commitment to indigenous populations
(D) For its economic potential

NODIA

213. A developing country experiences high economic growth but stagnant employment generation. This is known as:
(A) Inclusive Growth
(B) Sustainable Growth
(C) Trickle-down Growth
(D) Jobless Growth

214. Which factor heavily restricts the ability of the poor in India to access justice?
(A) Overabundance of free legal aid
(B) Mandatory legal education for all citizens
(C) Lack of criminal activities
(D) High litigation costs and complex procedures

215. The right to form trade unions is guaranteed under which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19(1)(c)
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

216. Which of the following international conventions is most closely associated with Workers' Rights?
(A) The Paris Agreement
(B) TRIPS
(C) Convention on Biological Diversity
(D) ILO Core Conventions

217. In the context of globalization, what is the role of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) advocating for human rights?
(A) To maximize profit for its shareholders and owners
(B) To monitor state and corporate human rights actions
(C) To draft the national budget and financial laws
(D) To command the state's military forces and police

218. The "Basic Needs Approach" was notably championed by which international organization in the 1970s?
(A) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(B) International Labour Organization (ILO)
(C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(D) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

219. The concept of "Evergreening" in patent law refers to:
(A) Planting trees around pharmaceutical factories
(B) Minor drug modifications to extend patent life
(C) Waiving all patent fees for developing nations
(D) Granting lifetime patents for traditional medicines

220. The Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) agreement primarily restricts:
(A) Intellectual property infringement
(B) Government conditions on investment that restrict trade
(C) The movement of natural persons
(D) Agricultural subsidies

221. Which development strategy heavily relies on foreign capital, technology, and export markets?
(A) Import Substitution Industrialization
(B) Export-Led Growth
(C) Basic Needs Approach
(D) Autarky

222. The "Right to Development" as outlined by the UN is best described as:
(A) A purely economic right
(B) A purely civil right
(C) Intersectional right involving all human development
(D) A right reserved only for developed nations

223. The "Socially Dislocated" due to development projects often suffer from:
(A) Excessive wealth accumulation
(B) Loss of community networks and traditional livelihoods
(C) Immediate absorption into high-paying IT jobs
(D) Over-representation in national parliaments

224. Which of the following is an example of an "Unorganized Sector" worker in India?
(A) A software engineer in a multinational IT firm
(B) A daily-wage construction laborer
(C) A government school teacher
(D) A bank manager in a public sector bank

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

competition
(C) The dismantling of the UN Declaration on the Right to Development
(D) Structural asymmetries in international relations

285. What do the symposium delegates argue the UN Declaration on the Right to Development fundamentally mandates?
(A) The continuation of current structural asymmetries
(B) The elimination of all normative policy frameworks
(C) A comprehensive restructuring of international economic policies
(D) An exclusive focus on the economic growth of developed nations

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A recent sociological audit examined the role of the State and development of the marginalized/disadvantaged groups in India, focusing on specific systemic barriers. The audit specifically targeted policy outcomes affecting three highly vulnerable demographics: the poor, the unemployed, and the socially dislocated people. Despite various macroeconomic interventions, the State and development of the marginalized/disadvantaged groups in India demonstrated significant operational shortcomings. The investigation revealed that targeted welfare programs failed to reach the socially dislocated people, who often lack formal identification and geographic stability. Furthermore, initiatives aimed at the unemployed were largely concentrated in urban centers, entirely bypassing rural distress zones. Consequently, the structural condition of the poor continued to deteriorate as inflation eroded their purchasing power. The audit highlighted that the State and development of the marginalized/disadvantaged groups in India must evolve beyond generic poverty alleviation to address the complex intersecting vulnerabilities of the poor and the unemployed. By analyzing the persistent marginalization of the socially dislocated people, researchers concluded that state interventions lack essential localized adaptability. The case emphasizes that true inclusive growth mandates dedicated frameworks specifically tailored for the socially dislocated people, the unemployed, and the poor.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which three highly vulnerable demographics did the sociological audit specifically target?
(A) The uneducated, the urban elite, and the socially dislocated people
(B) The geographically stable, the employed, and the rural poor
(C) The urban centers, the policymakers, and the unemployed
(D) The poor, the unemployed, and the socially dislocated people

287. Why did targeted welfare programs fail to reach the socially dislocated people according to the source?
(A) Because they possess an excess of geographic stability in urban zones
(B) Because they actively reject state macroeconomic interventions locally
(C) Lack of identification and geographic stability
(D) Because the welfare programs only targeted rural distress zones today

288. Where were the initiatives aimed at the unemployed largely concentrated?
(A) In rural distress zones
(B) In urban centers
(C) In socially dislocated communities
(D) In geographically stable agricultural regions

289. What direct factor caused the structural condition of the poor to deteriorate by eroding their purchasing power?
(A) Urban concentration
(B) Geographic stability
(C) Localized adaptability
(D) Inflation

290. According to researchers, what essential quality do state interventions currently lack regarding the socially dislocated people?
(A) Essential localized adaptability
(B) Generic poverty alleviation focus
(C) Macroeconomic intervention strategies
(D) Urban-centric employment models

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

ANSWERS

1. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Basic Needs Approach prioritizes providing essential services like nutrition and shelter directly to the poor. It acknowledges that aggregate economic growth often fails to reach the most vulnerable populations without specific state intervention. Therefore, the assertion that growth automatically trickles down to eradicate poverty is historically and factually incorrect, necessitating targeted social policies.

2. (A) Sustainable Human Development
Sustainable Human Development prioritizes the enhancement of human capabilities, choices, and freedoms. Unlike traditional growth models that measure success solely through Gross Domestic Product, this approach evaluates progress through indicators like education, health, and longevity. It seeks to create an environment where individuals can lead meaningful lives while ensuring that resource use remains sustainable for future generations.

3. (C) It focuses primarily on the increase in real GDP over time.
The growth approach to development defines progress primarily through the consistent increase in a nation's real Gross Domestic Product over time. This quantitative framework assumes that higher national income will eventually lead to improved living standards for the entire population. It focuses on industrial expansion and macroeconomic stability, often overlooking issues like wealth distribution and environmental sustainability during the process.

4. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, adopted during the 1992 Earth Summit, consists of twenty-seven principles intended to guide global sustainable development. While it established important conceptual frameworks like the precautionary principle, it is a non-binding document. It does not legally mandate nations to phase out fossil fuels by specific dates, making the second statement factually incorrect.

5. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Development concepts vary in their specific focus and historical context. Agenda 21 serves as a comprehensive non-binding action plan for sustainable development, while Rio+20, held in 2012, emphasized the green economy. The Convention on Biological Diversity was opened for signatures in 1992 to protect genetic resources. Finally, the Basic Needs Approach prioritizes essential requirements like food and shelter.

6. (B) It was adopted during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.
The Convention on Biological Diversity is a landmark international treaty aimed at conserving biological diversity and ensuring the sustainable use of its components. It emphasizes the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources. However, it was adopted at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, not during the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

7. (D) Basic Needs Approach - Provision of minimum living conditions
The Basic Needs Approach is a development model specifically designed to address extreme poverty by ensuring every individual has access to minimum living conditions. This includes essential services such as adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, sanitation, health, and basic education. It represents a shift from focusing purely on national income to prioritizing the immediate well-being of the most vulnerable.

8. (A) II, III, IV, I
Global environmental milestones follow a specific historical timeline starting with the Brundtland Commission Report in 1987, which defined sustainable development. This was followed by the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, where the Rio Declaration and the Convention on Biological Diversity were both established. Finally, the Rio+20 Conference took place in

NODIA

However, the analysis indicated that this digital transition created a technological divide, severely complicating the equitable distribution required for the right to security of food, health, and education. While data-driven logistics improved overarching supply chains, marginalized communities lacking digital literacy struggled to access their right to security of food. Similarly, tele-medicine and e-learning platforms introduced during the emergence of the information age often bypassed populations without reliable internet infrastructure, threatening their right to security of health and education. The policy analysis concluded that while the emergence of the information age offers innovative tools for governance, it simultaneously demands robust digital inclusion strategies. This case explicitly demonstrates that securing the right to security of food, health, and education in modern society strictly depends on neutralizing the inequalities generated by the emergence of the information age.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What profound intersection did the contemporary public policy analysis explore?
(A) Between data-driven logistics and supply chain degradation in local markets
(B) Between equitable distribution and the rejection of digital transformations
(C) Between the right to security of food and the elimination of governance tools
(D) The information age and socio-economic rights

297. What severely complicated the equitable distribution required for the right to security of food, health, and education?
(A) A technological divide created by the digital transition
(B) The expansion of reliable internet infrastructure
(C) The overarching improvement of data-driven logistics
(D) The implementation of robust digital inclusion strategies

298. Despite improved supply chains, why did marginalized communities struggle to access their right to security of food?
(A) Because they completely rejected all state-delivered essential services
(B) Because they lacked digital literacy
(C) Because they possessed excessive digital literacy
(D) Because data-driven logistics deliberately excluded all food items

299. Which technological tools introduced during the information age often bypassed populations without reliable internet infrastructure?
(A) Data-driven food logistics and equitable distribution
(B) Tele-medicine and e-learning platforms
(C) Robust digital inclusion strategies
(D) Traditional manual supply chains

300. According to the analysis, what does securing the right to security of food, health, and education strictly depend on?
(A) Neutralizing information age inequalities
(B) Halting the delivery of essential services by the state administration
(C) Amplifying the technological divide across diverse populations today
(D) Removing data-driven logistics from overarching supply chains now

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

but employment opportunities do not grow proportionately. This phenomenon often results from capital-intensive technological advancements that replace human labor with machinery. Because it fails to create sufficient jobs for the population, jobless growth is generally ineffective at achieving rapid poverty eradication, as income gains remain concentrated among few.

51. (C) Optimal and instantaneous wealth distribution
Planned development in developing countries faces several hurdles, including bureaucratic inefficiencies, resource constraints, and a lack of accurate statistical data for effective planning. While achieving optimal and instantaneous wealth distribution is a primary goal of many plans, it is not a procedure-based challenge; rather, it is the difficult outcome that planning seeks to accomplish but often struggles to reach.

52. (D) Promotion of labor-intensive manufacturing and agriculture
For a developing nation with a massive unskilled population, the most appropriate strategy for poverty reduction is the promotion of labor-intensive manufacturing and agriculture. This approach creates a high volume of jobs that match the existing skill levels of the workforce. By providing productive employment for the poor, the government can directly increase household incomes and foster inclusive economic growth.

53. (C) Analyzing historical interventions versus socio-economic outcomes
Evaluating the impact of India's Five-Year Plans on social inequality requires a deep analysis of historical interventions and their resulting socio-economic outcomes. This involves examining how specific state policies and resource allocations affected poverty rates, education, and health over time. Understanding these long-term trends is essential for determining the effectiveness of state planning in creating a more equitable society.

54. (B) Concentration of land and capital in the hands of a few
A primary root cause of persistent social inequality despite economic growth is the concentration of land and capital in the hands of a few. When the essential assets needed for wealth generation are unevenly distributed, the benefits of growth tend to accumulate among the elite. Without structural reforms to broaden ownership, aggregate economic expansion will continue to bypass the marginalized.

NODIA

55. (A) I, II, III, and V
Employment in developing countries is characterized by a large informal sector that lacks social security benefits. Rural-to-urban migration often worsens urban unemployment, and women frequently carry a disproportionate burden of unpaid labor. Developing nations typically have an oversupply, rather than a shortage, of unskilled labor. These factors contribute to high levels of vulnerability and insecurity for the working population.

56. (A) Jobless Growth
A situation where a country sees high GDP growth driven by a specific sector like IT while rural poverty remains stagnant and employment rates stay low is a classic example of jobless growth. This occurs when economic expansion does not translate into broad-based job creation for the majority of the workforce. It highlights the limitations of narrow economic growth in achieving equity.

57. (C) Ensure marginalized groups access quality education and credit
Applying inclusive growth to policy-making means a government will focus on ensuring that marginalized groups have access to quality education and credit. These measures empower the poor to participate more effectively in the economy and improve their own living standards. By prioritizing human capital and financial inclusion, the state ensures that the benefits of development are shared more broadly.

58. (A) It can exacerbate inequality by pricing out the poor from services
Rapid privatization, if not accompanied by strong social safety nets, can significantly exacerbate social inequality. When essential services like healthcare or water are transferred to private entities, the primary focus often shifts to profit, which can price out the poor. Without government protection or subsidies, vulnerable populations may lose access to the very services required for their survival and advancement.

2012 to renew international environmental commitments.

9. (C) Agenda 21 - Adopted in 2021
International environmental conferences and agreements are tied to specific years and locations. The Earth Summit took place in 1992, leading to the signing of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Rio+20 occurred in 2012 to evaluate progress. However, Agenda 21 was adopted during the 1992 Rio Earth Summit as an action plan for the twenty-first century, not in 2021.

10. (C) I, II, and IV only
Sustainable Human Development is a holistic framework that integrates economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. It advocates for inter-generational equity, ensuring that the needs of the present do not compromise future generations. The model promotes human well-being and active participation. Crucially, it seeks to include marginalized groups in the development process rather than excluding them for industrial speed.

11. (D) Rapid privatization of state assets
The Basic Needs Approach focuses on providing the absolute minimum requirements necessary for a decent standard of living. This includes adequate nutrition, safe drinking water, and basic health services, alongside clothing and shelter. Rapid privatization of state assets is an economic strategy associated with neoliberal market models rather than a core component of a framework dedicated to meeting essential human needs.

12. (B) Basic Needs Approach
For a developing country seeking to immediately improve the living standards of its poorest citizens, the Basic Needs Approach is most appropriate. This model bypasses the slow trickle-down effects of aggregate wealth accumulation by directly allocating resources to essential services. It prioritizes the provision of food, health, and education, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations receive immediate and life-sustaining support.

13. (C) Sustainable Human Development model
Choosing to allocate funds toward schools and hospitals instead of corporate tax breaks reflects the principles of Sustainable Human Development. This model emphasizes investing in human capital and capabilities as the primary driver of progress. By prioritizing education and health, policymakers ensure that the benefits of development are distributed more equitably, fostering long-term social well-being and productive capacity for all.

14. (D) It is a global blueprint for environmental action at local and national levels.
Agenda 21 is a comprehensive global blueprint for sustainable development adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit. It provides a non-binding action plan intended for implementation at local, national, and international levels. The document outlines strategies to address environmental degradation while promoting social and economic stability. It serves as a voluntary guide for governments and organizations to foster ecological health.

15. (B) I, II, IV, and V
Conservation of natural resources involves using ecological assets at a rate that allows for natural replenishment and long-term sustainability. This principle is a key element of the Rio Declaration and is vital for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. It aims to balance human needs with ecological stability. However, conservation does not mean the complete cessation of resource use, but rather responsible management.

16. (B) Sustainable Human Development and Agenda 21
Transitioning from intensive logging to eco-tourism and sustainable forestry is best supported by Sustainable Human Development and Agenda 21. These frameworks advocate for balancing economic activities with environmental preservation and the rights of indigenous communities. They provide guidelines for moving away from destructive resource exploitation toward sustainable livelihoods that protect biodiversity while supporting the socio-economic needs of the local population.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

A regional labor tribunal recently published a comprehensive review regarding the persistent violations of workers' rights in the unregulated manufacturing sector. The primary focus of the tribunal's investigation was the Minimum Wages Act and its chronic problems of implementation. Throughout the inquiry, inspectors documented severe discrepancies between statutory wage frameworks and actual compensation practices, highlighting a systematic degradation of workers' rights. The investigation revealed that the problems of implementation surrounding the Minimum Wages Act stem primarily from an acute lack of regulatory oversight and insufficient penal mechanisms for non-compliant employers. The tribunal noted that these problems of implementation not only undermine the legal authority of the Minimum Wages Act but also precipitate a broader collapse of fundamental workers' rights. Employees subjected to these violations found themselves trapped in cycles of systemic economic exploitation without adequate legal recourse. The review fundamentally argued that guaranteeing workers' rights necessitates urgent administrative reforms to eliminate the extensive problems of implementation associated with the Minimum Wages Act. The case demonstrates that legislative existence alone is entirely insufficient to protect workers' rights unless the entrenched problems of implementation affecting the Minimum Wages Act are aggressively resolved through rigorous enforcement mechanisms.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What specific legislative framework was the primary focus of the regional labor tribunal's investigation?
(A) The Unregulated Manufacturing Sector Act
(B) The Fundamental Workers' Rights Act
(C) The Minimum Wages Act
(D) The Statutory Wage Framework Act

292. What did the tribunal's inspectors document severe discrepancies between?
(A) Statutory frameworks and actual compensation
(B) Administrative reforms and specific penal mechanisms for employers
(C) Regulatory oversight and the mere legislative existence of frameworks
(D) Systemic economic exploitation and adequate legal recourse for workers

293. According to the investigation, what is a primary cause of the problems of implementation surrounding the Minimum Wages Act?
(A) An acute lack of regulatory oversight and rigorous enforcement mechanisms
(B) A high level of voluntary compliance by manufacturing employers
(C) The continuous administrative reforms in the unregulated sector
(D) An acute lack of regulatory oversight and insufficient penal mechanisms

294. What consequence do the problems of implementation have on the legal framework?
(A) They strengthen the legal authority of the Minimum Wages Act
(B) They undermine the legal authority of the Minimum Wages Act
(C) They transform unregulated sectors into fully compliant sectors
(D) They automatically eliminate systemic economic exploitation

295. What is fundamentally required to protect workers' rights, according to the final conclusion of the case?
(A) The mere legislative existence of the Minimum Wages Act in the nation
(B) The immediate dissolution of all statutory wage frameworks globally
(C) Rigorous enforcement of implementation issues
(D) The removal of all penal mechanisms for non-compliant employers locally

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

A contemporary public policy analysis explored the profound intersection between the emergence of the information age and the realization of fundamental socio-economic rights. The study specifically evaluated how digital transformations impact the right to security of food, health, and education across diverse populations. The emergence of the information age has fundamentally altered the mechanisms through which the state delivers essential services.

NODIA

25. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Economic and social concepts in globalization have distinct roles. Liberalization focuses on reducing state controls on trade, while privatization involves transferring state assets to private entities. Civil society assertion refers to the active participation of non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups. Finally, market forces represent the mechanism of demand and supply that determines the allocation of resources within a competitive economic system.

26. (A) It uniformly guarantees equal wealth distribution across all societies.
While globalization can enhance human rights by spreading awareness and global standards, it does not guarantee uniform wealth distribution across societies. In fact, it can exacerbate economic inequality and lead to the exploitation of cheap labor in developing nations. While it empowers civil society organizations to advocate globally, the benefits and risks of globalization are often distributed unevenly among populations.

27. (D) Retreat of State - Deregulation and privatization
The retreat of the state is characterized by deregulation and privatization, where the government reduces its direct involvement in the economy. This shift allows market forces to play a more dominant role in resource allocation and service delivery. It is a central feature of neoliberal globalization, aiming to foster competition and attract investment by minimizing state-imposed restrictions on private enterprise.

28. (B) Potential gaps in social safety nets for marginalized groups
A significant consequence of the retreat of the state in a globalized economy is the potential for gaps in social safety nets. As governments reduce spending on public welfare and deregulate markets, marginalized groups may lose access to essential services and protections. This shift often prioritizes market efficiency over social equity, leaving vulnerable populations more exposed to economic shocks.

29. (C) Privatization - Nationalization of industries
Globalization, civil society, and liberalization are all concepts related to the increasing interconnectedness and opening of markets and social advocacy. However, privatization and nationalization are opposite processes. Privatization involves transferring state assets to private control, whereas nationalization is the process of the state taking ownership of private industries or assets. Therefore, pairing privatization with nationalization is factually incorrect.

30. (B) I, III, and IV only
The emergence of market forces typically leads to competitive pricing of goods as firms vie for customers. It encourages innovation and efficiency as companies seek to improve their products and reduce costs. However, without proper regulation, market forces can also lead to the formation of monopolies. Market forces are fundamentally driven by consumer demand, making the claim that they ignore it incorrect.

31. (A) State monopolization of power
The assertion of civil society in the era of globalization serves as a crucial check on the state's monopolization of power. As non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups become more active, they challenge the government's absolute control over policy and information. This democratic pressure ensures that diverse voices are heard and that the state remains accountable to its citizens and international norms.

32. (B) To act as a watchdog for corporate and state accountability
In the context of globalization and human rights, the most appropriate role for civil society is to act as a watchdog for corporate and state accountability. Civil society organizations monitor the actions of powerful entities, ensuring they adhere to ethical standards and legal obligations. By advocating for the marginalized and exposing abuses, these groups play a vital role in protecting dignity.

33. (B) Market liberalization and civil society assertion
The conflict between a government removing subsidies for liberalization and NGOs protesting for the poor highlights the tension between market liberalization and civil society assertion. While liberalization aims for economic efficiency and investment, civil society groups prioritize social welfare and the protection of vulnerable

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

populations. This scenario illustrates how globalization can create friction between market-driven policies and human rights advocacy.

34. (A) It has empowered individuals through democratic access to knowledge.
The Information Age is characterized by the widespread use of digital technologies, which have empowered individuals by providing democratic access to knowledge. This shift has facilitated the rapid exchange of information across borders, allowing people to educate themselves and organize more effectively. Far from slowing transactions, it has drastically increased the speed and volume of global financial trade.

35. (A) I, II, III, and V
The Information Age has shifted economies from traditional industry to computerization and drastically reduced communication costs. It has also facilitated the rapid spread of human rights norms across the globe. However, it has simultaneously created a digital divide between different socio-economic groups. Contrary to limiting civil society, it has significantly enhanced the capacity of organizations to mobilize and advocate globally.

36. (D) The emergence of the Information Age
Remote village artisans selling crafts directly to international buyers through the internet illustrates the positive impact of the Information Age. This technology allows individuals to bypass exploitative middlemen and access global markets directly. It empowers marginalized producers by giving them the tools to achieve economic independence and fair pricing, demonstrating how digital connectivity can foster inclusive and sustainable development.

37. (C) Increased foreign investment and entry of multinational firms
Applying the concept of liberalization to a previously state-controlled economy typically results in increased foreign investment and the entry of multinational firms. By reducing trade barriers and deregulating industries, the government makes the domestic market more attractive to international capital. This process integrates the country into the global economy, fostering competition and potentially driving technological advancement and economic growth.

38. (B) Unequal access to technology and internet infrastructure
The primary cause of the digital divide in the Information Age is the unequal access to technology and internet infrastructure. Socio-economic disparities mean that some populations have high-speed connectivity and advanced devices, while others lack basic access. This gap prevents many from participating in the digital economy, thereby reinforcing existing inequalities in education, employment, and social political participation.

39. (D) Globalization
Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness of countries through the exchange of capital, goods, services, and information. It is driven by technological advancements and policy shifts toward open markets. This process creates a global network where national boundaries become less significant in economic activities, leading to a more integrated world where cultural and economic influences are shared across distances.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Information Age has made human rights violations significantly harder to conceal because digital technologies and social media allow for the instantaneous global sharing of information. Videos and reports of abuses can reach a worldwide audience in seconds, putting immediate pressure on governments to respond. This transparency serves as a powerful tool for accountability, as the entire world witnesses events.

41. (C) A is true but R is false.
Planned development in India was specifically designed to reduce social inequality by directing resources toward underprivileged sectors and regions. The state recognized that free market strategies alone do not inherently ensure equitable wealth distribution and can actually exacerbate disparities. Therefore, intentional government intervention through planning was deemed necessary to foster a more just society and ensure growth benefits all citizens.

NODIA

42. (A) Creating systemic policies to lift people above the poverty line
In the context of economic growth strategies, poverty eradication primarily entails creating systemic policies and programs aimed at lifting individuals and families above the poverty line. This involves ensuring access to employment, education, healthcare, and basic infrastructure. It is a proactive effort to address root causes of deprivation and provide sustainable opportunities for people to improve their long-term socio-economic status.

43. (D) State-directed economic planning to achieve specific socioeconomic goals
Planned development is defined as state-directed economic planning intended to achieve specific socio-economic goals, such as poverty reduction, industrialization, and infrastructure growth. In developing countries, this approach involves the government taking a lead role in allocating resources through tools like Five-Year Plans. It aims to guide the economy toward balanced growth and social equity rather than relying solely on markets.

44. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Developing countries often face a significant trade-off between rapid industrialization and employment generation. While industrial growth is necessary for economic progress, capital-intensive strategies that rely heavily on advanced machinery may not create enough jobs for a large workforce. Thus, the idea that capital-intensive growth automatically solves unemployment is incorrect; without specific labor-focused policies, it leads to jobless growth.

45. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different economic concepts lead to varied social and economic outcomes. Capital-intensive growth relies heavily on machinery and technology, whereas labor-intensive growth emphasizes creating jobs for the population. Planned development involves the state allocating resources for specific, targeted goals. Conversely, high social inequality is characterized by a disproportionate concentration of wealth among a small segment of the population, limiting broader development.

46. (D) Trickle-down economics guarantees that growth reaches the poorest immediately.
Economic growth is often a necessary foundation for poverty eradication, but it is not sufficient on its own. Inclusive growth policies must specifically target employment and reduction of poverty. Furthermore, high levels of social inequality can prevent the benefits of growth from reaching the poor. The belief that trickle-down economics guarantees that growth reaches the poorest immediately is a common misconception.

47. (A) Inclusive Growth - Policy focus on equitable distribution
Inclusive growth is a development strategy that focuses on ensuring that the benefits of economic progress are distributed equitably across all sections of society. It prioritizes the participation of marginalized groups in the growth process through access to education, healthcare, and employment. This approach seeks to reduce social disparities and ensure that economic advancement leads to a widespread improvement.

48. (A) III, I, II, IV
India's economic planning has evolved through several distinct phases. The process began with the establishment of the Planning Commission in 1950, followed by the launch of the First Five-Year Plan in 1951. Decades later, the New Economic Policy of 1991 introduced liberalization reforms. Finally, in 2015, the Planning Commission was replaced by NITI Aayog to modernize the country's approach to strategic planning.

49. (B) Frictional unemployment - Permanent loss of jobs due to AI only
Unemployment issues in developing countries take various forms, such as underemployment and structural unemployment caused by skill mismatches. Disguised unemployment is common in agriculture, where more workers are employed than necessary. However, frictional unemployment refers to the temporary period when people are between jobs or searching for new ones. It is not defined as the permanent loss of jobs.

50. (A) I and III only
Jobless growth occurs when a country's Gross Domestic Product increases significantly,

NODIA

17. (B) Traditional Growth Approach
Implementing policies that focus entirely on maximizing industrial output without regard for ecological damage follows a traditional growth approach. This model prioritizes quantitative economic metrics, such as Gross Domestic Product and industrial productivity, over environmental or social costs. It operates on the assumption that rapid wealth creation is the primary goal of development, often leading to significant long-term environmental degradation.

18. (A) Temporary increase in inequality before wealth reaches them
The trickle-down economic growth model prioritizes wealth creation at the top, assuming benefits will eventually reach the bottom. In the short term, this often leads to a temporary increase in inequality, as wealth concentrates among elite groups and corporations before any redistribution occurs. Marginalized communities typically experience a lag in seeing any tangible improvements in their living standards or capabilities.

19. (C) Guiding sustainable development and environmental protection
The primary focus of the Rio Declaration (1992) is to provide a set of principles guiding sustainable development and environmental protection globally. Adopted at the Earth Summit, it emphasizes the interdependence of economic progress and ecological health. The declaration outlines the rights and responsibilities of states in achieving a sustainable future, highlighting the necessity of international cooperation in addressing environmental challenges.

20. (D) Increasing interdependence of world economies and populations
The dynamics of globalization are characterized by the increasing interdependence of world economies, populations, and cultures. This phenomenon is driven by the rapid cross-border movement of goods, services, technology, and capital. It results in a more integrated global market where events in one nation can significantly impact others, leading to shared challenges and opportunities in the social and economic spheres.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization has empowered market forces, particularly Transnational Corporations, which often challenge the traditional sovereignty of states. These corporations operate across multiple borders and possess significant economic influence. They can sway national policies by choosing where to invest capital, forcing governments to compete by offering favorable terms. Consequently, the state's ability to independently regulate its economy is often constrained.

22. (B) Reduction of government intervention in economic activities
The retreat of the state refers to the reduction of government intervention in economic activities. This process often involves deregulation, the removal of subsidies, and the privatization of state-owned enterprises. In a globalized environment, the state shifts its role from being a primary provider of services to a facilitator of market forces, allowing private entities more control over resource allocation.

23. (D) Transfer of services or industries from public to private control
Privatization is defined as the transfer of services, industries, or assets from public ownership and control to private entities. This economic strategy aims to increase efficiency, competition, and innovation by reducing the state's direct role in the marketplace. While it can lead to improved service delivery, it also raises concerns about the affordability and accessibility of essential services for the poor.

24. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Liberalization involves the relaxation of government restrictions on social, political, and economic policies to foster a more open and competitive environment. Contrary to being a restrictive measure, liberalization typically encourages foreign direct investment by making it easier for international companies to enter domestic markets. It aims to integrate the national economy into the global system by reducing trade barriers and regulations.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

59. (D) Urban-Rural Divide
The urban-rural divide refers to a situation where economic development disproportionately benefits urban centers while neglecting rural areas. This results in significant disparities in infrastructure, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities between cities and the countryside. Such unbalanced development can lead to mass migration to urban slums and deepen the socio-economic exclusion of rural populations, hindering overall national progress.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The World Trade Organization significantly impacts human rights, including the right to health, through its various agreements. The TRIPS agreement mandates strict patent protections for pharmaceutical products. These protections can lead to higher prices for essential medicines by preventing the production of generic alternatives. This creates a barrier for patients in developing countries who cannot afford expensive life-saving treatments.

61. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Developing countries like India often criticize the WTO's Agreement on Agriculture because it creates an uneven playing field. Developed nations provide heavy domestic subsidies to their farmers, which distorts global trade by making their products artificially cheap. This makes it difficult for farmers in developing countries to compete fairly. The resulting distortions can threaten food security and livelihoods in the Global South.

62. (D) Regulate and facilitate international trade
The primary objective of the World Trade Organization is to regulate and facilitate international trade between nations. It provides a framework for negotiating trade agreements and a dispute settlement mechanism for resolving conflicts between member states. By reducing tariffs and other barriers, the WTO aims to foster a more predictable and open global trading environment that promotes growth and stability.

63. (A) Global agreement setting standards for intellectual property
The Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is a comprehensive global agreement that sets minimum standards for various forms of intellectual property. It covers patents, copyrights, trademarks, and geographical indications. TRIPS requires WTO member nations to implement these standards in their domestic laws, aiming to harmonize intellectual property protection worldwide and ensure that creators can protect their work.

64. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is a multilateral system that extends international trade rules to the service sector. While GATS encourages the liberalization of services, it does not explicitly force governments to privatize their public health and education systems. Member nations retain the right to regulate and provide public services as they see fit, although the agreement promotes access.

65. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
WTO agreements cover various aspects of international trade. TRIPS establishes standards for intellectual property rights, while TRIMS deals with investment measures that might restrict trade. The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) governs the international service sector. Lastly, the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) focuses on reducing agricultural subsidies and improving market access, aiming to create a more equitable system.

NODIA

66. (A) It applies to trade in both goods and services.
The Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) is a WTO agreement that prohibits investment measures that restrict or distort trade. For instance, it bans local content requirements that force foreign companies to use domestic materials. However, TRIMS applies specifically to trade in goods. Trade in services is governed by the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), making the statement incorrect.

67. (C) Agreement on Agriculture - Challenges food security mechanisms
The Agreement on Agriculture is often seen as a challenge to food security mechanisms

national, and global levels in the twenty-first century. While it offers comprehensive guidelines for balancing goals, it lacks the legal penalties associated with binding international law.

120. (A) Economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection
Sustainable Human Development integrates three primary pillars: economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection. This holistic approach ensures that progress is not measured by wealth alone but also by the fairness of its distribution and the preservation of the natural world. By balancing these three dimensions, the model seeks to create a stable and just society for current and future generations.

121. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Rio+20 conference, held in 2012, marked the twentieth anniversary of the original Earth Summit. Its primary theme was the promotion of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. Contrary to the idea that it focused exclusively on nuclear energy, the conference addressed a broad range of environmental issues, aiming to renew political commitment to sustainability.

122. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Development terms describe different priorities and strategies. The growth approach focuses on maximizing Gross Domestic Product as the primary goal. Sustainable development aims to meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations. Conservation is specifically about preserving natural resources for the future. Finally, Agenda 21 is the foundational action plan for sustainable development created during the Rio Earth Summit.

123. (D) It forbids developing countries from utilizing their genetic resources.
The Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) recognizes the conservation of biodiversity as a common concern while asserting the sovereign rights of states over their own biological resources. It promotes technical and scientific cooperation between nations. The convention does not forbid developing countries from utilizing their genetic resources; rather, it aims to ensure such use is sustainable and benefits are shared fairly.

124. (D) Rio+20 - The Future We Want (Outcome document)
The outcome document of the Rio+20 conference, held in 2012, is titled "The Future We Want." This document outlines the international community's renewed commitment to sustainable development and the eradication of poverty. It emphasizes the need for a green economy and the strengthening of institutional frameworks for global environmental governance. This document serves as a guide for international progress.

125. (A) II, III, I
Development paradigms have evolved over time, starting with the pure economic growth approach, which focused on trickle-down effects. As the limitations of this model became clear, the Basic Needs Approach emerged in the 1970s to prioritize immediate essential services. This was followed by the more comprehensive Sustainable Human Development framework, which integrates economic, social, and environmental goals for inclusive progress.

126. (A) Civil Society - Government bureaucratic agencies
In the context of globalization, market forces are driven by supply and demand, and the retreat of the state involves deregulation. Liberalization refers to opening domestic markets to trade. However, civil society is composed of non-governmental organizations, advocacy groups, and social movements that operate independently of the state. Therefore, pairing civil society with government agencies is factually incorrect.

127. (A) I, III, and IV only
Privatization involves transferring state assets to the private sector with the goals of increasing efficiency and competition. While it can drive innovation, it may also lead to job losses in the short term. Crucially, privatization does not inherently ensure equal access for the ultra-poor; without government regulation, the focus on profit can make essential services unaffordable for the most vulnerable.

128. (D) Strict isolationist economic policies
The dynamics of globalization are defined by the unrestricted movement of capital across borders, the expansion of Transnational Corporations, and the development of instantaneous global

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

76. (B) Human rights and labor standards in host countries
An industrial disaster in a TNC-owned factory that ignores safety regulations highlights a critical regulatory gap in holding corporations accountable for human rights and labor standards. While international trade agreements focus on economic rights, they often lack enforceable mechanisms to ensure workers' safety. This scenario emphasizes the need for stronger laws to protect workers from the potentially harmful practices of corporations.

77. (C) Race to the bottom
When a developing country relaxes its environmental and labor laws to attract Transnational Corporations, it is engaging in a "race to the bottom." This phenomenon occurs as nations compete for foreign investment by offering the lowest possible regulatory costs. While this may bring in capital, it often results in the degradation of worker protections and environmental health, harming long-term well-being.

78. (D) Introduction of new technologies and capital investment
A common positive economic effect of Transnational Corporations operating in a developing country is the introduction of new technologies and capital investment. TNCs can bring advanced manufacturing processes and management techniques that might not be available locally. This infusion of resources can help modernize industries and improve overall productivity, potentially contributing to long-term economic development and integration into global markets.

79. (A) The right to participate in and enjoy all development
According to the UN Declaration, the Right to Development encompasses the right of every human person and all peoples to participate in, contribute to, and enjoy economic, social, cultural, and political development. It recognizes that development is a comprehensive process aimed at the constant improvement of well-being. This right places the human person at the center of the process.

NODIA

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Third World concerns regarding the Right to Development focus on reforming what they view as an inequitable global economic order. Developing countries argue that they face structural disadvantages in international trade and are often marginalized in global financial institutions. These systemic issues hinder their ability to achieve sustainable growth and fulfill human rights, necessitating a more just and inclusive system.

81. (D) Both A and R are false.
The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) focuses on human development and poverty reduction, not on military capacity building. Its key tool, the Human Development Index (HDI), measures progress in dimensions like health, education, and standard of living rather than military power. Therefore, both the assertion about military focus and the reason regarding HDI's purpose are factually false and misleading.

82. (A) Focused on expanding human choices and capabilities
The UNDP's approach to development is centered on expanding human choices and capabilities. This perspective shifts the focus from purely economic metrics like Gross Domestic Product to the lived experience of individuals. By prioritizing health, education, and personal freedoms, the UNDP seeks to create an environment where all people can lead fulfilling lives and reach their full potential.

83. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development explicitly states that the human person is the central subject of the development process. However, as a declaration rather than a treaty, it does not legally bind nations to distribute wealth equally among their citizens. Instead, it provides a moral framework for states to foster equitable development and the realization of all rights.

84. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various entities and concepts shape the global discourse on development. The UN Declaration

framework for these rights, aiming to protect workers from exploitation and ensuring dignity.

102. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Right to Education Act makes schooling a fundamental right for children between the ages of six and fourteen in India. It is intended to ensure universal access to basic education. Crucially, the act requires private schools to reserve a percentage of seats for children from disadvantaged groups, meaning they cannot legally deny admission based on socio-economic status for these positions.

103. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Indian socio-economic legislation targets specific areas of vulnerability. The Minimum Wages Act focuses on preventing the exploitation of labor through fair pay. The Right to Education Act mandates free and compulsory schooling for children. The National Food Security Act provides subsidized nutritional support to the poor, while the Right to Health encompasses access to essential healthcare services and a safe environment.

104. (D) It applies strictly and exclusively to the formal IT sector.
The Minimum Wages Act in India allows both Central and State governments to fix minimum wages for various scheduled employments to prevent the "sweating" of labor. Wages are typically determined based on region and skill level. However, the act is not restricted to the formal IT sector; it is primarily designed to protect workers in manual and unorganized industries.

105. (B) Right to Food - Encompasses availability, accessibility, and adequacy of food
The Right to Food is a comprehensive concept that encompasses the availability, accessibility, and adequacy of food for all individuals. Availability means sufficient food is produced; accessibility ensures that people can afford and physically reach it; and adequacy refers to the food being nutritious and culturally acceptable. Ensuring all three components is essential for a state to fulfill its nutritional obligations.

106. (C) Lack of collective bargaining power for informal workers
A major obstacle in implementing the Minimum Wages Act is the lack of collective bargaining power among workers in the informal sector. Without unions or organized representation, individual workers are often too vulnerable to demand the legal minimum wage from their employers. This power imbalance, combined with a high supply of labor, allows employers to ignore regulations, hindering social justice.

107. (D) Directive Principles - Immediately justiciable and enforceable
In the Indian Constitution, Article 21 and 21A cover the rights to health and education. The Food Security Act utilizes the Targeted Public Distribution System. However, the Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for the government to follow when creating laws but are not immediately justiciable or enforceable in a court of law like Fundamental Rights. They represent long-term goals.

108. (A) I, II, and IV only
Workers' rights include the entitlement to safe working conditions, the freedom to form and join trade unions, and the right to equal remuneration for men and women. These rights are foundational to fair labor practices. Importantly, these rights are not suspended when a Transnational Corporation enters a country; TNCs are expected to comply with both national labor laws and international standards.

109. (D) Excess supply of specialized doctors in rural areas
Securing the Right to Health in India is challenged by inadequate public infrastructure, high out-of-pocket expenses, and shortages of essential medicines. These factors make quality care inaccessible for the poor. The claim that there is an "excess supply" of specialized doctors in rural areas is factually incorrect; in reality, most rural areas suffer from a severe shortage of medical professionals.

110. (D) Strengthening the TPDS and reducing leakages
To ensure food security for the marginalized, the most appropriate policy action is to strengthen the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

93. (C) Mismatch between curriculum and industry required skills
A significant challenge for unemployed youth in India is the mismatch between the academic curriculum and the skills required by modern industries. While many students graduate with degrees, they often lack the practical or technical competencies sought by employers. This structural issue creates a gap where jobs may be available in some sectors, but the workforce is not adequately prepared.

94. (A) I, III, and IV
The Constitution of India provides specific safeguards and affirmative action policies for marginalized groups. Programs like MGNREGA are designed to provide employment and economic security for the rural poor. Social dislocation remains a major cause of vulnerability. However, poverty in India is not uniform. Furthermore, the state continues to play a significant, albeit challenged, role in providing public healthcare to citizens.

95. (A) Socially dislocated people
The forced displacement of indigenous people from their ancestral lands for a dam project without a rehabilitation plan is a direct violation of the rights of socially dislocated people. These individuals lose their homes, livelihoods, and cultural foundations to serve a broader national development goal. This scenario highlights the often-ignored human cost of large-scale infrastructure and the failure to protect the most vulnerable.

96. (B) Ensured active and meaningful participation of affected people
Under the UN Declaration on the Right to Development, the state should have ensured the active, free, and meaningful participation of the affected people before initiating the dam project. This approach requires transparency, consultation, and the inclusion of the local population in decision-making. By doing so, the state can address the needs of those most impacted and ensure development respects rights.

97. (B) Intergenerational transmission of poverty
Chronic unemployment among marginalized communities leads to the intergenerational transmission of poverty. When parents are unable to secure stable and productive work, they lack the resources to invest in their children's education and health. This creates a cycle where each generation remains trapped in economic deprivation, making it increasingly difficult for the community to achieve upward social mobility and equity.

98. (A) Right to an adequate standard of living
Extreme poverty directly threatens the right to an adequate standard of living, which includes access to food, clothing, and housing. Without sufficient income, individuals cannot fulfill their basic biological and social needs, leading to malnutrition and exclusion. This right is foundational to human dignity and is recognized in major international human rights instruments as a responsibility states must strive to fulfill.

NODIA

99. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The implementation of the Minimum Wages Act in India is hindered by the fact that a large portion of the workforce is employed in the unorganized and informal sectors. In these areas, regulatory oversight is often weak, and workers lack formal contracts or awareness of their rights. This lack of protection allows employers to pay wages below the legal minimum.

100. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Food in India was significantly strengthened by the National Food Security Act of 2013, which provides subsidized food grains to approximately two-thirds of the population. By making this a legal entitlement, the act aims to ensure that no citizen suffers from hunger. Its implementation through the Public Distribution System is a major social policy initiative designed for vulnerability.

101. (B) Human rights related to labor relations and workers
Workers' rights are human rights specifically related to labor relations and the treatment of employees. These include the right to fair wages, safe working conditions, and the freedom to form trade unions for collective bargaining. International labor standards established by organizations like the ILO provide a global

on the Right to Development was adopted in 1986, establishing the framework. The UNDP is the organization that publishes the annual Human Development Report, while the HDI is the specific metric used to measure health, education, and income. Third World concerns are often expressed through NIEO demands.

85. (C) It absolves the state of primary development responsibility.
The Right to Development emphasizes self-determination and requires states to formulate appropriate national development policies. It advocates for equal opportunity and access to basic resources for all. However, it does not absolve the state of responsibility; in fact, the state has the primary responsibility for the creation of favorable national and international conditions for the realization of the right to development.

86. (B) Human Development Index - UNDP
The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool created and utilized by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to measure and rank countries' levels of social and economic development. By combining indicators of life expectancy, education, and per capita income, the HDI provides a more comprehensive picture of human well-being than GDP alone. It remains a standard metric globally.

87. (A) II, I, III, IV
The recognition of human rights and development has progressed through key milestones. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, followed by the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986. Subsequently, the UN established a Working Group on the Right to Development to monitor progress. Finally, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted in 2015 as a universal call.

88. (A) Unemployed - Highly paid individuals seeking early retirement
Marginalized groups in India include the poor and those socially dislocated by projects. The term "marginalized" refers to those systematically excluded from opportunities. However, the unemployed are defined as individuals who are capable and willing to work but unable to find productive employment. Highly paid individuals seeking early retirement do not fit this definition, as their lack of work is voluntary and secure.

89. (B) I, III, and IV only
Socially dislocated people in India are often victims of involuntary displacement due to large-scale development projects like dams or mines. This process can lead to the devastating loss of livelihood and cultural identity, with tribal populations being disproportionately affected. Unfortunately, it is factually incorrect to say they always receive adequate compensation; many struggle for years without proper rehabilitation or rights.

90. (A) Universal suffrage
Marginalization in India is driven by several systemic factors, including the traditional caste system, widespread landlessness, and a lack of access to quality education. These elements create barriers to social and economic mobility. Universal suffrage, or the right of all adults to vote, is actually a mechanism for political empowerment intended to combat marginalization by giving every citizen a voice.

91. (D) Designing targeted affirmative action and welfare programs
To ensure the development of marginalized groups, the most appropriate approach for the state is to design and implement targeted affirmative action and welfare programs. These measures, such as reservations in education or social safety nets, are necessary to correct historical injustices and provide a level playing field. Unlike trickle-down policies, these interventions directly address the barriers faced by vulnerable populations.

92. (B) Formal equality and substantive equality (equity)
Evaluating a government policy that reserves jobs for socially disadvantaged groups requires understanding the balance between formal equality and substantive equality, also known as equity. While formal equality means treating everyone the same, substantive equality recognizes that historical and systemic disadvantages require specific interventions to achieve truly equal outcomes. This competency is essential for assessing how affirmative action helps create a just society.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and reduce leakages. This involves improving the efficiency of food grain distribution to those who need it most. By ensuring that subsidized food actually reaches intended beneficiaries without being diverted, the government can effectively combat hunger and provide safety.

111. (C) Informal sector dynamics and debt bondage
Analyzing the failure of minimum wage laws in rural agricultural settings requires understanding informal sector dynamics and issues like debt bondage. In many rural areas, workers are tied to landlords through loans, which strips them of the power to demand legal wages. These complex social relationships create barriers that simple legislation cannot always overcome, highlighting the need for broader structural reforms.

112. (D) Adequate nutrition is an essential underlying determinant of health.
There is an intrinsic relationship between the Right to Health and the Right to Food, as adequate nutrition is an essential underlying determinant of health. Without access to sufficient and nutritious food, individuals are more susceptible to diseases and developmental issues. Therefore, food security is not just an economic concern but a fundamental health requirement. Fulfilling it supports attaining standard physical well-being.

113. (A) I, II, IV, and V
The Right to Education is a recognized human right that is instrumental in the realization of other rights and in breaking the cycle of poverty. In India, it is a constitutional right under Article 21A. However, if education is privatized without proper regulation, it can lead to increased social inequality by creating disparities in quality and access for different groups.

114. (D) The Minimum Wages Act
A construction worker being paid half the legal minimum wage and threatened with dismissal for complaining represents a clear failure in the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. This scenario illustrates the vulnerability of workers in the unorganized sector who lack the protection of formal contracts and strong enforcement mechanisms. Such exploitation undermines the legal protections designed to ensure dignity.

115. (D) Ensuring accessible health services without discrimination
Under the concept of the Right to Health, a state's obligation includes ensuring that health services are accessible, affordable, and of good quality for all citizens without discrimination. This involves building public health infrastructure and ensuring the availability of essential medicines. Far from privatizing or restricting access, the state must proactively work to remove barriers that prevent marginalized populations from care.

116. (D) Low purchasing power and distribution inefficiencies
Poor nutritional security among marginalized communities, even when national food production is sufficient, is primarily caused by low purchasing power and distribution inefficiencies. Many people simply cannot afford to buy the food that is available, and the systems meant to deliver subsidized grains often suffer from waste. Addressing these economic and logistical barriers is crucial for ensuring widespread benefit.

117. (D) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
The Right to Food is internationally recognized primarily under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). This treaty obligates state parties to recognize the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food. It emphasizes the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger and requires nations to take action to improve methods of production.

118. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Basic Needs Approach is designed to directly target poverty reduction by focusing on the immediate provision of essential services. Unlike the trickle-down model, it does not rely on achieving high Gross Domestic Product growth rates to indirectly benefit the poor. Instead, it prioritizes the direct allocation of resources to meet fundamental human requirements, ensuring a tangible impact on lives.

119. (D) A is false but R is true.
Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan adopted at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, rather than a legally enforceable treaty. It was created to provide a framework for sustainable development at local,

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

137. (C) A is true but R is false.
Transnational Corporations often locate their manufacturing units in developing countries to take advantage of lower labor costs and less stringent regulations. Contrary to the claim that developing nations have stricter environmental and labor laws, they are frequently sought after precisely because their oversight is weaker or less enforced. This allows corporations to minimize costs, leading to negative social outcomes.

138. (D) Equal treatment for foreign and local goods once in the market
Under WTO rules, the principle of national treatment requires member nations to treat foreign goods, services, and intellectual property no less favorably than their own domestic equivalents once they have entered the market. This principle is designed to prevent hidden trade barriers and ensure fair competition by prohibiting discriminatory taxes or regulations that favor local firms.

139. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
While the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) covers a wide range of international service trade, it explicitly excludes services provided in the exercise of governmental authority. This means that basic public services such as policing, the military, and central banking are generally exempt from GATS rules. This provision allows governments to maintain control over essential sovereign functions.

140. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Transnational Corporations are associated with various economic and social phenomena. Transfer pricing is an accounting technique used to minimize tax liabilities across jurisdictions. The "race to the bottom" describes countries lowering standards to attract investment. Foreign direct investment refers to capital injected into a foreign economy by a firm. Lastly, sweatshops are factories characterized by poor working conditions.

141. (D) Evergreening of patents is strictly encouraged by the Indian Patents Act.
India's patent laws have evolved from process patents to product patents to comply with the TRIPS agreement. Section 3(d) of the Indian Patents Act was specifically designed to prevent the "evergreening" of patents, where companies make minor changes to existing drugs to extend their monopoly. Therefore, the claim that evergreening is strictly encouraged is factually incorrect and misleading.

142. (D) Corporate Social Responsibility - Voluntary societal contribution
Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to the voluntary actions taken by businesses to contribute to societal goals and operate in an ethical manner. While it is not a legally binding international treaty, it represents a commitment by corporations to consider their social and environmental impact. CSR initiatives can include philanthropy and environmental protection, serving as a non-mandatory framework.

NODIA

143. (A) II, IV, I, III
The international trade regime has followed a clear historical progression. It began with the signing of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in 1947. This was followed much later by the Marrakesh Agreement in 1994, which officially established the World Trade Organization in 1995. Subsequently, the Doha Development Round was initiated in 2001.

144. (D) AoA - Agreement on Automobiles
WTO agreements are designated by specific acronyms related to their subject matter. GATS covers trade in services, TRIPS covers intellectual property, and TRIMS covers trade-related investment measures. However, the AoA stands for the Agreement on Agriculture, which focuses on reducing trade barriers and subsidies in the farming sector. It does not stand for an agreement on automobiles.

145. (A) I, II, and IV only
The UN Declaration on the Right to Development recognizes development as an inalienable human right and emphasizes that women must have an active role. It calls for the elimination of flagrant human rights violations. Crucially, the declaration asserts that both individuals and peoples, rather than only states, have the right to development. This approach ensures participation is shared.

communication networks. These factors create an integrated world economy. Strict isolationist economic policies, which involve closing borders to trade and investment, are the direct opposite of globalization and do not form part of its dynamics.

129. (A) Abandoning the duty to protect against corporate abuses
In the context of human rights, the retreat of the state refers to the government's reduced capacity or willingness to protect its citizens from the potentially harmful actions of private market forces and corporations. As the state deregulates and withdraws from service provision, gaps in protection can lead to labor exploitation and environmental damage, leaving citizens more vulnerable to abuses.

130. (A) Lowered tariffs and influx of subsidized foreign products
Evaluating the impact of liberalization on a developing country's domestic agriculture requires analyzing how lowered tariffs lead to an influx of subsidized foreign products. Small local farmers often struggle to compete with cheaper, mass-produced agricultural goods from developed nations. This can lead to decreased incomes and the destabilization of rural livelihoods. Understanding these trade dynamics is essential for assessing effects.

131. (D) Scrutiny of corporate environmental and human rights records
The assertion of civil society in a globalized world has led to increased scrutiny of the environmental and human rights records of corporations. Non-governmental organizations and advocacy groups use global networks to document and expose abuses, putting pressure on firms to adopt more ethical practices. This active oversight serves as a vital counterweight to the power of transnational capital.

132. (B) I, II, IV, and V
The Information Age has enabled the globalization of financial markets and allowed human rights NGOs to mobilize quickly. It has shifted value creation toward data and knowledge but also poses significant new challenges to privacy rights. While it provides unprecedented access to information, it does not guarantee that all online content is accurate, as misinformation remains a major social issue.

133. (D) The Information Age and Civil Society
A scenario where activists use smartphones and social media to record and expose illegal toxic waste dumping by a multinational company demonstrates the combined power of the Information Age and civil society. These digital tools allow for the rapid dissemination of evidence and the mobilization of global public opinion. It highlights how technology can empower individuals to hold actors accountable.

134. (D) Education treated as a commodity with varying quality
Applying market forces to public education typically results in education being treated as a commodity with varying quality depending on an individual's ability to pay. This can lead to the privatization of schooling and the creation of a tiered system where the wealthy have access to elite resources while the poor are left with underfunded options, hindering equity.

135. (D) Patent protections keep life-saving drug prices high
The conflict between the TRIPS agreement and human rights in healthcare arises because strict patent protections allow pharmaceutical companies to keep the prices of life-saving drugs high. This makes essential medicines unaffordable for many people in developing countries, directly impacting their right to health. The resulting monopolies prevent the production of generic versions, creating a systemic barrier to medical access.

136. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Intellectual Property Rights are intended to stimulate innovation by granting inventors and creators a temporary monopoly over their work. This exclusive right allows them to recoup their significant investments in research and development and profit from their inventions. The rationale is that by protecting intellectual assets, society encourages the creation of new technologies that eventually foster long-term scientific progress.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

in developing countries. Its rules on domestic support and public stockholding can limit the ability of governments to provide subsidies and maintain food reserves for the poor. This creates a conflict between international trade obligations and the national priority of ensuring that citizens have affordable nutrition.

68. (D) Compulsory Licensing
Compulsory licensing is a flexibility provided under the TRIPS agreement that allows developing countries to produce generic versions of patented life-saving drugs during health emergencies. This mechanism permits a government to authorize the use of a patent without the owner's consent in exchange for a royalty. It is a vital tool for ensuring that essential medicines remain affordable during crises.

69. (C) TRIPS - Governs human rights violations during war
Intellectual property is categorized into various forms, including copyrights for artistic works and patents for inventions. TRIPS is the international agreement that governs these standards within the WTO framework. It is not designed to govern human rights violations during war, which are covered by international humanitarian law and other specialized human rights treaties and organizations dedicated to conflict zones.

70. (B) I, II, and IV only
The Agreement on Agriculture aims to reduce agricultural protectionism by categorizing subsidies into Green, Amber, and Blue boxes. While it seeks to liberalize trade, developing countries do not support it unconditionally. For example, India has raised significant concerns about the constraints placed on its public stockholding programs for food security, which are essential for protecting small farmers and nutrition.

71. (D) Environmental Conservation
The WTO's Agreement on Agriculture is built upon three primary pillars: market access, domestic support, and export competition. These pillars are designed to reduce trade barriers and subsidies that distort the global agricultural market. While environmental conservation is an important global goal, it is not one of the foundational pillars of this specific trade agreement, which focuses primarily on economic liberalization.

72. (A) It creates monopolies that severely restrict drug access
From a human rights perspective, the TRIPS agreement is heavily criticized because it creates patent monopolies that can severely restrict access to essential drugs. By granting exclusive rights to pharmaceutical companies, the agreement allows for high pricing that makes life-saving treatments unaffordable for millions. This prioritizes corporate profits over the fundamental right to health and preservation of human life during crises.

NODIA

73. (C) International trade obligations and national welfare programs
Assessing the impact of WTO agreements requires understanding the inherent conflict between international trade obligations and national welfare programs. Developing countries must balance their commitment to open markets and intellectual property standards with their duty to provide affordable healthcare, food security, and social protection. This tension often forces difficult policy choices that can impact the well-being of the most vulnerable.

74. (A) It guarantees patent protection for a minimum of 20 years.
Under the WTO regime, the TRIPS agreement mandates that all member nations provide patent protection for a minimum of twenty years from the filing date. This rule applies to both products and processes across almost all fields of technology. While there are some flexibilities for public health emergencies, the basic requirement remains a long-term period of exclusive rights for inventors.

75. (A) I, II, and IV only
Transnational Corporations operate in multiple countries and wield substantial influence over the global economy. They are a major source of foreign direct investment for developing nations. However, TNCs often prioritize profit maximization over local human rights and are not currently subject to a single, binding global human rights treaty. This lack of international regulation often leads to accountability gaps.

146. (C) An overabundance of capital investment
Developing countries face several primary concerns regarding the Right to Development, including unequal terms of international trade, heavy external debt burdens, and a lack of access to advanced technology. These structural issues hinder their progress. An "overabundance of capital investment" is not one of their concerns; on the contrary, most developing nations struggle with a significant shortage.

147. (A) Issue a compulsory license to manufacture generic drugs
For a developing country facing a severe public health crisis but lacking the budget for expensive patented medicines, the most appropriate and legal action under TRIPS is to issue a compulsory license. This allows the government to authorize the production of generic versions of needed drugs without the patent holder's consent, ensuring essential treatments are affordable during emergencies.

148. (D) Foreign investment and local land rights/ environmental laws
Evaluating the impact of Transnational Corporation operations on indigenous lands requires the competency to understand the interplay between foreign investment and local land rights and environmental laws. This involves analyzing how international capital flows interact with traditional ownership systems and ecological protections. Ensuring that investment does not lead to displacement of indigenous people is a critical developmental and human rights challenge.

149. (B) Operationalizing right to development through partnership
The UN Working Group on the Right to Development frequently recommends operationalizing the right to development through global partnership and international cooperation. This approach emphasizes that development is a shared responsibility requiring collective action from both developed and developing nations. By fostering collaboration in trade and technology transfer, the international community can create conditions that support sustainable development.

150. (A) I, II, IV, and V
Poverty in India is traditionally measured by nutritional intake, though multi-dimensional indices now consider health and education as well. Social protection floors are vital for safeguarding the poor during economic crises, especially in the informal economy. However, it is factually incorrect to state that economic liberalization eradicated poverty by 2010; while it led to some reduction, significant inequality persists.

151. (A) Socially dislocated people due to globalization
A traditional weaving community that loses its livelihood because of cheap synthetic imports resulting from lowered tariffs represents a group of socially dislocated people due to globalization. These individuals are marginalized as their traditional skills are overwhelmed by global industrial competition. This scenario highlights how liberalization can lead to the displacement of artisanal communities who lack resources to adapt to changes.

152. (D) Implementing reservation policies in education and public jobs
Applying the concept of affirmative action for marginalized groups in India primarily involves implementing reservation policies in educational institutions and public sector jobs. These measures are designed to ensure that groups historically excluded by the caste system have equitable access to opportunities. By reserving a percentage of positions, the state seeks to foster social mobility and diverse representation within society.

153. (B) Dispersed and unorganized nature of agricultural work
The primary cause of implementation problems for the Minimum Wages Act in the agricultural sector is the dispersed and unorganized nature of the work. Unlike factories, agricultural labor often takes place on scattered farms where workers lack unions. This fragmentation makes it extremely difficult for government inspectors to monitor wage payments and for workers to collectively demand their legal entitlements.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

154. (D) Nutritional adequacy and cultural acceptability
The Right to Security of Food implies that food must not only be available in sufficient quantity but also meet the standards of nutritional adequacy and cultural acceptability. Nutritional adequacy ensures that food provides necessary vitamins for a healthy life. Cultural acceptability means the food aligns with dietary habits and traditions. Fulfilling both criteria is essential for ensuring long-term human health.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Health is intrinsically linked to the right to clean drinking water and sanitation because waterborne diseases constitute a major burden on public health in developing countries. Without access to safe water and proper waste disposal, populations are at high risk for illnesses like cholera. Therefore, improving water infrastructure is a fundamental public health intervention necessary for realization.

156. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Structural Adjustment Programs mandated by international financial institutions often led to a decrease in social welfare spending in developing countries. These programs typically required austerity measures, state retreat, and privatization to balance national budgets. While aimed at fiscal discipline, these policies often resulted in the reduction of funding for healthcare and education, disproportionately affecting the poor and highlighting conflicts.

157. (D) The well-being of the entire population and of all individuals
The Right to Development recognizes development as a comprehensive economic, social, cultural, and political process aimed at the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population and of all individuals. It shifts the focus of development from aggregate national wealth or corporate profits to the actual quality of life of every person, ensuring that progress is measured by human rights.

158. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Right to Development is recognized as a third-generation or solidarity human right, meaning it belongs to both individuals and groups. However, the claim that third-generation rights focus exclusively on individual civil liberties like freedom of speech is incorrect. Instead, these rights, which also include the right to peace, emphasize collective action and international cooperation to solve global challenges.

NODIA

159. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Human rights are often categorized into generations based on their focus and historical emergence. First-generation rights include civil liberties, while second-generation rights cover economic protections. Third-generation rights are solidarity rights, with the Right to Development being a prime example. Additionally, core international labor standards include fundamental protections such as the freedom from forced labor, essential for ensuring dignity in the workplace.

160. (D) They are entirely immune from domestic laws of the host country.
Transnational Corporations can contribute to technology transfer and influence national policy-making in host countries. They also create both formal and informal employment opportunities. However, it is factually incorrect to state that they are entirely immune from the domestic laws of the country where they operate. While they may sometimes evade accountability, TNCs are legally required to comply with regulations.

161. (D) Equal remuneration for men and women is a core workers' right.
The Equal Remuneration Act in India is a significant labor law that prevents discrimination in wages on the ground of sex. It mandates that men and women receive equal pay for performing the same work or work of a similar nature. This act is essential for promoting gender equality in the workforce and ensuring women are fairly compensated for their contributions.

162. (A) I, III, II, IV
International mechanisms for rights and development have followed a clear timeline. The UN Declaration on the Right to Development

was adopted in 1986. This was followed by the Millennium Development Goals in 2000. Later, the UN Human Rights Council was created in 2006 to replace the Commission on Human Rights. Finally, the Sustainable Development Goals were adopted in 2015.

163. (D) Socially Dislocated - Individuals with rapid upward mobility
Vulnerable groups are defined by their lack of resources. The poor lack purchasing power, the unemployed lack productive work, and the marginalized are pushed to the edges of society. Socially dislocated people are those forced from their homes by projects. Pairing them with "rapid upward mobility" is incorrect, as displacement almost always leads to significant downward mobility and increased hardship.

164. (A) I, II, and IV only
The UN Working Group on the Right to Development was established to monitor progress and focus on obstacles to the realization of this right. It serves as a forum for states and experts to discuss challenges. However, it is incorrect to say it consists solely of representatives from Transnational Corporations; its membership is primarily made up of government representatives and independent experts.

165. (D) Central government committee price determination
The emergence of market forces is characterized by the deregulation of industries, increased competition, and resource allocation driven by profit and demand. In a market economy, prices are determined by the interaction of supply and demand. Therefore, having a central government committee determine prices is not a feature of market forces; rather, it is a hallmark of a planned economy.

166. (D) Binding international treaties and strong domestic enforcement
The most appropriate approach to mitigating negative human rights impacts of Transnational Corporations is the implementation of binding international treaties combined with strong domestic enforcement. Voluntary programs are often insufficient to prevent abuses. By establishing clear legal obligations for corporations and ensuring that national governments hold them accountable, the international community can better protect workers and the environment from exploitation.

167. (D) Analyzing enrollment rates versus actual learning outcomes
Evaluating the effectiveness of the Right to Education Act involves assessing enrollment rates alongside actual learning outcomes. While getting children into schools is a crucial first step, the quality of education determines future opportunities. This competency requires looking beyond simple statistics to understand whether students are actually acquiring skills needed to break the cycle of poverty and participate fully in society.

168. (D) It directs resources to achieve a minimum standard for all.
The Basic Needs Approach is a development model that directs resources toward achieving a minimum standard of living for every citizen. It prioritizes the provision of essential services like food, water, sanitation, and basic health over general economic growth metrics. By focusing on these requirements, the approach aims to eliminate absolute poverty immediately and ensure individuals have basic foundations.

169. (B) I, III, and IV
WTO membership provides developing countries with a dispute settlement mechanism and requires them to reform domestic patent laws for TRIPS compliance. Many developing nations struggle with technical capacity to negotiate effectively in these complex forums. However, it is incorrect to say trade rules are always symmetrically beneficial; the benefits of trade are often distributed unevenly among developed and developing nations.

170. (D) Liberalization of services and social equity policies
A conflict between a government allowing foreign universities to bypass reservation norms and civil society groups protesting for access represents the tension between liberalization of services and social equity policies. Liberalization aims to increase choice, but it can undermine affirmative action programs designed to protect marginalized groups. This scenario highlights

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

205. (A) I, III, and IV
The 1986 UN Declaration on the Right to Development emphasizes the active, free, and meaningful participation of individuals and calls for a New International Economic Order to address global inequities. It defines development as a holistic process rather than just GDP growth. The declaration does not absolve states of responsibility; it requires them to formulate policies that create favorable conditions.

206. (D) Biopiracy
The act of a foreign company patenting an indigenous community's traditional knowledge about a medicinal plant without permission or compensation is known as biopiracy. This practice exploits biological resources and collective wisdom for corporate profit, often without benefit-sharing. Biopiracy is a major point of contention, as developing nations seek to protect their traditional assets from unauthorized commercial exploitation and ensure sovereignty.

207. (B) Often fall into unprotected public domain status
Under the current TRIPS framework, traditional knowledge and folklore often lack formal intellectual property protection and fall into the public domain. This makes them vulnerable to being used or patented by third parties without the consent of originating communities. While some countries have created national sui generis systems, there is no comprehensive international treaty providing the same level of security.

208. (D) Loan conditions from international institutions
The retreat of the state in many developing countries during the 1990s was primarily caused by loan conditions imposed by international financial institutions like the IMF. These "Structural Adjustment Programs" required governments to deregulate, privatize state assets, and cut public spending to receive assistance. These policy shifts were intended to integrate economies into the global market but often reduced welfare.

209. (A) State Sovereignty
The dynamics of globalization inherently challenge the traditional political concept of state sovereignty. As economic activities, information flows, and environmental issues cross national borders, the ability of an individual state to independently control its own territory and policy is diminished. Decisions made by international organizations, Transnational Corporations, and global markets often constrain choices available to national governments.

210. (D) Developing skills and resources for adaptation
Capacity building in the context of sustainable development refers to the process of developing the skills, knowledge, and resources that individuals, communities, and nations need to achieve their developmental goals. This involves training, education, and strengthening institutional frameworks to manage resources sustainably. It is a fundamental strategy for ensuring development is locally owned and long-lasting, empowering people.

211. (A) Unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities
Social inequality is defined as the unequal distribution of wealth, resources, and opportunities among different individuals and groups within a society. It encompasses disparities in income, education, health, and political power. In the context of economic growth, high levels of inequality can prevent the benefits of development from reaching the marginalized, leading to social tension and hindering overall progress.

212. (D) Achieving self-reliance through state intervention
A primary objective of India's early "Planned Development" model was to achieve national self-reliance through significant state intervention. After independence, the government sought to build a strong industrial base and reduce dependence on foreign imports by directing investment into core sectors. By using Five-Year Plans to set priorities, the state aimed to modernize the economy and promote social equity.

213. (D) Jobless Growth
When a developing country experiences high economic growth but stagnant employment generation, it is known as jobless growth. This situation occurs when the sectors driving growth, such as high-tech services, do not require a large

NODIA

179. (D) It was adopted unanimously without any opposition from developed countries.
The Right to Development applies to both individuals and peoples and recognizes the link between development, peace, and security. It also emphasizes the need to eliminate flagrant human rights violations. However, it is factually incorrect to state that it was adopted unanimously without opposition. In reality, the 1986 declaration was contested by several developed countries who had concerns about structural changes.

180. (D) FDI - Business investment in another country
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) refers to an investment made by a business or individual from one country into business interests located in another country. This is a primary way through which Transnational Corporations expand their global presence. FDI involves not just a transfer of capital, but also of technology and skills. It is a key driver of economic globalization and industrial modernization.

181. (A) II, I, III
India's economic strategy has moved through three distinct phases. It began with the era of strong import substitution and the "License Raj," characterized by high state control and protectionism. In 1991, the country introduced major Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG) reforms to open the economy. More recently, the "Make in India" initiative was launched in 2014 to transform the country.

182. (A) Socially Dislocated - Guaranteed urban housing
Human rights challenges affect various groups in different ways. The poor often suffer from malnutrition, the unemployed lack social security, and marginalized groups face discriminatory practices. Socially dislocated people are those forced from their land by large projects. However, they are not "guaranteed urban housing"; in most cases, they face severe difficulties in finding stable shelter and end up in slums.

183. (A) I, III, and IV only
Globalization has often led to the informalization of labor in developing countries, where TNCs frequently use sub-contracting to avoid direct responsibility for working conditions. The International Labour Organization (ILO) sets global standards to protect these workers. However, it is incorrect to say that informal labor is highly regulated. On the contrary, the informal sector is defined by its lack of regulation.

184. (D) Strengthening of universal state-funded welfare programs
The retreat of the state in a globalized economy leads to a reduction in public sector employment, increased reliance on private entities for services, and the deregulation of labor markets. These changes are intended to foster market efficiency. Strengthening universal state-funded welfare programs is not a consequence of this trend; rather, the retreat of the state typically involves cutting such programs.

185. (B) Free primary health centers in rehabilitation areas
To ensure the Right to Health for socially dislocated people, the most appropriate policy response is the provision of free primary health centers in rehabilitation areas. Displacement often leaves these populations without access to previous networks and services, increasing vulnerability. By providing accessible and no-cost healthcare at new locations, the state can fulfill its duty to protect the well-being of the uprooted.

186. (A) GDP growth figures do not ensure equal wealth distribution
Understanding the tension between economic growth strategies and social inequality requires the competency to recognize that high Gross Domestic Product growth figures do not ensure equal distribution of wealth. Growth can be concentrated in specific sectors or among elite groups, leaving large portions of the population in poverty. Assessing development therefore requires evaluating whether the growth process is inclusive and equitable.

187. (D) It encourages biopiracy and restricts medicine access
A major "Third World Concern" regarding the international intellectual property regime is that it encourages biopiracy and restricts access to essential medicines. Biopiracy involves the patenting of traditional knowledge without consent. Furthermore, strict patent rules can keep drug prices high, preventing the poor from

NODIA

the difficulty of integrating global markets while maintaining national commitments to equality.

171. (A) Extraction does not deplete resources for future generations
Applying the concept of sustainable development requires that economic policies ensure resource extraction does not deplete assets for future generations. It emphasizes the responsible management of natural capital to meet present needs while preserving ecological foundations. This approach seeks a balance between economic activity and environmental health, advocating for the use of resources at a rate that allows for replenishment.

172. (D) Land cannot support the high worker count efficiently.
Disguised unemployment in the Indian agricultural sector occurs because the available land cannot support the high number of workers efficiently. This situation often arises in family-owned farms where all members work, even though their marginal contribution to production is zero. If some of these workers were moved to other sectors, total agricultural output would not decrease, reflecting a lack of opportunities.

173. (A) Green Economy for sustainability and poverty eradication
The Rio+20 conference primarily popularized the concept of a "Green Economy" as a tool for achieving sustainable development and eradicating poverty. This approach advocates for economic growth that is low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. By investing in renewable energy and sustainable agriculture, the green economy aims to create jobs while reducing environmental risks and scasrcities for future progress.

174. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The assertion of civil society has become critical in the era of globalization because the retreat of the state has left significant regulatory gaps. As governments reduce direct control over markets, market forces can lead to human rights and environmental abuses if left unchecked. Civil society organizations fill this void by monitoring powerful actors, advocating for the marginalized, and demanding corporate and state accountability.

175. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The TRIMS agreement explicitly forbids developing countries from imposing "local content requirements" on foreign investors. These requirements dictate that a foreign company must use a certain percentage of locally produced materials in its products. The WTO views these measures as trade-distorting because they favor domestic suppliers, contradicting the principles of free trade. While intended to boost industry, such rules are restricted.

176. (D) It raises concerns about limits on Minimum Support Prices
The WTO's Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) significantly impacts India by raising concerns about the limits it places on domestic support, such as Minimum Support Prices (MSP). The agreement's rules on subsidies can restrict the government's ability to provide financial support to small farmers and maintain food security programs. This creates ongoing tension between international trade commitments and protecting agricultural livelihoods.

177. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The UNDP's Human Development Index focuses on three key dimensions: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. It provides a broad measure of human progress beyond just economic wealth. However, the basic HDI does not strictly measure income inequality within a country. While there is a separate Inequality-adjusted HDI, the standard metric shows average achievements.

178. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Different economic and social policies are designed to achieve specific developmental outcomes. The trickle-down approach assumes wealth at the top will eventually benefit the bottom. Affirmative action aims for equitable representation in jobs and education. Minimum wage enforcement is intended to prevent labor exploitation. Finally, the Public Distribution System (PDS) is a critical mechanism for ensuring food security for marginalized populations.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and digital services. This transition has transformed global communication, trade, and social interaction. However, it is factually incorrect to say it has eliminated the global digital divide. On the contrary, the rapid advancement of technology has often widened the gap between different populations.

197. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Key developmental concepts are defined by their core characteristics. Social inequality refers to disparities in wealth, education, and opportunities. Planned development in India is most notably represented by the use of Five-Year Plans. Market forces operate through the "invisible hand" of supply and demand to allocate resources. Finally, globalization is characterized by the increasing interdependence of global economies through cross-border movement.

198. (D) It mandates free and compulsory education for all citizens up to age 21.
In India, the right to education was established as a fundamental right under Article 21A, with the RTE Act 2009 providing the legislative framework. It is intended to ensure social justice and universal literacy. However, the constitutional mandate for free and compulsory education specifically covers children between the ages of six and fourteen. It does not extend to all citizens.

199. (D) Willing to work but unable to find employment
The unemployed are individuals who are capable and willing to work but are unable to find productive employment. This definition distinguishes them from those who are not in the labor force by choice. In many developing countries, unemployment is a major structural challenge that leads to poverty and social exclusion. Addressing this issue requires policies that foster job creation and vocational training.

200. (A) I, II, and IV only
WTO membership has required India to amend its patent laws for TRIPS compliance and has led to ongoing debates over its agricultural subsidies. It has also resulted in the opening of key sectors like telecommunications to foreign investment as part of service liberalization. However, the WTO has not forced India to abandon its democratic system; rather, the country continues to navigate its trade obligations.

201. (D) Right to exploit child labor
Workers' rights include fundamental protections such as the right to collective bargaining, the right to a safe working environment, and protection against forced labor. These rights are essential for ensuring that labor is performed with dignity. Exploiting child labor is a severe violation of human rights and is strictly prohibited by international conventions and national laws, which promote children's rights to education.

202. (D) Implementing Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policies
The most appropriate policy response for protecting socially dislocated people affected by dam construction is the implementation of comprehensive Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) policies. These programs should provide displaced families with new land, housing, and livelihood support to ensure their standard of living is restored. R&R is a human rights obligation that ensures costs of development are not unfairly borne.

203. (A) Wealth concentrates at the top, increasing inequality
Critically assessing the trickle-down approach involves understanding that wealth often concentrates at the top among elite groups and corporations, leading to increased social and economic inequality. This model assumes that aggregate growth will eventually benefit everyone, but historical evidence shows that without proactive state intervention and redistributive policies, the benefits rarely reach the poor in a timely or sufficient manner.

204. (B) Framework of rules for trade in services
The General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) is designed to provide a comprehensive framework of rules for international trade in the service sector. This includes areas such as banking, insurance, and telecommunications. GATS aims to promote liberalization by reducing barriers to market access and ensuring non-discrimination between domestic and foreign service providers, reflecting the importance of modern services.

NODIA

accessing life-saving treatments. Developing nations argue the current system prioritizes corporate interests over public health needs.

188. (A) I, II, and IV
The Biodiversity Convention (1992) focuses on the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from genetic resources. It does not enforce a total ban on international trade; instead, it seeks to regulate it sustainably. Importantly, the convention recognizes and emphasizes the protection of traditional knowledge of indigenous communities.

189. (D) WTO policies on developing country farmers
A situation where a developing country must cut tariffs under WTO rules, leading to an influx of cheap foreign grain that drives small local farmers into debt, highlights negative implications of WTO policies. While intended to promote free trade, these rules can disadvantage producers in the Global South who cannot compete with highly subsidized agricultural sectors. This underscores the need for trade fairness.

190. (B) Availability and adequacy of food for all citizens
To apply the "Right to Security of Food," a government must ensure the availability and adequacy of food for all its citizens, regardless of location or social status. This involves maintaining stable supplies through production and trade, and ensuring every individual has the physical and economic means to access nutrition. This responsibility requires proactive state intervention, such as building distribution networks.

191. (D) Skill mismatch for new digital economy jobs
Structural unemployment during the transition to the Information Age is primarily caused by a skill mismatch between the existing workforce and the requirements of the new digital economy. As industries become more technologically advanced, jobs in traditional sectors may disappear while new roles in IT and services go unfilled because workers lack the necessary technical training for these positions.

192. (D) Right to health
The right to health is the human right most directly impacted by the TRIPS agreement's rules on pharmaceutical patenting. By allowing companies to hold exclusive rights to life-saving medicines, the agreement can lead to high prices that prevent millions from accessing necessary treatments. This creates a systemic barrier to medical care, highlighting a fundamental conflict between intellectual property standards and physical well-being.

193. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The unorganized sector in India poses a major challenge to the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act because workers lack formal contracts, job security, and collective bargaining power. Without these institutional protections, workers are highly vulnerable to being paid less than the legal minimum. The dispersed nature of informal work makes it nearly impossible for the government to monitor every workplace.

194. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Development is highly contested because it involves demands from developing nations for structural changes in the global economic order. Developing countries argue that international trade and financial systems are rigged in favor of the Global North and that a new, more equitable system is required. Developed nations often resist these claims, leading to ongoing political and legal debates.

195. (A) Human Development Report
The Human Development Report is a landmark initiative launched by the UNDP to track global progress in human development. Since 1990, this annual report has provided in-depth analysis and statistics on health, education, and income, using the Human Development Index as its primary metric. It serves as a vital tool for policymakers, shifting focus from purely economic growth to well-being.

196. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Information Age represents a fundamental shift from traditional industrial manufacturing to an economy based on information technology

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

number of workers. As a result, many citizens remain without productive work, leading to persistent inequality. This phenomenon highlights the need for policies targeting labor-intensive industries.

214. (D) High litigation costs and complex procedures
Access to justice for the poor in India is severely restricted by high litigation costs and complex legal procedures. Navigating the judicial system requires expensive lawyers and a significant amount of time, which most marginalized individuals cannot afford. Additionally, the complexity of laws and the backlog of cases create further barriers, preventing the poor from defending their rights and seeking redress.

215. (B) Article 19(1)(c)
The right to form trade unions is guaranteed as a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(c) of the Indian Constitution. This provision allows workers to organize and associate for collective bargaining and protecting their common interests. By constitutionalizing this right, the state recognizes the importance of labor organizations in ensuring fair treatment. It serves as a vital tool for advocating for better wages.

216. (D) ILO Core Conventions
The ILO Core Conventions are the international instruments most closely associated with workers' rights. These conventions cover fundamental principles such as the abolition of forced labor, the elimination of child labor, freedom of association, and the right to collective bargaining. By setting global standards, the ILO provides a framework for nations to protect their workforce from exploitation and ensure social justice.

217. (B) To monitor state and corporate human rights actions
In the context of globalization, the role of non-governmental organizations advocating for human rights is to monitor the actions of both states and Transnational Corporations. NGOs act as independent watchdogs, documentation abuses, and pressuring powerful actors to comply with international standards. Through global networks and digital communication, these groups play a critical role in ensuring transparency in an integrated world.

218. (B) International Labour Organization (ILO)
The Basic Needs Approach was notably championed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the 1970s. The ILO advocated for a shift in development strategy away from purely quantitative growth toward the direct fulfillment of essential human requirements. By focusing on food, shelter, and health, the organization sought to address poverty more effectively, emphasizing social well-being.

219. (B) Minor drug modifications to extend patent life
The concept of "evergreening" in patent law refers to the practice where pharmaceutical companies make minor, non-therapeutic modifications to existing drugs to secure new patents and extend their monopoly. This allows them to prevent the entry of cheaper generic versions into the market for a longer period. While beneficial for corporate profits, evergreening is restricted by laws like Section 3(d).

220. (B) Government conditions on investment that restrict trade
The Trade-Related Investment Measures (TRIMS) agreement primarily restricts government conditions on foreign investment viewed as trade-distorting. For example, it prohibits requirements that a foreign firm must use a certain amount of local content. By eliminating these restrictions, TRIMS aims to create a more open and predictable environment for international investment, ensuring that foreign companies can operate freely.

NODIA

221. (B) Export-Led Growth
Export-led growth is a development strategy that heavily relies on attracting foreign capital and technology to produce goods for international markets. By focusing on exports, a nation can overcome limitations of a small domestic market and earn foreign exchange. This approach was used by the "East Asian Tigers" to achieve industrialization. It requires high integration into the global economy and competitive manufacturing.

222. (C) Intersectional right involving all human development
The "Right to Development" as outlined by the UN is best described as an intersectional

right that involves all dimensions of human development—economic, social, cultural, and political. It is not limited to wealth accumulation but encompasses the fulfillment of all human rights and improvement of human well-being. This comprehensive right emphasizes the interdependence of different types of freedoms.

223. (B) Loss of community networks and traditional livelihoods
People who are "socially dislocated" by large development projects often suffer from the devastating loss of their community networks and traditional livelihoods. Being uprooted from ancestral lands means losing not just a home, but also the social and economic foundations that sustain their lives. This displacement frequently leads to increased poverty and psychological stress, as individuals struggle to adapt.

224. (B) A daily-wage construction laborer
A daily-wage construction laborer is a classic example of an unorganized sector worker in India. Such workers typically lack formal contracts, regular hours, and social security benefits like pensions. They operate in a highly vulnerable environment where wages are often low and job security is non-existent. This lack of institutional protection makes them a primary target for government welfare programs.

225. (B) The right to equitable opportunity for health protection
Under international law, the right to health is defined as the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. This includes the right to an equitable opportunity for health protection, ensuring that services and medicines are available and accessible without discrimination. It does not mean a right to be healthy, but a system.

226. (D) Competition from cheaper foreign mass-produced goods
Liberalization often impacts local small-scale industries in developing countries by exposing them to intense competition from cheaper, foreign mass-produced goods. As trade barriers like tariffs are reduced, international companies can flood the domestic market. Many small local firms struggle to survive this competition, leading to business closures and job losses in sectors that previously relied on state protection.

227. (B) The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
The World Trade Organization's mechanism for resolving disputes between member countries is the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB). This body oversees the entire dispute process, from consultations to the implementation of rulings. The DSB ensures that trade conflicts are resolved according to established rules, providing a predictable environment. Its decisions are binding, helping to prevent trade wars between nations.

228. (B) Scheduled Tribes (Adivasis) living in forested and riverine areas
Scheduled Tribes, or Adivasis, living in forested and riverine areas are the group most vulnerable to the adverse effects of large-scale dam construction in India. These communities have a deep connection to their land. Displacement for a dam project often destroys their traditional livelihoods, leaving them marginalized. Their vulnerability is compounded by historical exclusion and inadequate legal protection during resettlement.

229. (D) Educational and economic inequalities
The digital divide primarily exacerbates educational and economic inequalities within and between nations. Those with access to technology and the internet can acquire skills and participate in the modern economy effectively. Conversely, those without such access are left behind, facing barriers to learning and job opportunities. This gap reinforces existing social disparities, making it harder for the poor to achieve mobility.

230. (B) Negative right to prevent others from using the invention
A patent provides the inventor with a "negative right," meaning it allows them to legally prevent others from making, using, or selling their invention without permission for a specified period. It does not necessarily grant the right to use the invention if it violates other laws. The primary purpose is to provide a temporary monopoly that incentivizes innovation and scientific discovery.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

231. (A) Global partnership and international cooperation
The UN Working Group on the Right to Development frequently highlights the need for global partnership and international cooperation to realize this right. It argues that achieving equitable development requires collective effort in areas like trade and debt relief. By fostering collaboration between developed and developing nations, the international community can create structural conditions necessary for all peoples to enjoy improvement.

232. (B) Endemic corruption and poor governance
Poverty eradication in developing countries is severely hindered by endemic corruption and poor governance. When public resources are diverted for private gain or when government institutions are weak, programs intended to help the poor often fail to reach their targets. Corruption erodes trust in the state, discourages investment, and wastes limited capital available for social development and equity.

233. (B) State distribution networks and sustainable practices
The "Right to Security of Food" is most effectively realized through strong state distribution networks and the promotion of sustainable agricultural practices. By maintaining systems like the Public Distribution System, the government can ensure affordable food reaches the marginalized. Simultaneously, fostering sustainable farming helps secure long-term food availability without destroying the environment, addressing both immediate hunger and long-term ecological stability.

234. (A) Countries lower standards to attract corporate investment
The "race to the bottom" refers to a competitive situation where countries lower their labor, environmental, and tax standards to attract foreign corporate investment. As nations vie for capital, they may reduce protections for workers and the natural world to lower costs. While this might bring in immediate investment, it often leads to long-term degradation of well-being and ecological health.

235. (C) Militarization and Nuclear Strategy
Agenda 21 is divided into four main sections: Social and Economic Dimensions, Conservation and Management of Resources for Development, Strengthening the Role of Major Groups, and Means of Implementation. These categories reflect its focus on sustainable development. Militarization and nuclear strategy are not included in this framework, as the document is dedicated to ecological protection and socio-economic progress.

236. (D) Our Common Future
The Brundtland Commission, formally known as the World Commission on Environment and Development, defined "sustainable development" in its famous 1987 report titled "Our Common Future." This report established the idea that development must meet present needs without compromising the ability of future generations. It highlighted the interdependence of economic progress, social equity, and environmental preservation, shaping global policy.

237. (B) Sweated and unorganized labor
The Minimum Wages Act is specifically designed to prevent the exploitation of sweated and unorganized labor in India. In many manual industries, workers lack bargaining power to demand fair pay, leaving them vulnerable to extremely low wages and overwork in poor conditions. By legally mandating a floor price for labor, the act seeks to ensure a basic standard of living.

238. (B) Permit production of a patent without the owner's consent
Compulsory licensing is a legal mechanism that allows a government to permit the production of a patented product without the owner's consent. In return, the government ensures that a fair royalty is paid to the patent holder. This flexibility is important in the public health sector, allowing developing countries to manufacture generic versions of expensive medicines during health emergencies.

239. (D) Knowledge-based economies and service sectors
The transition to the Information Age is characterized by the rise of knowledge-based economies and the dominance of the service

NODIA

involve transferring state-owned assets to private entities and reducing government restrictions on trade and investment. Such shifts are designed to stimulate economic restructuring and align national markets with the broader dynamics of global capitalist expansion and competition.

257. (D) State retreat from welfare functions
Structural adjustments often lead to a noticeable shift in government priorities, resulting in the retreat of the state from its traditional welfare functions. As privatization and liberalization take hold, the government reduces its direct role in social service provision. This withdrawal can create a vacuum in public support systems, shifting the responsibility for social protection toward market-based mechanisms.

258. (A) Capital accumulation
In economic scenarios where market forces dominate, the rapid emergence of these forces often prioritizes the accumulation of capital over equitable social distribution. This focus emphasizes profit maximization and asset growth as primary drivers of restructuring. Consequently, the mechanisms for spreading economic benefits across society may weaken, leading to a concentration of wealth rather than broad-based social welfare improvements.

259. (C) Through a vigorous assertion of civil society
When the state retreats from its traditional welfare functions, a power vacuum is created that necessitates a response from the grassroots level. This often results in a vigorous assertion of civil society through advocacy and mobilization. Organized groups within civil society then monitor market impacts and demand accountability, ensuring that human rights are protected amidst significant economic structural adjustments.

260. (A) Unregulated market expansion versus human rights
The dynamics of globalization often reveal an inherent tension between the expansion of unregulated markets and the protection of fundamental human rights. As economic restructuring prioritizes capital growth, the state's reduced role can leave vulnerable populations exposed to exploitation. Addressing this tension requires strong civil society intervention to ensure that liberalization policies do not systematically undermine essential human rights protections.

261. (D) Employment issues and poverty eradication
Economic growth strategies in developing nations are specifically engineered to tackle chronic employment issues and facilitate the comprehensive eradication of poverty. These planned development frameworks aim to create sustainable livelihoods while improving the overall standard of living. By focusing on job creation and income stability, the state attempts to address the root causes of systemic economic deprivation and hardship.

262. (B) The exacerbation of existing social inequality
When the benefits of planned development are distributed unevenly, the primary unintended consequence is the exacerbation of existing social inequality. This occurs when economic growth focuses on specific sectors, such as industrial expansion, while neglecting rural or marginalized areas. As a result, the wealth gap widens, leaving vulnerable demographics further behind despite the overall increase in national economic metrics.

263. (C) Industrial expansion
Implementation of economic growth strategies often focuses heavily on industrial expansion as a primary driver of national progress. While this approach aims to stimulate macroeconomic growth and modernization, it can fail to address localized employment issues in rural sectors. This imbalance highlights the need for more targeted interventions that account for the specific needs of different geographic and economic areas.

264. (D) Poverty eradication
The fundamental objective of poverty eradication is compromised when a widening gap of social inequality emerges from uneven development. If growth benefits do not reach marginalized populations, systemic poverty persists despite high industrial performance. Effectively eliminating poverty requires that planned development strategies actively target the root causes of social disparity to ensure equitable distribution of economic opportunities and resources.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

248. (B) Ignoring inequality and human development
The growth approach to development has historically been criticized for focusing too much on macroeconomic indicators while ignoring social inequality and human development. Critics argue that aggregate wealth creation does not automatically lead to better lives. By prioritizing Gross Domestic Product over education and health, this model can lead to significant social disparities and environmental damage, failing well-being.

249. (B) It demands fair distribution of development benefits
A primary feature of the "Right to Development" is its demand for the fair and equitable distribution of benefits resulting from development. It asserts that the fruits of economic and political progress must not be concentrated among an elite few but should improve well-being of the entire population. This right places social justice at the heart of the process.

250. (A) Reduced rates of malnutrition among marginalized groups
Evaluating the success of the National Food Security Act requires measuring the reduction in rates of malnutrition among marginalized groups. As the act provides legal entitlements to subsidized food grains, its goal is to improve the nutritional status of the poor. By monitoring health outcomes such as stunting in children, policymakers can determine whether the legislation is fulfilling its promise.

251. (B) From the traditional growth approach to sustainable human development
Contemporary development models have transitioned from prioritizing narrow economic expansion toward a comprehensive framework of sustainable human development. This evolution reflects a growing recognition that economic metrics alone are insufficient for modern progress. Integrating ecological conservation with socio-economic advancements ensures that developmental strategies address long-term environmental health alongside social well-being for future generations.

252. (A) The basic needs approach
While the basic needs approach provided a foundational framework for early development strategies, it proved inadequate for addressing modern ecological crises. Modern environmental challenges require more complex operational blueprints that integrate resource conservation with human progress. Simply fulfilling basic material requirements does not account for the systemic sustainability needed to protect natural ecosystems in a globalized world.

253. (C) The adoption of Agenda 21
Agenda 21 functions as a critical operational blueprint designed for the systematic conservation of natural resources worldwide. This global framework provides nations with specific guidelines for promoting sustainable human development through international cooperation. By establishing actionable steps for resource management, it enables governments to align their domestic environmental policies with universally recognized standards for long-term ecological preservation.

254. (D) The 1992 Bio-Diversity Convention
The Bio-Diversity Convention of 1992 serves as a mandatory reference point for nations to harmonize their domestic development policies with international environmental standards. This legal framework compels participating countries to prioritize conservation efforts within their sovereign borders. It establishes a globally recognized baseline for biodiversity protection, ensuring that economic progress does not come at the cost of environmental health.

255. (C) A delicate balance between ecological conservation and socio-economic progress
Achieving true sustainable human development necessitates a careful equilibrium between environmental preservation and societal advancement. According to the tenets of Rio plus twenty, policies must integrate conservation efforts with progress in economic and social spheres. This balanced approach ensures that developmental goals do not compromise the natural resource base required for the health and prosperity of future generations.

256. (B) Privatization and liberalization
As market forces gained dominance within the national economy, governments implemented structural adjustment policies centered on privatization and liberalization. These measures

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 07

Development, Underdevelopment and Social Action

1. Who among the following is primarily associated with the concept of 'conscientization' in the context of collective action?
(A) Saul Alinsky
(B) Paulo Freire
(C) Mary Richmond
(D) Mahatma Gandhi

2. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Social action is an auxiliary method of social work.
Statement II: Social action aims at bringing about structural changes in the social system.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

3. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a direct method of social action?
(A) Organized peaceful protests
(B) Institutional lobbying
(C) Individual casework therapy
(D) Mass civil disobedience

4. How is 'collective action' best defined in the context of developing societies?
(A) Spontaneous and uncoordinated riots lacking a specific long-term social goal.
(B) Top-down government policy implementation executed without active citizen involvement.
(C) Efforts undertaken by individuals solely to secure their own personal employment.
(D) Coordinated group efforts aimed at achieving common objectives and improving social status.

5. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Developing societies require robust collective action to achieve social justice.
Reason (R): Existing institutional mechanisms in developing societies often fail to protect marginalized groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. Which of the following statements accurately describes Saul Alinsky's model of social action?
(A) It relies exclusively on traditional religious teachings and scriptures.
(B) It utilizes community organizing to challenge power and demand rights.
(C) It advocates for the immediate and violent overthrow of the central government.
(D) It represents a philanthropic approach managed entirely by the societal elite.

7. Identify the incorrect pair regarding social action thinkers and their key concepts.
(A) Paulo Freire - Critical pedagogy
(B) Saul Alinsky - Rules for Radicals
(C) Mahatma Gandhi - Satyagraha
(D) Karl Marx - Social Casework

8. What is a primary structural cause that triggers collective action in developing nations?
(A) Chronic socio-economic inequalities
(B) High levels of personal savings
(C) Equitable distribution of land
(D) Universal literacy benchmarks

NODIA

265. (A) Macroeconomic interventions
To prevent the inadvertent marginalization of vulnerable demographics, it is essential to continuously monitor macroeconomic interventions. Evaluation teams emphasize that large-scale development plans often have unintended localized consequences. By tracking the impact of these interventions, policymakers can ensure that growth strategies do not deepen social inequality but instead contribute to the overarching goals of poverty eradication and sustainable employment generation.

266. (B) The World Trade Organization
As nations integrate more deeply into the global trading system, the structural mandates of the World Trade Organization significantly influence their domestic policy landscapes. These international directives shape how developing countries manage their trade obligations alongside national welfare priorities. The resulting interplay between global trade rules and internal policy can create complex challenges for maintaining sovereign control over socio-economic protections.

267. (B) Safeguarding domestic human rights standards
Trade policy reviews often identify a complex tension between adhering to international trade obligations and safeguarding domestic human rights standards. This conflict arises when global trade rules prioritize market access over localized social protections. Balancing these competing demands requires a careful evaluation of how multilateral agreements impact the fundamental rights and welfare of citizens, particularly those in vulnerable economic sectors.

268. (A) Free trade
Directives from the World Trade Organization frequently prioritize the expansion of free trade over the maintenance of localized socio-economic protections. This prioritization aims to reduce barriers to international commerce but may unintentionally weaken the safety nets designed to protect marginalized workers. Understanding this dynamic is crucial for evaluating how global economic policies intersect with the livelihood security of various populations.

269. (C) Marginalized agricultural and industrial workers
Global trade directives have a significant impact on the livelihood security of marginalized agricultural and industrial workers. These populations are often the most vulnerable to changes in international market rules and domestic policy shifts. When free trade is prioritized over localized protections, these workers may face increased economic instability, highlighting the need for policies that specifically safeguard their human rights.

270. (D) Aligning WTO policies with human rights
Mitigating the adverse impacts of global trade on developing nations requires the recalibration of World Trade Organization policies to align with fundamental human rights. This alignment ensures that trade rules do not systematically undermine national welfare priorities or social protections. By integrating human rights frameworks into trade negotiations, the international community can foster a more equitable system that supports sustainable development.

271. (C) TRIPS requirements and Patents Law effects
The debate surrounding the Intellectual Property Rights framework centers on the stringent requirements of the TRIPS agreement and its direct effects on domestic Patents Law. Developing nations often find that these international mandates limit their policy space and affect their ability to manage national innovation systems. This tension highlights the conflict between harmonizing global property rules and addressing local developmental needs.

272. (B) Limited ability to provide affordable goods
Developing economies express concern that strict adherence to TRIPS and rigid Patents Law severely limits their ability to provide affordable essential goods. High standards of intellectual property protection can drive up the costs of necessities like medicine and food. This financial burden creates a significant challenge for nations attempting to meet the basic needs of their populations while fulfilling obligations.

273. (D) Privatization of essential services
Analysis of international trade agreements shows that the General Agreement on Trade

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

sector. This shift emphasizes the creation and distribution of information over traditional heavy manufacturing. Technological advancements in computing drive economic value, leading to new types of employment and social organization, where access to data becomes the primary determinant of success.

240. (B) The historical caste system
In India, the problem of social inequality is structurally compounded by the historical caste system. This traditional social hierarchy has for centuries dictated individuals' access to education, land, and occupations, leading to deep-seated systemic marginalization of certain groups. While modern laws aim to address these disparities, the enduring legacy of caste continues to create barriers to mobility and equity.

241. (B) Provide patent protection for 20 years minimum
The TRIPS agreement requires all WTO member nations to provide patent protection for a minimum period of twenty years from the date of filing. This global standard applies to both products and processes across all fields of technology. By harmonizing patent life internationally, the agreement aims to protect the intellectual property of inventors and incentivize research and development globally.

242. (C) Exploiting weak laws and avoiding accountability
Transnational Corporations are often criticized for their impact on human rights because they can exploit weak local laws and enforcement to avoid accountability. This can lead to poor labor conditions, environmental damage, and the displacement of local communities. Because TNCs operate across multiple jurisdictions, it is often difficult for host nations to effectively regulate them, highlighting the need for international frameworks.

243. (B) Facilitates realization of other human rights
The right to education is essential for the marginalized because it facilitates the realization of other human rights. Education empowers individuals with the knowledge needed to advocate for themselves and participate in the democratic process. By improving literacy and critical thinking, education helps break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and exclusion, providing the foundation for an equitable society where citizens can understand rights.

244. (D) Boxes (Green, Amber, Blue)
Under the WTO, the Agreement on Agriculture classifies domestic support, or subsidies, into different categories known as "boxes." The Green Box includes subsidies with minimal trade impact, while the Amber Box contains trade-distorting subsidies that nations are required to reduce. The Blue Box refers to support linked to production-limiting programs. These classifications are used to monitor how governments support agriculture.

245. (B) Concerns regarding poor people being excluded
The privatization of essential services like water and electricity often leads to concerns regarding the exclusion of poor people. Private companies, driven by profit motives, may increase prices or prioritize service to wealthier areas. Without strong government regulation, those with low purchasing power may find these vital services unaffordable. This risk highlights the conflict between market efficiency and human rights.

246. (B) States protect and businesses respect human rights
The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights establish that states have a duty to protect individuals from human rights abuses by third parties, including businesses. Simultaneously, it specifies that businesses have an independent responsibility to respect human rights in their operations. This global standard provides a set of expectations for corporate conduct and state regulation to prevent harms.

247. (B) Direct out-of-pocket spending by individuals
When the state retreats from providing public healthcare, the financial burden typically shifts toward direct out-of-pocket spending by individuals. For the poor, this can be devastating, as even basic healthcare costs can lead to deep debt or total loss of access to treatment. This trend often worsens health inequalities, as vulnerable populations are forced to choose between health and food.

NODIA

relations prevent the equitable distribution of resources. Addressing these disparities is essential for realizing the right to development and ensuring that all nations can participate fairly in the global economic system today.

282. (B) UNDP initiatives
Specific initiatives led by the United Nations Development Programme are designed to bridge the gap between economic growth and human rights. These targeted programs aim to translate normative frameworks into actionable policies that promote sustainable development. By focusing on both economic and social dimensions, these initiatives work to ensure that progress is inclusive and respects the fundamental rights of all individuals.

283. (B) Due to structural asymmetries in international relations
Foundational concerns from the Third World often remain unresolved due to persistent structural asymmetries in international relations. These power imbalances hinder the effectiveness of targeted initiatives and prevent the realization of equitable global cooperation. Overcoming these barriers requires a comprehensive restructuring of international economic policies to address the deep-seated disparities that continue to marginalize developing nations in the global arena.

284. (A) Equitable resource distribution and global cooperation
Working group recommendations emphasize the necessity of equitable resource distribution and global cooperation to address enduring disparities. These guidelines suggest that systemic inequalities can only be resolved through collective international action and fair sharing of resources. By prioritizing these principles, the international community can move toward fulfilling the goals established in the UN Declaration on the Right to Development for everyone.

285. (C) A comprehensive restructuring of international economic policies
The UN Declaration on the Right to Development is seen as mandating a comprehensive restructuring of international economic policies. This transformation is necessary to address the structural challenges and systemic inequalities that hinder global progress. By moving beyond current normative frameworks, nations can work together to create a more just and inclusive economic system that prioritizes the human right to development.

286. (D) The poor, the unemployed, and the socially dislocated people
Sociological audits often target policy outcomes affecting three highly vulnerable demographics: the poor, the unemployed, and the socially dislocated people. These groups face intersecting vulnerabilities that require specific, tailored state interventions. By analyzing the unique challenges each group encounters, researchers can identify operational shortcomings in development programs and advocate for more inclusive growth frameworks that address their specific needs.

287. (C) Lack of identification and geographic stability
Welfare programs often fail to reach socially dislocated individuals because they lack formal identification and geographic stability. Without these essential markers, marginalized groups cannot access state-delivered services or participate in macroeconomic interventions. This highlights a critical need for flexible administrative systems that can adapt to the unique circumstances of those living outside traditional, stable socio-economic frameworks and communities.

288. (B) In urban centers
Many developmental initiatives aimed at assisting the unemployed are disproportionately concentrated in urban centers. This focus often results in rural distress zones being entirely bypassed by essential programs. To ensure equitable progress, state interventions must expand their reach beyond major cities to address the localized employment issues and socio-economic challenges faced by populations living in less developed or remote areas.

289. (D) Inflation
Inflation is a significant factor that erodes the purchasing power of the poor, causing their structural condition to deteriorate. As the cost of basic goods and services rises, those with limited incomes find it increasingly difficult to meet

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

their essential needs. This economic pressure underscores the importance of stabilizing prices and providing targeted financial support to protect the most vulnerable demographics.

290. (A) Essential localized adaptability
Researchers have concluded that many state interventions lack the essential localized adaptability required to effectively assist socially dislocated people. Generic poverty alleviation strategies often fail to account for the specific needs of different regions or demographic groups. Developing more flexible and responsive frameworks is necessary to ensure that macroeconomic interventions can be successfully tailored to meet unique community challenges.

291. (C) The Minimum Wages Act
The Minimum Wages Act is a primary legislative framework investigated by labor tribunals to evaluate the protection of workers' rights. Implementation problems within this act often lead to significant discrepancies between statutory mandates and actual compensation practices. Addressing these issues is essential for ensuring that the legal authority of the act is upheld and that workers receive fair treatment.

292. (A) Statutory frameworks and actual compensation
Investigations into labor practices often document severe discrepancies between statutory wage frameworks and the actual compensation provided to workers. This gap indicates a failure in the enforcement of legal standards and a systematic degradation of labor rights. Ensuring that actual pay aligns with statutory requirements is crucial for protecting workers from economic exploitation and maintaining the integrity of labor laws.

293. (D) An acute lack of regulatory oversight and insufficient penal mechanisms
A primary cause of implementation problems regarding wage laws is an acute lack of regulatory oversight combined with insufficient penal mechanisms. Without effective monitoring and consequences for non-compliance, employers may disregard statutory requirements. Strengthening these enforcement tools is vital for ensuring that labor protections are meaningful and that workers' rights are not undermined by administrative or legal shortcomings.

294. (B) They undermine the legal authority of the Minimum Wages Act
Problems with the implementation of labor laws significantly undermine the legal authority of the Minimum Wages Act. When statutory mandates are not enforced, it precipitates a broader collapse of fundamental workers' rights. This lack of compliance traps employees in cycles of systemic economic exploitation. Therefore, resolving implementation issues is critical to restoring the act's effectiveness and protecting vulnerable workers.

295. (C) Rigorous enforcement of implementation issues
Protecting workers' rights fundamentally requires the rigorous enforcement of implementation issues associated with labor laws. Legislative existence alone is insufficient if statutory frameworks are not actively upheld through administrative reforms and penal mechanisms. Aggressively resolving these entrenched problems ensures that legal protections translate into actual fair treatment and economic security for all employees in the unregulated manufacturing sector.

296. (D) The information age and socio-economic rights
Contemporary policy analysis explores the profound intersection between the emergence of the information age and the realization of socio-economic rights. Digital transformations have fundamentally altered how essential services like food, health, and education are delivered. Understanding this relationship is crucial for developing inclusion strategies that ensure technological progress enhances rather than hinders the equitable distribution of basic societal needs.

297. (A) A technological divide created by the digital transition
The transition to a digital-first society has created a technological divide that complicates the equitable distribution of essential services. This divide makes it difficult for certain populations to access their rights to food, health, and education. Overcoming these barriers requires robust

NODIA

inclusion strategies that address disparities in digital literacy and infrastructure, ensuring that technological advancements benefit all members of society.

298. (B) Because they lacked digital literacy
Marginalized communities often struggle to access their right to security of food because they lack the necessary digital literacy to navigate modern supply chains. While data-driven logistics improve overall efficiency, those without the skills to use digital platforms may be excluded from essential services. Promoting digital literacy is therefore vital for ensuring that all populations can benefit from technological improvements.

299. (B) Tele-medicine and e-learning platforms
During the information age, tools like tele-medicine and e-learning platforms were introduced to improve access to health and education. However, these digital services often bypass populations that lack reliable internet infrastructure. This exclusion threatens the realization of fundamental rights for those in underserved areas. Addressing infrastructure gaps is essential to ensure that technological innovations reach every segment of the population.

300. (A) Neutralizing information age inequalities
Securing the rights to food, health, and education in the modern era depends on neutralizing the inequalities generated by the information age. While digital tools offer innovative solutions for governance, they simultaneously demand strategies that bridge the technological divide. By focusing on digital inclusion, policymakers can ensure that the benefits of the information age are distributed fairly across all demographics.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

and Services influences the domestic economy by encouraging the privatization of essential services. This shift can impact the accessibility and affordability of key public sectors. Policy analysts note that navigating these rules requires a balance between promoting trade in services and ensuring the continued provision of social welfare.

274. (A) Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
The Trade Related Investment Measures agreement is often scrutinized for the way it restricts domestic regulatory flexibilities. By limiting the types of requirements governments can place on foreign investors, TRIMS can reduce the ability of a nation to direct investment toward specific developmental goals. This restriction forces a delicate balance between attracting international capital and maintaining sovereign control over economic policy.

275. (C) Because agricultural subsidies and market access directly affected rural livelihoods
The Agreement on Agriculture is a major point of contention in international negotiations because its rules on subsidies and market access directly impact rural livelihoods. Changes in these agricultural policies can either support or undermine the economic stability of farming communities. Consequently, finding an equitable approach to agricultural trade is essential for protecting the well-being of populations dependent on this sector.

276. (A) Their expansive operational scale
The expansive operational scale of transnational corporations frequently outpaces the existing regulatory capacities of the nations where they operate. This imbalance makes it difficult for host governments to effectively monitor corporate activities and enforce compliance with local laws. Without robust oversight, the sheer size and reach of these entities can lead to challenges in maintaining environmental and labor standards.

277. (D) For its economic potential
In many case studies, the influx of foreign direct investment from prominent transnational corporations is initially welcomed by host nations for its perceived economic potential. Governments often view such investments as catalysts for growth, job creation, and infrastructure development. However, the long-term impacts on the local human rights situation can be complex, requiring careful monitoring beyond the initial economic benefits.

278. (B) Leveraging their economic dominance
Transnational corporations can bypass stringent labor and environmental protections by leveraging their significant economic dominance. This influence allows them to negotiate favorable terms or operate in environments where national legal frameworks are inadequate. In such scenarios, the pursuit of maximized profit margins may occur at the expense of local regulations, highlighting the need for stronger international accountability mechanisms to protect populations.

279. (C) Indigenous populations
When transnational corporations operate without adequate accountability mechanisms, they may maximize profit margins at the direct expense of indigenous populations. The lack of robust regulatory oversight allows for the exploitation of local resources and labor. Protecting the rights of these communities requires legally binding international frameworks that ensure corporate activities do not systematically undermine the well-being or sovereignty of the people.

280. (D) Robust, legally binding international frameworks
Effectively safeguarding the human rights situation in developing nations requires the implementation of robust, legally binding international frameworks. These mechanisms are necessary to monitor and regulate the diverse activities of transnational corporations. By establishing clear standards and accountability, such frameworks help ensure that foreign investment contributes to positive developmental outcomes without compromising the fundamental rights and protections of local citizens.

281. (A) Third World Concerns on economic governance
Discussions at specialized international symposia often center on deep-seated Third World concerns regarding systemic inequalities within global economic governance. These concerns highlight how structural asymmetries in international

NODIA

9. In social action literature, what differentiates 'popular social action' from 'elitist social action'?
(A) Popular action relies on external funds, while elitist action depends on local volunteerism.
(B) Popular action is inherently illegal, while elitist action follows legal procedures.
(C) Popular action is driven by the masses, whereas elitist action is led by experts.
(D) Popular action focuses on animal welfare, while elitist action focuses on human rights.

10. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Models of Social Action)
P. Institutional Model
Q. Extra-institutional Model
R. Conscientization Model
S. Non-violent Direct Action
List II: (Key Focus)
1. Awareness building
2. State-sponsored mechanisms
3. Satyagraha
4. Protests and boycotts
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

11. Identify the correct pair regarding theories of collective action.
(A) Resource Mobilization Theory - Focuses exclusively on individual psychological motivation.
(B) Rational Choice Theory - Postulates that individuals act irrationally during crowd events.
(C) New Social Movement Theory - Concentrates only on the struggles of the economic working class.
(D) Relative Deprivation Theory - Links rebellion to a perceived gap in expected resources.

12. A social worker is organizing slum dwellers to demand better sanitation from the municipality. Which competency is being primarily utilized here?
(A) Systematic clinical diagnosis
(B) Community mobilization and advocacy
(C) Professional financial auditing
(D) Therapeutic individual counseling

13. Which of the following represents the most appropriate primary goal of social action?
(A) Providing relief supplies during an emergency.
(B) Adjusting individuals to their current environment.
(C) Systemic and structural change for social justice.
(D) Conducting academic research for publication.

14. A marginalized community faces eviction without rehabilitation. They decide to form a committee, protest, and file a PIL. This scenario best exemplifies:
(A) Social Casework
(B) Social Group Work
(C) Philanthropy
(D) Collective Social Action

NODIA

15. Consider the following methods of social action:
1. Conscientization
2. Legislative advocacy
3. Direct action and mobilization
4. Individual psychoanalysis
Which of the above are recognized methods of social action?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

16. Who conceptualized the 'Elitist' and 'Popular' models of social action in the Indian context?
(A) M.S. Gore
(B) G.A.A. Britto
(C) Siddiqui
(D) K.D. Gangrade

17. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Extra-institutional models of social action always involve armed rebellion.
Statement II: Institutional models of social action work within the existing legal and constitutional framework.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

2. Brahmo Samaj
3. Ramakrishna Mission
4. Satyashodhak Samaj

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

76. In which year was the National Commission for Women (NCW) set up as a statutory body?
(A) 1990
(B) 1992
(C) 1995
(D) 2000

77. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) is a Constitutional body.
Statement II: The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is a Constitutional body.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

78. Which of the following is NOT within the primary mandate of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)?
(A) Monitoring the implementation of the Right to Education Act.
(B) Investigating systematic violations of various child rights.
(C) Monitoring the implementation of the POCSO Act protocols.
(D) Regulating foreign direct investment in the education sector.

79. How are 'Minorities' officially defined for the purpose of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992?
(A) Communities notified as religious minorities by the Center.
(B) Based solely on the linguistic criteria in each Indian state.
(C) Based on the economic status of Below Poverty Line families.
(D) Defined strictly along hereditary and traditional caste lines.

80. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) has the powers of a civil court trying a suit while investigating matters.
Reason (R): This power allows the Commission to summon witnesses, require production of documents, and receive evidence on affidavits.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which statement regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) is correct?
(A) It was established by the 42nd Amendment.
(B) It was formed via the 89th Amendment Act.
(C) It is a statutory body under the Home Ministry.
(D) It only operates in the North-Eastern states.

82. Identify the incorrect pair of a Commission and its nodal Ministry.
(A) NCST - Ministry of Environment
(B) National Commission for Women - Ministry of Women and Child Development
(C) National Commission for Minorities - Ministry of Minority Affairs
(D) National Commission for Scheduled Castes - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

83. What is a direct cause-effect dynamic regarding the NCPCR's role?
(A) Rising juvenile crime caused the NCPCR to abolish child rights.
(B) Poverty caused the NCPCR to start distributing food grains directly.
(C) Rising child abuse led to monitoring the POCSO Act.
(D) High school dropouts caused the NCPCR to build new schools.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

28. Which of the following is NOT a major issue causing land alienation among tribal populations in India?
(A) Persistent indebtedness to moneylenders
(B) Effective implementation of the Fifth Schedule
(C) Large industrial and mining projects
(D) Pervasive lack of proper land records

29. What does the legal doctrine of 'Eminent Domain' refer to in the context of land issues?
(A) The right of individuals to hold property without any state restriction.
(B) The inherent right of tribal groups to reclaim ancestral forest land.
(C) The state's power to acquire private property for public use with pay.
(D) The right of landlords to evict tenants without providing prior notice.

30. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Conflicts over forest lands in India often occur between state forest departments and indigenous communities.
Reason (R): Historically, state policies have treated forests primarily as commercial timber resources, ignoring customary rights of forest dwellers.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. Which statement correctly identifies a primary objective of Land Ceiling Acts in India?
(A) Fix holding limits and redistribute surplus to the landless.
(B) Encourage the development of large-scale corporate farms.
(C) Increase the tax burden on annual agricultural income.
(D) Convert agricultural land into specialized industrial zones.

32. Identify the incorrect pair regarding water conflicts in India.
(A) Cauvery Water Dispute - Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
(B) Narmada Water Dispute - Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(C) Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal - Punjab and Haryana
(D) Mahanadi Water Dispute - Odisha and Chhattisgarh

NODIA

33. What is a direct socio-economic effect of large-scale deforestation for infrastructure projects?
(A) A sustainable increase in regional biodiversity.
(B) Displacement and loss of forest-based livelihoods.
(C) Rapid economic growth within the agricultural sector.
(D) A significant decrease in the rate of urban migration.

34. Village pastures, community forests, and local water bodies are best categorized under which economic concept?
(A) Common Property Resources (CPR)
(B) Private Goods
(C) Club Goods
(D) Veblen Goods

35. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Legislation/Policy)
P. Forest Conservation Act
Q. National Water Policy (latest revision)
R. PESA Act
S. LARR Act
List II: (Year)
1. 1980
2. 1996
3. 2012
4. 2013
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

36. Identify the incorrect pair regarding environmental issues.

18. Which of the following is an exception to the essential pre-requisites for successful collective action?
(A) Total dependence on foreign funding
(B) A shared sense of injustice
(C) Effective leadership
(D) Resource mobilization

19. How is 'Relative Deprivation' defined in social movement theory?
(A) Total lack of access to basic food and water.
(B) Separation from family in a joint household.
(C) The gap between perceived rights and actual assets.
(D) The temporary loss of gainful employment.

20. Consider the following elements:
1. Ideology
2. Leadership
3. Organization
4. Mobilization
5. Complete State sponsorship

Which of the above are fundamental components of an independent social movement?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

21. Which statement best describes the Resource Mobilization Theory?
(A) It posits that only significant financial capital influences social outcomes.
(B) It defines social movements as irrational and spontaneous emotional outbursts.
(C) It stresses that resources are needed to transform grievances into action.
(D) It focuses on the mobilization of natural resources for national growth.

22. Identify the incorrect pair regarding social action strategies.
(A) Collaboration - Working with authorities to solve a problem.
(B) Confrontation - Avoiding the oppressor completely and staying silent.
(C) Campaigning - Raising public awareness on an issue.
(D) Co-optation - Absorbing the opposition into the existing structure.

23. What is the usual effect of mass media involvement in a localized social action campaign?
(A) It achieves the permanent resolution of structural issues immediately.
(B) It isolates the movement from the attention of the general public.
(C) It shifts the strategic focus of the movement toward individual cases.
(D) It amplifies the issue to generate broader support and official pressure.

24. A group of villagers is taught to critically analyze their poverty not as fate, but as a result of unfair wage policies. This practical application relates to:
(A) Conscientization
(B) Rationalization
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Westernization

25. Arrange the typical stages of social action in chronological order:
1. Awareness building
2. Issue identification
3. Evaluation
4. Direct action/Mobilization

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

26. In which year was the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act passed in India?
(A) 1980
(B) 1996
(C) 2006
(D) 2013

27. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 replaced the colonial Land Acquisition Act of 1894.
Statement II: The 2013 Act completely removes the requirement for Social Impact Assessment (SIA) before land acquisition.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

46. Which statement accurately describes 'Minor Forest Produce' (MFP)?
(A) All timber extracted from reserved forest areas.
(B) Wild animals hunted for food within the forest.
(C) Minerals mined from the soil of forest lands.
(D) Non-timber forest produce such as honey and bamboo.

47. Identify the incorrect pair regarding dams and their associated rivers.
(A) Hirakud - Godavari
(B) Sardar Sarovar - Narmada
(C) Tehri - Bhagirathi
(D) Bhakra Nangal - Sutlej

48. What is a long-term ecological effect of intensive canal irrigation without proper drainage?
(A) Increased groundwater recharge
(B) Waterlogging and soil salinity
(C) Enhanced soil fertility
(D) Prevention of droughts

49. The 'Ryotwari' system was a type of land tenure system introduced during British rule. Who directly paid land revenue to the state under this system?
(A) The Zamindar
(B) The Individual Cultivator (Ryot)
(C) The Village Headman
(D) The East India Company merchants

50. An NGO wants to analyze a village's access to forest resources. Which concept is most applicable to understand how different groups use and share these local resources?
(A) Tragedy of the Commons
(B) Trickle-down economics
(C) Laissez-faire
(D) Demographic transition

51. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 to promote socio-religious reform in India?
(A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) Dayananda Saraswati
(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

52. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Reformist social movements aim to bring about gradual changes within the existing system.
Statement II: Revolutionary social movements seek to completely overthrow and replace the existing social structure.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

NODIA

53. Which of the following is an exception to the 19th-century religious reform movements in India?
(A) Arya Samaj
(B) Prarthana Samaj
(C) Naxalbari Movement
(D) Ramakrishna Mission

54. How is a 'Social Movement' fundamentally defined in sociology?
(A) A random gathering of people in a local market.
(B) Organized collective effort for social change.
(C) A static government policy or legal document.
(D) An isolated act of charity by a single person.

55. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Social movements often arise when a group feels relative deprivation compared to others in society.
Reason (R): Absolute poverty is the only trigger for social movements; if people have food, they never protest.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. Which statement correctly identifies the primary objective of the Satyashodhak Samaj founded by Jyotirao Phule?
(A) Liberating lower castes from Brahminical

oppression.
(B) Promoting English education among the Brahmins.
(C) Fighting for political independence from the British.
(D) Promoting the traditional practice of widow burning.

57. Identify the incorrect pair regarding socio-religious reformers and their associated organizations.
(A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan - Aligarh Movement
(B) Annie Besant - Theosophical Society
(C) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) - Ramakrishna Mission
(D) Pandita Ramabai - Arya Mahila Samaj

58. What was a major cause-effect relationship characterizing the 19th-century socio-religious reform movements in India?
(A) Western education spurred critiques of social evils.
(B) Indigenous capitalism caused a return to Vedic rituals.
(C) The decline of the Mughal empire spread the English language.
(D) An agricultural surplus caused the abolition of child marriage.

59. Which concept distinguishes 'New Social Movements' (NSMs) from traditional social movements?
(A) NSMs focus purely on economic class and wages.
(B) NSMs are exclusively organized by political parties.
(C) NSMs rely strictly on armed revolutionary rebellion.
(D) NSMs focus on identity, rights, and environment.

60. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Social Movements)
P. Reformative Movement
Q. Transformative/Revolutionary Movement
R. Redemptive Movement
S. Alternative Movement
List II: (Key Characteristics/Goals)
1. Complete structural change
2. Gradual change in specific areas
3. Inner change in individuals
4. Partial change in individual behavior
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

61. Identify the correct pair representing a political movement in pre-independence India.
(A) Bhakti Movement - Medieval religious devotion
(B) Chipko Movement - Industrialization
(C) Swadeshi Movement - Boycott of foreign goods and promotion of Indian industries
(D) Arya Samaj - Armed revolution

62. When evaluating a social movement that demands legal recognition of same-sex marriage, a social worker would classify this as which type of movement?
(A) Reactionary Movement
(B) Revolutionary Movement
(C) Redemptive Movement
(D) Reformative Movement

63. What was the most appropriate overarching goal of the Arya Samaj?
(A) Reviving Vedic religion and rejecting post-Vedic dogmas.
(B) Introducing and promoting idol worship in India.
(C) Providing support for the British colonial administration.
(D) Promoting the use and study of the Persian language.

64. A contemporary movement organizes youth through social media to protest against corruption, completely avoiding traditional political parties. This is best described as:
(A) Traditional peasant revolt
(B) New Social Movement
(C) Old social movement
(D) Religious fundamentalism

65. Consider the following characteristics:
1. Focus on post-material values (e.g., environment, peace).
2. Loose, decentralized organizational networks.
3. Primary focus on class-based economic revolution.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

4. Heavy reliance on mass media and internet for mobilization.

Which of the above characterize 'New Social Movements'?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

66. Who initiated the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu?
(A) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
(B) C.N. Annadurai
(C) K. Kamaraj
(D) C. Rajagopalachari

67. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The 19th-century social reform movements in India heavily focused on improving the condition of women.
Statement II: Issues like Sati, female infanticide, and widow remarriage were completely ignored by early reformers.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

68. Which of the following is an exception and NOT considered a characteristic of a social movement?
(A) Continuous collective action.
(B) Orientation towards change.
(C) Sustained over a long period.
(D) Absence of any clear ideology.

69. What defines a 'Messianic' or 'Millenarian' social movement?
(A) A movement focused on passing a specific legislative act.
(B) A movement managed exclusively by corporate executives.
(C) Anticipating change led by a charismatic savior figure.
(D) A movement aimed at preserving ancient architecture.

70. Consider the following goals:
1. Abolition of Sati
2. Promotion of widow remarriage
3. Education for women
4. Establishment of a theocratic state
5. Eradication of untouchability

Which of the above were central themes of 19th-century socio-religious reform in India?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

71. Which statement correctly describes the Aligarh Movement?
(A) It aimed to promote orthodox Hindu religious practices.
(B) It was a peasant uprising against indigo plantations.
(C) It was a tribal movement resisting colonial forest laws.
(D) Imparting modern education while preserving Muslim identity.

72. Identify the incorrect pair of a reformer and their associated publication.
(A) Jyotirao Phule - Kesari
(B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - Mirat-ul-Akbar
(C) B.R. Ambedkar - Mooknayak
(D) Mahatma Gandhi - Harijan

73. What was a key effect of the spread of Western education in 19th century India?
(A) The complete abandonment of all Indian native languages.
(B) The immediate and total end of British colonial rule.
(C) Emergence of intelligentsia for social and political reform.
(D) The total eradication of poverty across rural areas.

74. Which concept describes a movement that seeks to protect the interests of indigenous inhabitants against immigrants?
(A) Nativism
(B) Cosmopolitanism
(C) Globalism
(D) Universalism

75. Arrange the establishment of the following organizations in chronological order:
1. Arya Samaj

NODIA

93. Which of the following communities is NOT a notified minority community at the national level in India?
(A) Muslims
(B) Parsis
(C) Bahá'ís
(D) Jains

94. How are 'Scheduled Areas' defined in the Indian Constitution?
(A) Areas designated for setting up heavy industries.
(B) Areas exclusively meant for wildlife sanctuaries.
(C) Areas that fall under coastal regulation zones.
(D) Tribal majority areas declared under the Fifth Schedule.

95. Consider the following functions of the National Commission for Women (NCW):
1. Review Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women.
2. Recommend remedial legislative measures.
3. Award death penalty to rapists.
4. Facilitate redressal of grievances.
5. Advise the Government on policy matters affecting women.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

96. Which statement is correct regarding the constitution of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)?
(A) It consists only of a Chairperson and no other members.
(B) It must have at least two women members.
(C) All its members must be retired Supreme Court judges.
(D) It functions under the Ministry of Home Affairs.

97. Identify the incorrect pair of a Commission and its year of establishment.
(A) National Commission for Women - 1992
(B) National Commission for Minorities - 1993
(C) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights - 2007
(D) National Human Rights Commission - 2015

98. What is a common cause for the intervention of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes in a state matter?
(A) Inadequate implementation of protection acts like SC/ST.
(B) Efficient implementation of local land reform laws.
(C) Achievement of high literacy rates among ST groups.
(D) Over-representation of STs in permanent government jobs.

99. The recommendations made by the National Commissions (like NCSC, NCW) to the Government are generally:
(A) Legally binding and mandatory to execute within 30 days.
(B) Invalid unless approved directly by the Supreme Court.
(C) Advisory, but the government must explain its actions.
(D) Purely cosmetic and do not need to be reported to Parliament.

100. A social worker plans to utilize the Right to Information Act to understand an issue in a government school. Which concept best describes the ability to access government records to ensure accountability?
(A) Philanthropy
(B) Conscientization
(C) Tokenism
(D) Transparency

101. In which year was the Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission) appointed?
(A) 1953
(B) 1979
(C) 1990
(D) 1992

102. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Dalit Panther movement emerged in Maharashtra in the 1970s.
Statement II: The Dalit Panthers rejected the ideology of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and embraced orthodox Hinduism.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

84. When a National Commission takes up a case based on a newspaper report without any formal complaint being filed, this power is known as:
(A) Habeas Corpus
(B) Res Judicata
(C) Mandamus
(D) Suo Motu cognizance

85. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Constitutional Articles)
P. Article 338
Q. Article 338A
R. Article 338B
S. Article 340
List II: (Provisions)
1. National Commission for Backward Classes
2. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
3. Appointment of a Commission to investigate conditions of backward classes
4. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

86. Identify the correct pair regarding the tenure of the Chairperson of the National Commission for Women (NCW).
(A) Tenure - 5 years or 70 years of age
(B) Tenure - 3 years
(C) Tenure - Life-time appointment
(D) Tenure - 1 year

87. A social worker wants to report a case of domestic violence and police inaction. Under which specific mandate can they approach the National Commission for Women?
(A) To issue a formal decree of divorce.
(B) To arrest the accused person directly.
(C) To provide housing for every victim.
(D) Looking into complaints of rights deprivation.

88. What is the most appropriate primary function of the National Commission for Minorities?
(A) Evaluate progress and monitor constitutional safeguards.
(B) Granting minority status certificates to individuals.
(C) Acting as a parallel judicial court for personal laws.
(D) Funding minority educational institutions exclusively.

89. A Dalit man is denied entry to a public well. Despite complaining, the local police refuse to register an FIR. Which national body is legally mandated to intervene directly in this atrocity?
(A) National Commission for Minorities
(B) National Green Tribunal
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(D) NITI Aayog

90. Consider the following powers of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST):
1. Summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person.
2. Sentencing a person to imprisonment for atrocities.
3. Requiring the discovery and production of any document.
4. Requisitioning any public record from any court.
Which of the above powers are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

91. Which Constitutional Article was inserted to provide for the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Article 338B
(B) Article 330
(C) Article 341
(D) Article 338A

92. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Government of India has currently notified six religious communities as minorities at the national level.
Statement II: Hindus are recognized as a religious minority at the national level by the National Commission for Minorities.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) Desertification - Improving soil nutrient levels.
(B) Ground water depletion - Caused by domestic use.
(C) Jhum cultivation - Advanced industrial farming.
(D) Salinization - Salt buildup from poor irrigation.

37. You are working with a Gram Sabha in a Scheduled Area. To prevent the alienation of tribal land to non-tribals, which specific legal tool should you empower them to use?
(A) Special Economic Zones Act
(B) The Companies Act, 2013
(C) Provisions of the PESA Act, 1996
(D) Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

38. What is the most appropriate reason for the severe groundwater stress observed in regions like Punjab and Haryana?
(A) Consistently high levels of annual rainfall.
(B) Over-extraction for intensive, subsidized farming.
(C) Total lack of permanent rivers in the region.
(D) Widespread use of organic farming techniques.

39. A community is displaced by a dam project. They are offered cash compensation but lose their community networks and traditional livelihoods. This highlights the failure of which aspect?
(A) Basic Land Acquisition procedures.
(B) Technical economic valuation methods.
(C) Engineering design of the dam project.
(D) Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement.

40. Consider the following rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006:
1. Title rights to land being farmed by tribals.
2. Use rights for minor forest produce.
3. Right to sell the forest land to private corporations.
4. Right to protect and conserve community forest resources.

Which of the above rights are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

41. Joint Forest Management (JFM) was formally introduced in India during which decade?
(A) 1970s
(B) 1990s
(C) 2010s
(D) 1950s

NODIA

42. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The National Water Policy of India prioritizes drinking water over industrial and agricultural uses.
Statement II: Inter-state water disputes in India are resolved by the Supreme Court under its original jurisdiction.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

43. Which of the following is an exception to the categories of forests defined under the Indian Forest Act, 1927?
(A) Reserved Forests
(B) Protected Forests
(C) Village Forests
(D) Corporate Forests

44. What does the term 'Riparian Rights' mean in the context of water issues?
(A) Rights of governments to tax local rainfall.
(B) Rights of landowners to use adjoining water.
(C) Rights of corporations to privatize oceans.
(D) Rights of municipalities to block rivers.

45. Consider the following statements about the impact of land alienation on indigenous groups:
1. Loss of cultural identity.
2. Increased poverty and marginalization.
3. Transition from landowners to wage laborers.
4. Enhanced food security.
5. Migration to urban slums.

Which of the above statements correctly reflect the negative impacts?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5

(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

103. Which of the following was NOT a pre-independence women's organization in India?
(A) Women's India Association (WIA)
(B) National Council of Women in India (NCWI)
(C) All India Women's Conference (AIWC)
(D) Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)

104. How is 'Dalit consciousness' primarily defined in the context of social movements?
(A) The desire to migrate to other countries.
(B) The acceptance of traditional caste hierarchy.
(C) The focus on acquiring corporate wealth.
(D) Asserting human rights against caste oppression.

105. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The women's movement in post-independence India shifted its focus from a 'welfare' approach to an 'empowerment' approach.
Reason (R): It was realized that mere provision of welfare services does not alter patriarchal power structures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. Which statement correctly identifies a key aspect of the Mahar Movement led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?
(A) It advocated for integration into the four-tier Varna system.
(B) It used Manusmriti burning and conversion to Buddhism.
(C) It was an armed rebellion against British colonizers.
(D) It solely focused on demanding agricultural subsidies.

107. Identify the incorrect pair of a Dalit leader/ movement and the region.
(A) Ayyankali - Kerala
(B) Mangoo Ram (Ad Dharm movement) - Punjab
(C) Namasudra Movement - Bengal
(D) Satnami Movement - Tamil Nadu

108. What was a major cause-effect relationship in the rise of anti-Brahmin movements in South India?
(A) Brahmin dominance led to non-Brahmin mobilization.
(B) The lack of agricultural land caused non-Brahmins to move to cities.
(C) British suppression of Tamil caused the rise of Hindi imposition.
(D) Industrialization caused the immediate abolition of the caste system.

109. Which concept highlights that women experience oppression differently based on their caste, class, and religion?
(A) Essentialism
(B) Homogeneity
(C) Intersectionality
(D) Androcentrism

110. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Women's Organizations/Movements)
P. SEWA
Q. Anti-Arrack Movement
R. Chipko Movement (women's participation)
S. Sharada Sadan
List II: (Key Figure)
1. Pandita Ramabai
2. Ela Bhatt
3. Rural women of Nellore
4. Gaura Devi
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

111. Identify the correct pair regarding seminal works on the Dalit movement.
(A) Annihilation of Caste - Jyotirao Phule
(B) Gulamgiri - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(C) The Untouchables - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

168. The NGT has jurisdiction over all civil cases where a substantial question relating to the environment is involved arising out of specific laws. Which of the following is an exception NOT fully covered under the NGT's schedule?
(A) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
(B) Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
(C) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
(D) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

169. What does the 'Public Trust Doctrine' signify in environmental law?
(A) The public must trust the government blindly.
(B) State holds important resources in trust for the public.
(C) Private corporations have a trust to manage public lands.
(D) Environmental NGOs must hold public funds in a trust.

170. Consider the following statements about Constitutional provisions:
1. Article 48A directs the State to protect and improve the environment.
2. Article 51A(g) makes it a fundamental duty of every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment.
3. These provisions were added by the 42nd Amendment.
4. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable.
5. Courts have often read Article 48A and 51A(g) along with Article 21 to enforce environmental rights.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

171. Which statement correctly defines the 'Precautionary Principle'?
(A) Wait for full scientific certainty before taking action.
(B) Lack of certainty is no reason to postpone prevention.
(C) Precaution means banning all industrial activity.
(D) Environmental harm is justified if economic gains are high.

172. Identify the incorrect pair regarding environmental concepts.
(A) Locus Standi - The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court.
(B) Amicus Curiae - A friend of the court who assists in legal proceedings.
(C) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) - Litigation for private profit.
(D) Suo Motu - Action taken by the court on its own accord.

173. What was the cause-effect relationship of the UN Conference on the Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972) on India?
(A) Catalyzed the Water Act and environmental amendments.
(B) It caused India to abandon its industrialization plans.
(C) It caused India to leave the United Nations.
(D) It had no effect on Indian legislation.

NODIA

174. The concept that requires the present generation to maintain and improve the environment for the benefit of future generations is known as:
(A) Intragenerational equity
(B) Intergenerational equity
(C) Economic discount rate
(D) Deep ecology

175. Arrange the following landmark environmental laws in India in chronological order of their enactment:
1. Environment (Protection) Act
2. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act
3. Biological Diversity Act
4. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

176. The concept of Sustainable Development was widely popularized by the Brundtland Commission Report. In which year was this report published?

British land tax.
(B) It was a militant outfit seeking armed independence.
(C) Formed in 1916 in Madras for non-Brahmin representation.
(D) It was a pure religious reform movement without political aims.

122. Identify the incorrect pair of a feminist campaign and its primary issue.
(A) Mathura Case protest - Custodial rape law amendments
(B) Shah Bano Case protest - Environmental protection
(C) Anti-Arrack Movement - Liquor ban in villages
(D) Nirbhaya Movement - Stricter anti-rape laws

123. What is a primary cause-effect relationship observed in the mobilization of Dalit movements post-independence?
(A) The Green Revolution caused an immediate end to caste-based untouchability.
(B) Urbanization caused all Dalits to return to rural areas.
(C) Education and rights increased political consciousness.
(D) Globalization caused the eradication of the caste system.

124. Which concept explores the connection between the exploitation and degradation of the natural world and the subordination and oppression of women?
(A) Eco-feminism
(B) Radical Feminism
(C) Marxist Feminism
(D) Liberal Feminism

125. Arrange the following events in the Indian women's movement in chronological order:
1. Passage of the Dowry Prohibition Act
2. Mathura Rape Case protests
3. Publication of 'Towards Equality' Report
4. Vishaka Guidelines on Sexual Harassment at Workplace

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 3, 1, 2, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

126. The Tebhaga movement (1946) primarily took place in which region?
(A) Punjab
(B) Bengal
(C) Kerala
(D) Maharashtra

127. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The All India Kisan Sabha was formed in 1936 to articulate peasant demands.
Statement II: Swami Sahajanand Saraswati was a prominent leader of the All India Kisan Sabha.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

128. Which of the following is an exception and NOT considered an agrarian or peasant movement?
(A) Champaran Satyagraha
(B) Naxalbari uprising
(C) Telangana armed struggle
(D) Navnirman Andolan (Gujarat 1974)

129. How is 'Agrarian distress' broadly defined in contemporary India?
(A) The lack of organic manure in farming.
(B) The transition from farming to corporate jobs.
(C) Economic crisis due to structural and market failures.
(D) A surplus of food grain production lowering storage capacity.

130. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The commercialization of agriculture under British rule led to frequent peasant revolts.
Reason (R): It forced peasants to grow cash crops for the market, making them vulnerable to price fluctuations and debt traps by moneylenders.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

186. Identify the correct pair regarding the "Three Pillars" of sustainable development.
(A) Economy, Society, Environment
(B) Politics, Economy, Religion
(C) Technology, Capital, Labor
(D) Government, Media, Civil Society

187. A social worker is designing a sustainable livelihood project for a tribal community. Which approach reflects true sustainability?
(A) Introducing chemical farming for one harvest.
(B) Combining traditional knowledge with market linkages.
(C) Encouraging the community to sell all their land to a mining company.
(D) Providing them with unlimited free cash transfers indefinitely.

188. What is the most appropriate core philosophy of sustainable development?
(A) Anthropocentrism.
(B) Balancing socio-economic development and ecology.
(C) Complete return to a hunter-gatherer lifestyle.
(D) Unrestricted globalization.

189. A state wants to mine a dense forest region for coal but faces protests from indigenous tribes. Using the principle of sustainable development, what is the best approach?
(A) Use police force to evict the tribes for national development.
(B) Abandon all mining activities in the state permanently.
(C) Conducting impact assessments with informed consent.
(D) Exploit the mine quickly before courts can intervene.

190. Consider the following principles embedded in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992):
1. Precautionary approach.
2. Polluter pays principle.
3. Common but differentiated responsibilities.
4. Absolute sovereignty of states to cause environmental damage to other states.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

191. What is the total number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the United Nations in 2015?
(A) 8
(B) 15
(C) 17
(D) 21

192. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were targeted for the period 2000-2015.
Statement II: The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) apply exclusively to developing countries.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

193. Which of the following is an exception to renewable energy resources?
(A) Solar power
(B) Wind power
(C) Coal
(D) Biomass

194. What is meant by the 'carrying capacity' of an ecosystem?
(A) The maximum weight a bridge can hold.
(B) Maximum population an environment can sustain.
(C) The total amount of carbon a forest can absorb in one day.
(D) The amount of cargo a ship can carry.

195. Consider the following key areas targeted by the SDGs:
1. Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
2. Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies.
3. Ensuring access to modern energy.
4. Achieving gender equality.

NODIA

landlords.
3. It was guided by the ideology of Mahatma Gandhi.
4. It gave birth to the Left Wing Extremism/ Maoist movement in India.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

141. The Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU), a prominent new farmer's organization, gained immense prominence under the leadership of:
(A) Sharad Joshi
(B) Mahendra Singh Tikait
(C) M.D. Nanjundaswamy
(D) E.M.S. Namboodiripad

142. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Post-independence land reforms in India were highly successful in completely eliminating landless laborers.
Statement II: The Green Revolution primarily benefited large and medium farmers with assured irrigation.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(D) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

143. Which of the following is an exception and NOT a typical demand of the "New Farmer Movements" that emerged in the 1980s?
(A) Cheaper electricity and fertilizers
(B) Waiver of agricultural loans
(C) Radical redistribution of land to the landless
(D) Remunerative prices for agricultural produce

144. What defines a 'Sharecropper' (Bargadar) in the agrarian structure?
(A) A landlord who lives in the city.
(B) A government official who collects tax.
(C) A tenant paying a part of the crop as rent.
(D) A corporate entity that buys crops.

145. Consider the following characteristics of the New Farmer Movements:
1. They were largely non-political.
2. They primarily represented the interests of landless Dalit laborers.
3. They focused on price-related and market-oriented issues.
4. They extensively used methods like 'Rasta Roko' and 'Rail Roko'.
5. They argued that "Bharat" was being exploited by "India".

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

146. Which statement correctly describes the Eka Movement (1921-22)?
(A) It was a movement against high rent in Awadh.
(B) It was a movement for the formation of Andhra Pradesh.
(C) It was a tribal uprising in the Northeast.
(D) It was an urban trade union strike in Bombay.

147. Identify the incorrect pair of a peasant uprising and its region.
(A) Moplah Rebellion - Assam
(B) Pabna Revolt - Bengal
(C) Deccan Riots - Maharashtra
(D) Kheda Satyagraha - Gujarat

148. What was a major cause-effect of the Green Revolution on the agrarian class structure?
(A) It caused an egalitarian distribution of wealth across all classes.
(B) It widened the disparity between rich and poor farmers.
(C) It caused a complete shift from agriculture to manufacturing.
(D) It caused a return to traditional, chemical-free farming.

149. According to categories of agrarian class structure in India, which of the following is NOT one of the broad divisions?
(A) Malik (Landlord)
(B) Mazdoor (Agricultural laborer)
(C) Kisan (Working peasant)
(D) Bourgeoisie (Industrial capitalist)

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

150. A village successfully forms a cooperative society to process and market their milk directly to urban consumers, eliminating middlemen. This is an application of:
(A) Feudalism
(B) Cooperative Federalism
(C) Cooperative movement and producer cooperatives
(D) Trickle-down economics

151. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution has the Supreme Court interpreted the "Right to a Healthy Environment"?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

152. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: In legal precedents, the Supreme Court has held that the right to life includes the right to enjoy pollution-free water and air.
Statement II: The Right to a Healthy Environment is explicitly written in the fundamental rights chapter of the original 1950 Constitution.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

153. Which of the following is an exception and NOT generally considered a component of the right to a healthy environment?
(A) Right to clean drinking water
(B) Right to breathable air
(C) Right to free unlimited electricity
(D) Right against severe noise pollution

154. How is 'Environmental Justice' best defined?
(A) Fair treatment of all people regarding environmental laws.
(B) The right of rich countries to export waste to poorer countries.
(C) The punishment of environmental activists.
(D) The privatization of all natural resources.

155. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India has expanded the scope of Article 21 to include environmental protection.
Reason (R): A dignified and healthy human life is impossible in a severely degraded and polluted environment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. Which statement correctly highlights the contribution of M.C. Mehta to environmental rights in India?
(A) He was a politician who drafted the Forest Act.
(B) He is a lawyer whose PILs protected the Taj and Ganges.
(C) He is an industrialist who promoted coal mining.
(D) He is the founder of the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

157. Identify the incorrect pair regarding environmental legislation in India.
(A) Wildlife Protection Act - 1972
(B) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act - 1974
(C) Forest (Conservation) Act - 1980
(D) Environment (Protection) Act - 1970

158. What was the cause-effect relationship between the Bhopal Gas Tragedy and environmental law in India?
(A) It caused the immediate repeal of all environmental laws.
(B) The disaster catalyzed the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
(C) It caused the government to ban all chemical industries.
(D) It caused India to withdraw from the UN.

159. Which principle dictates that the financial costs of preventing or remedying damage caused by pollution should lie with the undertakings which cause the pollution?

NODIA

(A) Precautionary Principle
(B) Polluter Pays Principle
(C) Public Trust Doctrine
(D) Sustainable Development

160. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Landmark Cases)
P. Oleum Gas Leak Case
Q. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum Case
R. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (Beas River Case)
S. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP
List II: (Core Environmental Principle Established/Applied)
1. Public Trust Doctrine
2. Precautionary and Polluter Pays Principles
3. Absolute Liability
4. Protection of ecology vs mining
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

161. Identify the correct pair regarding Constitutional provisions for the environment added by the 42nd Amendment Act (1976).
(A) Article 48A - State duty to protect environment.
(B) Article 51A(g) - Fundamental Right guaranteeing clean air.
(C) Article 21 - Directive Principle for wildlife.
(D) Article 32 - Duty of every citizen to protect environment.

162. A local NGO observes a factory illegally dumping untreated chemical waste into a river. To seek immediate legal redressal for this public wrong, what tool should they use?
(A) File a Habeas Corpus petition.
(B) File a PIL or approach the NGT.
(C) Write a letter to the United Nations.
(D) Organize a consumer boycott.

163. What is the most appropriate role of the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in India?
(A) To plant trees in urban areas.
(B) To provide a specialized forum for environmental cases.
(C) To sanction new coal power plants.
(D) To prosecute wildlife poachers in criminal courts.

164. A chemical plant leaks a hazardous gas causing harm to the surrounding community. Under the principle of 'Absolute Liability', the industry:
(A) Can escape liability if it proves it took all reasonable care.
(B) Strictly liable to compensate all affected without exceptions.
(C) Is only liable if intentional sabotage is proven.
(D) Is not liable if it was operating with a government license.

165. Consider the following features of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:
1. It is an "umbrella" legislation.
2. It empowers the Central Government to coordinate actions of State Governments.
3. It was enacted to implement the decisions of the UN Conference on Human Environment (Stockholm, 1972).
4. It solely deals with noise pollution.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

166. In which year was the National Green Tribunal (NGT) established?
(A) 1995
(B) 2006
(C) 2010
(D) 2014

167. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The concept of 'Strict Liability' allows certain exceptions like 'Act of God' or 'plaintiff's own fault'.
Statement II: The concept of 'Absolute Liability' allows no such exceptions for hazardous industries.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

NODIA

(D) Castes in India - Mahatma Gandhi

112. A social worker encounters a case where a Dalit student is forced to clean school toilets. Applying competency in constitutional rights, which specific fundamental right is being blatantly violated?
(A) Article 19 (Freedom of Speech)
(B) Article 14 and Article 17 (Equality and Untouchability)
(C) Article 25 (Freedom of Religion)
(D) Article 32 (Constitutional Remedies) only

113. What was the most appropriate main demand of Backward Class movements in post-independence India?
(A) Creation of a separate nation.
(B) Reservations in public employment and education.
(C) Abolition of the Constitution.
(D) Banning of inter-caste marriages.

114. A Dalit woman faces harassment by an upper-caste landlord and domestic violence from her husband. This scenario best illustrates the concept of:
(A) Reverse discrimination
(B) Social mobility
(C) Cultural relativism
(D) Dual marginalization/Triple burden (caste, class, gender)

115. Consider the following issues raised by the Indian women's movement:
1. Sati and Widow Remarriage (19th century)
2. Universal Adult Suffrage (Early 20th century)
3. Anti-dowry and anti-rape laws (1970s-80s)
4. Demand for equal political reservation in Parliament (Contemporary)

Which of the above accurately reflect the phases of the movement?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3, and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

116. In which year was the landmark report on the status of women in India, titled 'Towards Equality', published?
(A) 1955
(B) 1974
(C) 1985
(D) 1992

117. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) was founded to politically mobilize Dalits, Adivasis, and OBCs.
Statement II: Kanshi Ram was the founder of the Bahujan Samaj Party.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

118. Which of the following is an exception and NOT a backward class or anti-Brahmin movement?
(A) Wahabi Movement
(B) Justice Party Movement
(C) SNDP Movement
(D) Self-Respect Movement

119. How did M.N. Srinivas define 'Sanskritization' in the context of backward classes?
(A) The process of completely rejecting the caste system.
(B) The forced conversion of people to Hinduism.
(C) Lower castes emulating upper caste rituals for mobility.
(D) The adoption of Western lifestyle and English language.

120. Consider the following demands/actions typical of Dalit movements:
1. Entry into temples.
2. Access to public wells.
3. Abolition of the Varna system.
4. Demand to be classified as Brahmins.
5. Affirmative action (reservation).

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

121. Which statement correctly describes the origins of the Justice Party?
(A) It was formed in Bengal to fight against

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) 1972
(B) 1987
(C) 1992
(D) 2000

177. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Sustainable development advocates for stopping all economic growth to protect ecology.
Statement II: Sustainable development seeks a balance between economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

178. Which of the following is NOT one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
(A) No Poverty
(B) Gender Equality
(C) Unlimited Fossil Fuel Extraction
(D) Climate Action

179. How did the Brundtland Report define Sustainable Development?
(A) Meeting present needs without compromising the future.
(B) Development that maximizes short-term profits for corporations.
(C) Development that relies entirely on non-renewable resources.
(D) Development that focuses purely on technological advancement.

180. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Poverty alleviation is considered an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.
Reason (R): Poverty often forces people to over-exploit natural resources for their immediate survival.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. Which statement correctly describes 'Agenda 21'?
(A) Comprehensive global action plan from the 1992 Summit.
(B) The 21st amendment to the Indian Constitution.
(C) A global treaty to ban all carbon emissions by 2021.
(D) A UN agenda to promote population growth.

182. Identify the incorrect pair of an SDG and its core theme.
(A) SDG 4 - Quality Education
(B) SDG 5 - Gender Equality
(C) SDG 6 - Clean Water and Sanitation
(D) SDG 13 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

183. What is the cause-effect relationship concerning resource depletion in the context of sustainability?
(A) Overconsumption causes rapid depletion of natural resources.
(B) Sustainable consumption patterns cause rapid resource depletion.
(C) Recycling causes a lack of raw materials.
(D) Renewable energy causes greenhouse gas emissions.

NODIA

184. The total amount of greenhouse gases generated by human actions is known as:
(A) Ecological footprint
(B) Carbon footprint
(C) Carrying capacity
(D) Biocapacity

185. Match List I with List II.
List I: (International Conferences)
P. Stockholm Conference
Q. Rio Earth Summit
R. Kyoto Protocol
S. Paris Agreement
List II: (Year/Key Outcome)
1. 1997 (Binding emissions targets)
2. 2015 (Limit global warming)
3. 1972 (First major UN conference)
4. 1992 (UNFCCC, Agenda 21)
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. Which statement accurately describes the Telangana armed struggle (1946-51)?
(A) It was a movement led by the British to subdue the Nizam.
(B) It was a rebellion against feudal oppression in Hyderabad.
(C) It was a non-violent religious movement.
(D) It was primarily an urban industrial workers' strike.

132. Identify the incorrect pair of a peasant movement and its year/period.
(A) Indigo Revolt - 1859-60
(B) Bardoli Satyagraha - 1928
(C) Moplah Rebellion - 1821
(D) Tebhaga Movement - 1946

133. What was the direct cause of the exploitation of peasants under the Zamindari system?
(A) The introduction of tractors.
(B) The promotion of universal free education.
(C) Over-reliance on rainfall for irrigation.
(D) Landlords extracting high rents without tenure security.

134. Which concept refers to the process where independent peasants lose their land and become wage laborers?
(A) Peasantization
(B) Urbanization
(C) Sanskritization
(D) Proletarianization

135. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Peasant Movements)
P. Champaran Satyagraha
Q. Bardoli Satyagraha
R. Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha
S. Eka Movement
List II: (Key Leaders)
1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Mahatma Gandhi
3. Madari Pasi
4. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

136. Identify the correct pair differentiating pre and post-independence agrarian movements.
(A) Pre: anti-feudal; Post: market and subsidy issues.
(B) Pre-independence - Focused on MSP (Minimum Support Price); Post-independence - Focused on fighting British tax.
(C) Pre-independence - Led by rich farmers; Post-independence - Led exclusively by landless laborers.
(D) Pre-independence - Non-violent only; Post-independence - Always violent.

137. Applying concepts of social action to recent farmers' protests against the three farm laws, what was their primary strategy to exert pressure?
(A) Armed guerrilla warfare in forests.
(B) Boycotting all elections permanently.
(C) Mass mobilization, sit-ins, and continuous negotiation.
(D) Individual case petitions in lower courts.

138. What was the most appropriate primary cause of the Champaran Satyagraha of 1917?
(A) The Tinkathia system forcing indigo cultivation.
(B) The demand for a separate state of Bihar.
(C) The introduction of heavy machinery in farming.
(D) The ban on religious practices.

139. A marginal farmer repeatedly takes loans to buy GM seeds and pesticides, fails to get a good yield due to drought, and faces harassment from private moneylenders. This recurring cycle is best termed as:
(A) Agrarian transition
(B) Subsistence farming
(C) Corporate farming
(D) The Debt Trap

140. Consider the following features of the Naxalbari movement (1967):
1. It began in the West Bengal.
2. It was an armed peasant uprising against

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

5. Establishing a single global currency.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, 4, and 5

196. Which statement correctly defines the 'Triple Bottom Line' approach?
(A) Performance based on Economic, Social, and Environmental parameters.
(B) It is an accounting method that calculates profits three times.
(C) It focuses purely on shareholders' wealth, dividends, and stock price.
(D) It implies that three companies should merge to form a monopoly.

197. Identify the incorrect pair regarding environmental indices/concepts.
(A) HDI - Human Development Index
(B) EPI - Environmental Performance Index
(C) CSR - Corporate Social Responsibility
(D) GDP - Global Deforestation Parameter

198. What is the direct cause-effect relationship between climate change and sustainable development?
(A) Climate change causes sustainable development to accelerate naturally.
(B) Sustainable development causes an increase in greenhouse gas emissions.
(C) Climate events undermine poverty and food security.
(D) Climate change has no effect on socio-economic development.

199. An economic system aimed at eliminating waste and the continual use of resources by sharing, reusing, and recycling existing materials is known as:
(A) Linear Economy
(B) Circular Economy
(C) Command Economy
(D) Laissez-faire Economy

200. A community faces a dispute over ground water usage. To assess how to allocate water fairly, what framework will best guide a sustainable resolution?
(A) Monopoly pricing
(B) First-come-first-served
(C) Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
(D) Complete privatization

201. Who among the following is a prominent leader associated with the Chipko Movement?
(A) Medha Patkar
(B) Sunderlal Bahuguna
(C) Baba Amte
(D) Vandana Shiva

202. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Silent Valley Movement was a campaign against the construction of a hydroelectric dam across the Kunthipuzha River.
Statement II: The Silent Valley Movement was ultimately unsuccessful and the dam was built.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

203. Which of the following is NOT an ecological/ environmental movement in India?
(A) Appiko Movement
(B) Narmada Bachao Andolan
(C) Navnirman Andolan
(D) Save Western Ghats March

204. How is 'Deep Ecology' defined?
(A) Environmental philosophy where humans master nature.
(B) Philosophy promoting inherent worth of living beings.
(C) The study of oceans and marine life only.
(D) The belief that technology can solve all environmental problems.

NODIA

205. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Women have played a central role in India's ecological movements, such as the Chipko movement.
Reason (R): In rural economies, women are primarily responsible for collecting fuel, fodder, and water, making them vulnerable to

target populations, these Commissions share a common operational framework: they monitor constitutional compliance, conduct inquiries into rights violations, and serve as advisory bodies for socio-economic planning. The effectiveness of these institutional bodies relies on their autonomy and the state's willingness to implement their reformative recommendations regarding the welfare of these specific groups.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary role of the National Commissions mentioned in the source?
(A) To act as legislative bodies that draft and pass new national laws
(B) To function as statutory watchdogs safeguarding constitutional rights
(C) To strictly replace the judiciary in settling all local conflicts
(D) To enforce state development policies without evaluating their impact

267. How do the respective Commissions respond when exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes occurs?
(A) They ignore statutory safeguards to promote economic maximization.
(B) They investigate atrocities and recommend policy interventions.
(C) They immediately formulate legally binding verdicts against perpetrators.
(D) They mandate the complete overhaul of all existing governmental laws.

268. What specific task is assigned to the National Commission for Women and the Commission for Children?
(A) Evaluating the socio-economic impact of existing laws on their constituencies
(B) Directing the commercial exploitation of natural resources by local communities
(C) Conducting religious and social reforms to dismantle hierarchies
(D) Providing financial compensation directly to marginalized groups

269. What common operational framework is shared among these distinct Commissions?
(A) They solely execute large developmental projects for demographic and social minorities
(B) They actively prevent grassroots mobilization from ever challenging state authority
(C) Monitoring compliance, conducting inquiries, and advising on planning
(D) They draft new constitutional amendments to address all localized grievances

270. Upon what does the effectiveness of these institutional bodies heavily rely?
(A) Their inherent ability to function without any distinct target or marginalized population
(B) The state's refusal to implement reformative welfare recommendations for these groups
(C) Their capacity to completely override the existing national legislative and legal process
(D) Their autonomy and the state's willingness to implement recommendations

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The socio-political landscape of developing structures is profoundly shaped by the collective mobilization witnessed in Backward Class, Dalit, and Women movements. These movements share a common foundational objective: the dismantling of entrenched systemic hierarchies that perpetuate social and economic exclusion. In an academic context, Dalit movements are characterized by their direct confrontation with structural indignities, emphasizing the assertion of human rights, land redistribution, and the annihilation of oppressive social stratification. Parallel to this, Backward Class movements predominantly focus on securing equitable representation in state apparatuses and educational institutions, utilizing political mobilization to demand systemic accommodations and resource distribution. Concurrently, Women movements challenge patriarchal structures that limit socio-economic mobility, advocating for gender parity, reproductive autonomy, and equal participation in public spheres. While these three movements target different axes of marginalization, their trajectories frequently intersect in their critique of traditional power monopolies. A synthesized analysis of Backward Class, Dalit, and Women movements reveals that their ultimate success

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

215. Consider the following features of the Appiko movement:
1. It started in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.
2. It was inspired by the Chipko movement.
3. Its slogan was 'Ulisu, Belesu, Balasu' (Save, Grow, Use rationally).
4. It demanded the building of a large dam.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 2, 3, and 4

216. Who founded the Tarun Bharat Sangh, an NGO famous for its pioneering work in water conservation and revival of rivers in Rajasthan?
(A) Rajendra Singh
(B) Anna Hazare
(C) Chandi Prasad Bhatt
(D) Anil Agarwal

217. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Navdanya movement focuses on the conservation of biodiversity and organic farming.
Statement II: The Navdanya movement strongly supports the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

218. Which of the following is an exception to the primary demands of the Narmada Bachao Andolan?
(A) Comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced people.
(B) Review of the environmental impact of the dam.
(C) Exploring decentralized alternatives for water and energy.
(D) Immediate privatization of the river waters.

219. The ideology that argues that the patriarchal oppression of women and the anthropocentric destruction of nature are linked is known as:
(A) Radical ecology
(B) Ecofeminism
(C) Marxist ecology
(D) Post-structuralism

220. Consider the following reasons for the emergence of ecological movements in India:
1. State-sponsored development marginalizing local communities.
2. Commercialization of natural resources.
3. Environmental degradation affecting livelihood.
4. Demand for complete urbanization of all rural areas.
5. Inadequate rehabilitation policies for project-affected people.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

221. Which statement correctly describes the 'Save Western Ghats March' (1987)?
(A) A 100-day foot march to create ecological awareness.
(B) It was a military operation to clear forests.
(C) It was a religious pilgrimage to build temples on the hills.
(D) It was a corporate campaign to promote mining in the Ghats.

222. Identify the incorrect pair of a state and its prominent environmental issue/movement.
(A) Kerala - Plachimada Coca-Cola struggle
(B) Odisha - Anti-POSCO movement
(C) Uttarakhand - Chipko Movement
(D) Rajasthan - Silent Valley Movement

223. What was the cause-effect relationship that triggered the Chipko Movement?
(A) Inequality in forest allotment caused villagers to hug trees.
(B) High taxes on agricultural produce caused farmers to burn forests.
(C) The discovery of gold in the Himalayas caused a mining rush.
(D) The lack of schools caused villagers to protest.

NODIA

224. Which concept argues that nearly all ecological problems arise from social problems, particularly hierarchical and dominant structures?
(A) Social Ecology
(B) Deep Ecology
(C) Shallow Ecology
(D) Environmental determinism

225. Arrange the following environmental movements in chronological order of their emergence:
1. Narmada Bachao Andolan
2. Chipko Movement
3. Silent Valley Movement
4. Appiko Movement

Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

226. What does the acronym FCRA stand for in the context of NGOs in India?
(A) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act
(B) Free Charitable Relief Act
(C) Federal Corporation Registration Act
(D) Funding Council for Rural Action

227. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Civil society refers to the arena of uncoerced collective action distinct from the State and the Market.
Statement II: Trade unions and religious organizations are not considered part of civil society.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

228. Which of the following is NOT a typical characteristic of a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)?
(A) Voluntary in nature
(B) Non-profit making
(C) Profit-maximizing for shareholders
(D) Independent of direct government control

229. How is the concept of 'Civil Society' best defined in democratic theory?
(A) The military and police forces of a nation.
(B) The bureaucracy that executes government policies.
(C) Only the upper-class citizens of a country.
(D) The "third sector" of society comprising CSOs and NGOs.

230. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): NGOs play a crucial role in bridging the gap between state policies and grassroots implementation.
Reason (R): NGOs often have closer community ties and a participatory approach compared to bureaucratic state machinery.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. Which statement correctly identifies the role of CAPART in India?
(A) It is a regulatory body that penalizes NGOs for tax evasion.
(B) A nodal agency for voluntary orgs and government.
(C) It is an international UN agency funding urban development.
(D) It is a private corporate foundation.

232. Identify the incorrect pair of an Indian NGO and its primary sector of work.
(A) HelpAge India - Child rights and infant mortality
(B) Pratham - Education
(C) Goonj - Disaster relief, clothing, and rural development
(D) Sulabh International - Sanitation and hygiene

233. What is a key cause-effect of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments on the NGO sector?
(A) It caused the complete shutting down of all rural NGOs.
(B) Increased role in capacity building of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Panchayati Raj.
(C) It caused NGOs to move exclusively to urban areas.
(D) It caused NGOs to take over the role of the State government.

234. The essence of an NGO lies in individuals coming together willingly to address a social issue without personal financial gain. This concept is termed:
(A) Coercive action
(B) Voluntary action
(C) Corporate strategy
(D) Bureaucratic mandate

235. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Famous NGOs/Movements)
P. SEWA
Q. Bachpan Bachao Andolan
R. Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS)
S. Sulabh International
List II: (Key Figure)
1. Kailash Satyarthi
2. Aruna Roy
3. Bindeshwar Pathak
4. Ela Bhatt
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

236. Identify the correct pair regarding types of NGOs.
(A) BINGO - Business-friendly International NGO
(B) ENGO - Environmental NGO
(C) QUANGO - Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organization
(D) All of the above are correct pairs.

237. A group of social workers wants to legally formalize their non-profit initiative to receive funds and operate democratically. Which legal route is most appropriate for a non-profit association of persons?
(A) Registering as a Private Limited Company.
(B) Registering under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
(C) Registering as a Partnership Firm.
(D) Opening a joint savings bank account only.

238. What is a major critique often faced by heavily foreign-funded NGOs in developing countries?
(A) They are too closely tied to local religious groups.
(B) They refuse to hire local staff.
(C) They may be driven by donor agendas rather than needs.
(D) They always operate with unlimited budgets.

239. An NGO gathers data on corruption in public works using the Right to Information Act and presents it in a public hearing. This strategy is an example of:
(A) Service delivery
(B) Social audit and advocacy
(C) Charity and relief
(D) Corporate social responsibility

240. Consider the following roles of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs):
1. Acting as a watchdog against state excesses.
2. Providing relief and rehabilitation during disasters.
3. Formulating the national budget in Parliament.
4. Advocating for the rights of marginalized groups.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

241. In which year was the Societies Registration Act, the primary legislation for NGOs in India, enacted?
(A) 1860
(B) 1947
(C) 1950
(D) 2005

242. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: A 'Trust' is usually created by dedicating property for a charitable purpose, whereas a 'Society' is an association for a charitable purpose.
Statement II: A Section 8 Company is a for-profit organization that distributes dividends to its members.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

environmental degradation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. Which statement accurately describes the Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)?
(A) It is a movement primarily demanding the construction of more large dams.
(B) Social movement against large dam projects on Narmada.
(C) It focuses solely on wildlife conservation in Gujarat.
(D) It was an armed rebellion against the British in 1942.

207. Identify the incorrect pair regarding an environmental movement and its associated leader/figure.
(A) Chipko Movement - Gaura Devi
(B) Navdanya Movement - Vandana Shiva
(C) Narmada Bachao Andolan - Medha Patkar
(D) Appiko Movement - Baba Amte

208. What was a major cause-effect dynamic of large multi-purpose river valley projects in post-independence India?
(A) Providing irrigation while causing massive displacement.
(B) They caused an immediate end to all droughts nationwide.
(C) They caused an increase in forest cover.
(D) They caused a decrease in inter-state water disputes.

209. The concept of "Environmentalism of the Poor" suggests that in developing nations, environmental conflicts are essentially about:
(A) Aesthetic appreciation of nature and saving cute animals.
(B) Struggle over resources for livelihood and survival.
(C) Promoting eco-tourism for foreigners.
(D) Enforcing strict intellectual property rights.

210. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Movements)
P. Chipko Movement
Q. Appiko Movement
R. Silent Valley Movement
S. Jungle Bachao Andolan
List II: (Region/State)
1. Kerala
2. Uttarakhand
3. Bihar/Jharkhand
4. Karnataka
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

211. Identify the correct pair regarding historical ecological action.
(A) Bishnoi Movement - Led by Amrita Devi against tree felling.
(B) Santhal Hool - A movement to protect the Ganges dolphins.
(C) Dandi March - A protest against deforestation.
(D) Kuka Movement - An anti-pollution campaign in Punjab.

212. A social worker is mediating between a government proposing a highway through a tiger reserve and local tribes opposing it. The competency required here involves balancing:
(A) Development vs. Environment paradigms
(B) Profit vs. Loss accounts
(C) Medical ethics vs. Patient rights
(D) International relations vs. Trade law

NODIA

213. What was the most appropriate outcome and success of the Silent Valley Movement?
(A) The dam was built but its height was reduced.
(B) Scrapping the project and declaring a National Park.
(C) The movement leaders were all imprisoned.
(D) The river was diverted to Tamil Nadu.

214. The Jungle Bachao Andolan (1982) started in the Singhbhum district against the government's decision to:
(A) Build a nuclear power plant.
(B) Replace natural Sal with commercial Teak.
(C) Ban the hunting of wild boars.
(D) Privatize the river water.

contexts range from grassroots mobilization to policy advocacy. Rather than relying solely on individual remediation, these methods emphasize structural transformation through united citizen engagement. For instance, when a community faces systemic deprivation, members utilize social action strategies such as public campaigns, organized dialogues, and collective bargaining to disrupt entrenched socio-political hierarchies. This approach shifts the paradigm from passive welfare dependency to active rights-based assertion. Effective collective action requires a high degree of cohesion among participants, who must identify a shared grievance and formulate a coordinated response. Consequently, social action methods serve not merely as temporary grievance redressal mechanisms, but as sustainable tools for democratizing resource distribution and empowering historically subjugated populations in developing societies to negotiate for equitable socio-economic frameworks.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the primary reason collective action is necessitated in developing societies according to the passage?
(A) To accelerate the rate of broad national economic growth
(B) To challenge structural inequalities limiting resource access
(C) To replace formal institutional governance with citizen rule
(D) To promote individual remediation over structural changes

252. How do marginalized communities shift their paradigm through social action strategies?
(A) By shifting from passive welfare dependency to rights-based assertion
(B) By transitioning from grassroots mobilization to permanent state welfare dependency
(C) By replacing public social campaigns with isolated forms of individual remediation
(D) By dissolving group efforts to assimilate directly into existing dominant hierarchies

253. Which of the following best describes the ultimate function of social action methods as mentioned in the passage?
(A) They are temporary mechanisms designed solely for isolated grievance redressal.
(B) They are tools used exclusively to generate broad national economic growth.
(C) They are sustainable tools for democratizing the distribution of resources.
(D) They are mechanisms to prevent participants from formulating shared grievances.

254. What is a prerequisite for the effectiveness of collective action among participants?
(A) A reliance on state-sponsored systems of passive welfare dependency
(B) An avoidance of organized public dialogues and collective bargaining
(C) An exclusive focus on individual remediation and private strategies
(D) High cohesion and identification of a shared grievance

255. In the context of the passage, why is relying solely on individual remediation considered insufficient?
(A) Because individual remediation leads to the immediate democratization of resource distribution
(B) Because it requires a significantly higher degree of group cohesion than collective action
(C) It focuses on temporary relief rather than structural transformation
(D) Because marginalized communities prefer to rely on passive systems of welfare dependency

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The governance of natural resources in India is characterized by persistent conflicts surrounding land, water, and forest issues, often pitting state development agendas against local community rights. In a typical regional case study within India, large-scale infrastructure projects frequently lead to the alienation of indigenous populations from their traditional forest and land resources. These land issues are compounded by water scarcity and mismanagement, where industrial extraction severely depletes water tables, depriving local agricultural communities of vital irrigation sources. Forest issues further illustrate this tension, as conservation policies and

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

243. Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the 'Civil Society' sector?
(A) Environmental NGOs
(B) Resident Welfare Associations
(C) The State Legislative Assembly
(D) Professional associations

244. How are 'Advocacy NGOs' distinct from 'Operational NGOs'?
(A) Advocacy focus on policy; Operational on implementation.
(B) Advocacy NGOs build schools, while operational NGOs run political parties.
(C) Advocacy NGOs are government-owned, while operational NGOs are private.
(D) There is no distinction; both mean the same thing.

245. Consider the following challenges faced by NGOs in India:
1. Over-dependence on external funding.
2. Complex regulatory frameworks and FCRA compliance.
3. Lack of trained professional personnel in rural areas.
4. Complete immunity from any tax laws.
5. Issues of internal transparency and governance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are genuine challenges?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4, and 5

246. Which statement correctly describes the origins of SEWA?
(A) Born out of Textile Labour Association for women workers.
(B) It was established by the British to recruit female soldiers.
(C) It was formed in Delhi as a think-tank for nuclear policy.
(D) It was founded by foreign missionaries in the 19th century.

247. Identify the incorrect pair regarding registration of non-profit entities in India.
(A) Societies - Societies Registration Act, 1860
(B) Public Charitable Trusts - Indian Trusts Act, 1882 / State Acts
(C) Section 8 Companies - Companies Act, 2013
(D) Trade Unions - Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010

248. What was a major cause-effect of the recent amendments to the FCRA?
(A) It caused an influx of unrestricted foreign funds to all NGOs.
(B) Stricter compliance caused strain on grassroots NGOs.
(C) It caused NGOs to be exempt from filing income tax returns.
(D) It caused the United Nations to manage all Indian NGOs directly.

249. The concept referring to the networks of relationships among people that enable society to function effectively is known as:
(A) Financial Capital
(B) Human Capital
(C) Social Capital
(D) Cultural Capital

250. An NGO develops a successful low-cost water filter in a village. Later, the government adopts this design and implements it nationwide. This demonstrates the NGO's role in:
(A) Scaling up innovation
(B) Armed rebellion
(C) Electoral politics
(D) Corporate monopolies

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In developing societies, structural inequalities often limit marginalized populations' access to basic socio-economic resources, necessitating robust mechanisms for collective action. A scenario frequently observed involves marginalized communities experiencing systemic underdevelopment despite broad national economic growth. Collective action becomes a critical instrument to challenge these disparities, functioning through organized group efforts to alter institutional policies. The methods of social action employed in such developing

legislative changes to secure their newly asserted social and religious rights. The trajectory of these interconnected movements demonstrates that political, social, and religious reforms are rarely isolated phenomena; rather, they are mutually reinforcing dimensions of a comprehensive structural transformation. By challenging entrenched traditional authority, reformist social movements redefine the parameters of citizenship, equality, and institutional accountability. The success of these social movements depends heavily on their capacity to articulate a coherent ideological framework that bridges political demands with deep-rooted social and religious aspirations of the populace.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What initially triggers the collective mobilization in reform movements according to the passage?
(A) The spontaneous desire to reinforce and maintain orthodox religious practices
(B) The complete absence of deeply rooted religious aspirations among the populace
(C) The immediate and total acceptance of entrenched forms of traditional authority
(D) Systemic grievances aimed at reconstructing societal norms

262. How does religious reform intersect with broader social reform?
(A) By reinforcing institutional rituals to maintain fixed forms of social stratification
(B) By dismantling hierarchies so marginalized groups claim equal status
(C) By isolating religious aspirations from everyday societal and cultural hierarchies
(D) By preventing the mobilized demographic from demanding any form of legislative change

263. What is the typical trajectory of the interconnected reform movements described?
(A) From political reform strictly to the performance of isolated religious practices
(B) From immediate legislative change to the strengthening of traditional state authority
(C) From religious to social reform, and eventually political reform
(D) From social acceptance of orthodox practices to a state of political complacency

264. Which of the following best describes the relationship between political, social, and religious reforms?
(A) They are completely isolated phenomena independent of one another.
(B) They are naturally opposed to structural transformation.
(C) They are solely dependent on preserving traditional citizenship parameters.
(D) They are mutually reinforcing dimensions of comprehensive transformation.

265. What is crucial for the success of reformist social movements?
(A) Articulating a framework bridging political, social, and religious goals
(B) The ability to completely detach political demands from ongoing religious reform movements
(C) The strict and absolute avoidance of challenging institutional and political accountability
(D) The reinforcement of unequal social status among the mobilized and marginalized demographics

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

To safeguard the constitutional rights of vulnerable populations, specific institutional mechanisms such as the National Commission for Women, Children, Minorities, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes have been established as statutory watchdogs. In cases of systemic discrimination, these Commissions function as pivotal grievance redressal platforms. For example, when a localized conflict results in the exploitation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the respective National Commissions possess the mandate to investigate the atrocities, review statutory safeguards, and recommend policy interventions to the government. Similarly, the National Commission for Women and the Commission for Children are tasked with evaluating the socio-economic impact of existing laws on their respective constituencies, ensuring that developmental policies do not inadvertently exacerbate gender or age-based vulnerabilities. The Commission for Minorities plays an analogous role in preventing the marginalization of demographic minorities. Despite their distinct

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

commercial logging often restrict the customary access rights of forest-dwelling communities. The institutional framework governing these resources in India historically vacillates between centralized state control and decentralized community management. Consequently, local communities experience significant socio-economic displacement when their livelihood dependence on land, water, and forests is disrupted by external commercial pressures. The intersection of these three resource domains creates a complex landscape of vulnerability, where the loss of forest access typically correlates with a decline in water security and land tenure stability. Resolving these resource-centric conflicts requires integrated policy approaches that prioritize the traditional resource utilization rights of marginalized communities within India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the primary cause of conflicts surrounding natural resources in India as highlighted in the source?
(A) The natural depletion of resources without human or industrial intervention
(B) The tension between state development agendas and local community rights
(C) The lack of traditional knowledge among indigenous local populations
(D) The over-reliance of communities on centralized state management systems

257. How does industrial extraction impact local agricultural communities according to the passage?
(A) It provides several new sources of vital irrigation for traditional community farming
(B) It encourages the decentralized management of vital community resources and lands
(C) It stabilizes land tenure security and customary access for indigenous populations
(D) It depletes water tables, causing severe scarcity for irrigation

258. What is the consequence of restricting customary access rights of forest-dwelling communities?
(A) It disrupts livelihoods, causing socio-economic displacement
(B) It inevitably resolves historical vacillation between state and community governance
(C) It eliminates the complex landscape of resource vulnerability throughout the region
(D) It forces large-scale infrastructure projects to abandon all commercial logging

259. How do the domains of land, water, and forests intersect to create vulnerability?
(A) Decentralized management automatically resolves issues in all three resource domains simultaneously.
(B) Securing land tenure immediately removes external commercial pressures on water and forests.
(C) The loss of forest access generally correlates with declining water security and land stability.
(D) Conservation policies strictly isolate water issues from land and forest mismanagement.

260. According to the passage, what is required to resolve resource-centric conflicts in India?
(A) Integrated approaches prioritizing traditional resource utilization rights
(B) Further centralization of state control over all natural resources
(C) The acceleration of large-scale infrastructure and industrial projects
(D) Policies that strictly enforce commercial logging over traditional practices

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social movements emerge as organized efforts to bring about or resist systemic changes within political, social, and religious spheres. An academic analysis of reform movements reveals a recurring pattern where systemic grievances trigger collective mobilization aimed at reconstructing societal norms. In a theoretical reform scenario, a social movement might initially coalesce around religious reform, challenging orthodox practices and demanding the democratization of institutional rituals. This religious reform inevitably intersects with broader social reform, as the dismantling of traditional hierarchies empowers marginalized groups to claim equal social status. Subsequently, such movements often transition into the realm of political reform, where the mobilized demographic demands

relies on forging intersectional alliances. By simultaneously challenging caste, class, and gender inequalities, these movements collectively expand the democratic space and force state institutions to adopt more inclusive frameworks of social justice and equity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the common foundational objective of Backward Class, Dalit, and Women movements?
(A) Establishing traditional power monopolies over natural and economic resources
(B) Ensuring that marginalized populations rely exclusively on passive welfare dependency
(C) Dismantling systemic hierarchies causing social and economic exclusion
(D) Preserving traditional patriarchal structures throughout all public and social spheres

272. Which specific goal is predominantly associated with Backward Class movements in the passage?
(A) Annihilation of all forms of oppressive religious practices
(B) Securing equitable representation in state apparatuses and educational institutions
(C) Emphasizing reproductive autonomy and gender parity exclusively
(D) Direct confrontation with structural indignities related solely to land distribution

273. How do Dalit movements primarily seek to address their marginalization?
(A) By advocating solely for gender parity and equality within all educational institutions
(B) By restricting their focus to the protection and preservation of ecological environments
(C) By promoting passive accommodation within existing and historical structural indignities
(D) Emphasizing human rights, land redistribution, and dismantling stratification

274. What do Women movements specifically challenge according to the source?
(A) Patriarchal structures that limit socio-economic mobility
(B) The equitable distribution of agricultural land
(C) The expansion of democratic space and public participation
(D) The formation of intersectional alliances among marginalized groups

275. According to the passage, what is crucial for the ultimate success of these distinct movements?
(A) Maintaining isolated efforts targeting only single axes of marginalization and exclusion
(B) Avoiding the critique of traditional power monopolies to maintain overall social stability
(C) Intersectional alliances to simultaneously challenge multiple inequalities
(D) Replacing state institutions rather than adopting and promoting inclusive frameworks

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Agrarian and peasant movements represent a critical form of social action, typically arising from intense economic distress and structural imbalances within agricultural sectors. An examination of rural conflicts illustrates that peasant movements are primarily triggered by exploitative land tenure systems, unfair taxation, and the commercialization of agriculture that disadvantages small-scale cultivators. In a standard scenario of agrarian unrest, peasant communities mobilize to protest against systemic indebtedness and the alienation of agricultural lands by powerful economic entities. These agrarian movements seek structural reforms, including equitable land redistribution, guaranteed minimum support mechanisms, and the protection of tenant rights against arbitrary eviction. Unlike urban industrial strikes, peasant movements are deeply rooted in survival economies, making their collective action highly resilient. The transition from traditional peasant uprisings to modern agrarian movements involves a shift from localized, spontaneous protests to highly organized, politically aware syndicates that negotiate directly with state authorities. By challenging the asymmetric power dynamics between agricultural producers and market monopolies, agrarian and peasant movements strive to secure economic sovereignty. Their continuous presence highlights the unresolved contradictions within rural development paradigms and the necessity for protective agrarian policies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

people to demand more equitable distribution of land, wealth, and opportunities. Organized mobilization aims to address these systemic and persistent imbalances.

9. (C) Popular action is driven by the masses, whereas elitist action is led by experts.
Popular social action is driven by the masses and focuses on grassroots mobilization and local leadership. In contrast, elitist social action is led by experts, professionals, or upper-class individuals without active mass participation. This distinction identifies who holds the decision-making power and the source of the movement's direction. Popular models emphasize the direct empowerment of those most affected by social issues.

10. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Social action utilizes various models to achieve reform through diverse strategies. Institutional models work within state-sponsored mechanisms, while extra-institutional models involve methods like protests and boycotts. The conscientization model focuses on awareness building among the marginalized to foster critical thought. Non-violent direct action, such as satyagraha, uses peaceful means to challenge injustice and demand significant systemic and structural changes in society.

11. (D) Relative Deprivation Theory - Links rebellion to a perceived gap in expected resources.
Relative deprivation theory links social movements to a perceived gap between a group's expectations and its actual situation. When individuals feel they are being denied resources or rights that others possess, they are more likely to organize for change. This perceived injustice acts as a powerful motivator for collective action. It explains why rebellion occurs even when absolute conditions are not declining.

12. (B) Community mobilization and advocacy
A social worker organizing community members to demand better public services is utilizing competencies in community mobilization and advocacy. This approach involves empowering local residents to voice their needs and hold authorities accountable. It focuses on collective efforts to influence local governance and improve living conditions. This role is distinct from clinical diagnosis or individual therapy, as it targets systemic issues through participation.

13. (C) Systemic and structural change for social justice.
The primary goal of social action is to bring about systemic and structural change to achieve social justice. Unlike relief work or individual adjustment, social action targets the root causes of social problems within the environment. It seeks to modify policies, laws, and social institutions to ensure a fairer distribution of rights and resources. This macro-level approach empowers marginalized groups collectively.

14. (D) Collective Social Action
Collective social action occurs when a marginalized group organizes itself to challenge an injustice and demand their rights through various strategies. In this scenario, the community uses committees, protests, and legal tools to prevent eviction and secure rehabilitation. These coordinated efforts aim to influence decision-makers and achieve a shared social goal. This process exemplifies the power of organized mobilization for systemic change.

15. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Recognized methods of social action include conscientization, legislative advocacy, and direct mobilization. These strategies focus on building awareness, influencing policy, and organized group efforts for structural reform. Individual psychoanalysis is a psychological treatment focusing on personal internal conflicts rather than collective social change. Therefore, it is not classified as a method of social action. Effective social action requires methods targeting macro-level social structures.

16. (B) G.A.A. Britto
G.A.A. Britto is credited with conceptualizing the elitist and popular models of social action within the Indian social work context. The elitist model involves action led by professionals or experts on behalf of the people. The popular model emphasizes the active participation and leadership of the masses themselves. These frameworks help social workers analyze the source of leadership and power in movements.

NODIA

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What does the Right to a Healthy Environment fundamentally posit regarding human well-being?
(A) It is inextricably linked to ecological balance and clean water
(B) It is completely and totally independent of ecological balance and clean air quality
(C) It should be prioritized significantly below unchecked and aggressive economic maximization
(D) It is an outcome that is solely determined by the success of broad industrial expansion

282. How does advocating for the Right to a Healthy Environment alter the discourse during a severe health crisis caused by pollution?
(A) It shifts the focus from human survival strictly toward unchecked and aggressive economic expansion
(B) It shifts focus from conservation to human survival and protection
(C) It isolates statutory protection from all matters concerning human well-being and ecological health
(D) It discourages affected local communities from ever seeking any form of judicial intervention

283. According to the passage, what does the Right to a Healthy Environment demand from state and corporate entities?
(A) The dismantling of stringent regulatory and legal frameworks to favor all local communities
(B) Prioritizing ecological integrity over unchecked economic maximization
(C) The continuous discharge of industrial effluents as a method to promote national economic growth
(D) The alienation of vulnerable populations from vital and uncontaminated water supply systems

284. What mechanism does the Right to a Healthy Environment empower citizens to use for enforcing accountability?
(A) Seeking judicial interventions against environmental degradation
(B) Unregulated industrial expansion
(C) Promoting the disproportionate burden of ecological degradation
(D) Demanding the removal of statutory watchdogs

285. What is achieved by framing environmental protection as a fundamental human right?
(A) It guarantees unchecked economic maximization without any form of regulatory state interference
(B) It prevents communities from ever participating in broader and necessary social or political reforms
(C) It gives vulnerable groups a legal and moral basis for a toxin-free environment
(D) It ensures that the burden of ecological degradation remains strictly and exclusively with corporations

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Principle of Sustainable Development serves as a fundamental paradigm for harmonizing economic growth with ecological preservation and social equity. In evaluating regional development models, the application of this principle requires that the socio-economic advancement of the current generation does not compromise the capacity of future generations to meet their own needs. For instance, when a state plans large-scale infrastructural extraction, the Principle of Sustainable Development mandates a rigorous assessment to balance immediate economic gains against long-term resource depletion. This principle is underpinned by three interdependent pillars: economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity. If a development project maximizes economic output but severely marginalizes local communities or causes irreversible ecological damage, it violates the core tenets of sustainable development. The principle advocates for the adoption of renewable resource management, equitable distribution of developmental benefits, and the integration of environmental accounting into economic planning. By enforcing the Principle of Sustainable Development, policymakers are compelled to abandon linear models of resource consumption in favor of circular, regenerative systems. Ultimately, this principle acts as a

NODIA

and equitable governance.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What fundamental role do civil societies and NGOs play according to the passage?
(A) They act exclusively as legislative and administrative bodies for the central state
(B) They serve as market monopolies designed to maximize large-scale commercial extraction
(C) They operate to dismantle all established democratic frameworks in developing structures
(D) Intermediaries between the state, market, and citizenry

297. What constitutes the typical "dual role" of NGOs in India?
(A) Providing direct social services and advocating for policy reforms
(B) Maximizing economic output and enforcing strict commercial taxation for the state
(C) Promoting passive welfare dependency and avoiding all forms of organized legal advocacy
(D) Restricting grassroots participation and limiting the growth of alternative education

298. Upon what does the operational effectiveness of NGOs heavily depend?
(A) Their ability to entirely replace state infrastructure with market mechanisms
(B) Their capacity to facilitate grassroots participation and ensure transparency
(C) Their capability to bypass stringent regulatory landscapes and avoid compliance
(D) Their avoidance of marginalized communities to focus on corporate interests

299. Why do NGOs in India frequently operate in specific under-resourced spheres?
(A) Because those are the only areas lacking natural resources for extraction
(B) Because state reach in these spheres is often limited
(C) Because they seek to alienate indigenous populations from their lands
(D) Because conventional political movements strictly prohibit state involvement

300. How do civil societies and NGOs act as catalysts for social action?
(A) By holding public institutions accountable and amplifying marginalized voices
(B) By centralizing state control over natural and educational resources
(C) By encouraging unchecked industrial expansion in ecologically sensitive areas
(D) By dissolving intersectional alliances among backward classes

www.nodia.in

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

accountability and promoting alternative, ecologically sensitive frameworks for societal development.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Who typically initiates ecological and environment movements according to the source?
(A) National governments seeking aggressive industrialization
(B) Corporate entities involved in the unsustainable extraction of resources
(C) Grassroots communities directly impacted by ecological disruptions
(D) Urban industrial workers striking for better economic compensation

292. What critique do ecological movements construct regarding dominant development paradigms?
(A) Paradigms prioritizing aggressive industrialization over harmony
(B) They critique paradigms that prioritize ecological harmony over all forms of economic growth
(C) They critique the use of non-violent direct action within large-scale developmental projects
(D) They critique the integration of environmental accounting into standard resource extraction

293. Which of the following is cited as a primary method of social action employed by ecological movements?
(A) Armed rebellion and arbitrary eviction
(B) Exploitative land tenure systems
(C) Aggressive industrialization and commodification
(D) Non-violent direct action and legal advocacy

294. How do ecological movements fundamentally differ from conventional political movements in their core argumentation?
(A) They focus solely on achieving equitable representation within existing state apparatuses
(B) They value nature as a prerequisite for human survival
(C) They advocate for the complete and total commercialization of all forms of agriculture
(D) They argue that environmental preservation naturally hinders individual socio-economic mobility

295. What is a key outcome when localized environmental movements coalesce into broader networks?
(A) They completely abandon the demand for alternative and inclusive societal frameworks
(B) They promote the aggressive commodification of nature on a broad and global scale
(C) Demanding systemic shifts in policy for climate mitigation
(D) They encourage isolated individual remediation strategies over organized policy advocacy

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Civil societies and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) function as critical intermediaries between the state, the market, and the citizenry. In the context of India, the proliferation of NGOs reflects a vital component of a democratic framework aimed at addressing complex developmental deficits. NGOs in India typically engage in a dual role: providing direct social services in under-resourced areas and advocating for structural policy reforms. For example, in a region suffering from systemic educational neglect, civil societies mobilize resources to establish alternative educational frameworks while simultaneously pressuring the state to fulfill its statutory obligations. The operational effectiveness of NGOs heavily depends on their capacity to facilitate grassroots participation and ensure transparency. NGOs in India often operate in spheres where state reach is limited, addressing issues ranging from public health to democratic rights awareness. However, these civil society actors must navigate stringent regulatory landscapes that demand rigorous financial and operational compliance. By amplifying the voices of marginalized communities, civil societies and NGOs act as catalysts for social action, holding public institutions accountable and fostering a more participatory approach to national development

NODIA

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What primarily triggers agrarian and peasant movements according to the source?
(A) Exploitative land tenure, unfair taxation, and agricultural commercialization
(B) The successful and widespread implementation of protective state agrarian policies
(C) The establishment of urban industrial strikes that support large agricultural entities
(D) The rapid increase in guaranteed minimum support mechanisms for small-scale farmers

277. What do peasant communities typically protest against in scenarios of agrarian unrest?
(A) The equitable redistribution of land among small-scale cultivators
(B) The protection of tenant rights against arbitrary eviction
(C) The disruption of localized, spontaneous religious practices
(D) Systemic indebtedness and the alienation of agricultural lands

278. How do peasant movements differ from urban industrial strikes based on the passage?
(A) Peasant movements are significantly less organized and lack any political awareness
(B) Peasant movements are survival-rooted and highly resilient
(C) Peasant movements exclusively target issues related only to religious reform systems
(D) Peasant movements actively encourage the growth of asymmetric power dynamics in agriculture

279. What characterizes the transition from traditional peasant uprisings to modern agrarian movements?
(A) A shift from negotiating with state authorities to participating in completely disorganized riots
(B) A shift from broad intersectional alliances to isolated and private individual complaints
(C) Transition from localized protests to organized, politically aware syndicates
(D) A shift from highly organized syndicates to spontaneous and uncoordinated localized protests

280. What does the continuous presence of agrarian and peasant movements highlight?
(A) The complete and final resolution of economic distress within rural development paradigms
(B) The flawless functioning of market monopolies in supporting and aiding small-scale cultivators
(C) The decreasing necessity for absolute economic sovereignty among all agricultural producers
(D) Unresolved rural development contradictions and the need for protective policies

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conceptualization of the Right to a Healthy Environment signifies a critical evolution in the intersection of human rights and ecological governance. In scenarios where unregulated industrial expansion severely degrades local habitats, the affected communities increasingly invoke the Right to a Healthy Environment as a fundamental, non-negotiable entitlement. This right posits that human well-being is inextricably linked to the preservation of ecological balance, clean air, and uncontaminated water systems. When a community faces severe health crises due to industrial effluent discharge, advocating for this right transitions the discourse from mere environmental conservation to a pressing matter of human survival and statutory protection. The Right to a Healthy Environment demands that state and corporate entities prioritize ecological integrity over unchecked economic maximization. It empowers citizens to seek judicial interventions against environmental degradation, thereby enforcing accountability. Furthermore, the operationalization of this right necessitates the establishment of stringent regulatory frameworks that proactively prevent ecological harm. By framing environmental protection as a fundamental human right, this principle ensures that vulnerable populations, who often bear the disproportionate burden of ecological degradation, possess a legal and moral basis to demand a sustainable and toxin-free living environment.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

ANSWERS

1. (B) Paulo Freire
Paulo Freire introduced conscientization to describe the process of developing a critical awareness of one's social reality through reflection and action. This concept is fundamental to collective efforts aimed at overcoming oppression and achieving social justice. By understanding the root causes of their situation, marginalized individuals can effectively organize to challenge and transform existing structures.

2. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
Social action is considered an auxiliary method of social work that focuses on organized group efforts to bring about systematic changes. It aims to address social problems by modifying existing social systems and public policies. This method emphasizes collective participation to achieve long-term improvements in the quality of life for marginalized communities through structural and institutional reforms.

3. (C) Individual casework therapy
Social action involves collective strategies like protests and lobbying to achieve systemic change within society. These methods focus on mobilizing groups to influence public policy and institutional structures. Individual casework therapy, however, is a micro-level intervention that addresses personal adjustment and psychological needs. It is not classified as a direct method of social action because it lacks collective orientation.

4. (D) Coordinated group efforts aimed at achieving common objectives and improving social status.
Collective action refers to the coordinated efforts of individuals working together to achieve a shared objective or common good. In the context of developing societies, these efforts are crucial for addressing social inequalities and improving status. It involves organized participation to influence policy and demand rights. This process is distinct from uncoordinated activities or top-down implementation executed without community involvement.

NODIA

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Developing societies often face significant challenges when existing institutional mechanisms fail to protect the rights of marginalized groups. This failure necessitates robust collective action to demand social justice and ensure equitable access to resources. When formal systems are inadequate, organized community efforts provide a vital pathway for reform. Thus, collective mobilization is a logical response to systemic institutional shortcomings in society.

6. (B) It utilizes community organizing to challenge power and demand rights.
Saul Alinsky's model of social action focuses on community organizing as a means to challenge established power structures and demand rights. This approach emphasizes building strong local organizations that can negotiate effectively for social improvements. It uses strategic conflict and mass mobilization to empower disadvantaged populations within a democratic framework. The model prioritizes practical, direct results over theoretical or purely philanthropic initiatives.

7. (D) Karl Marx - Social Casework
Karl Marx is associated with theories of class struggle and macro-level structural change rather than social casework. Social casework is a micro-level social work method that focuses on the individual and their immediate environment. Marxian ideology advocates for the complete transformation of society through collective action against exploitation. Identifying these concepts correctly is essential for understanding different frameworks and scales of social intervention.

8. (A) Chronic socio-economic inequalities
Chronic socio-economic inequalities are a major structural cause that triggers collective action in developing nations. When marginalized groups experience a significant gap between their needs and actual resources, they are motivated to organize for change. This sense of injustice drives

regulatory mechanism to prevent the ecological overshoot that characterizes unregulated industrialization.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the central requirement of the Principle of Sustainable Development regarding generational advancement?
(A) Current advancement must prioritize immediate economic gains over future capacity.
(B) Future generations should rely solely on the linear models established by the current generation.
(C) The current generation must halt all economic growth to preserve social equity.
(D) The socio-economic advancement of the current generation must not compromise future generations.

287. Which of the following correctly identifies the three interdependent pillars of sustainable development mentioned in the text?
(A) Ecological overshoot, economic viability, and unchecked industrialization
(B) Environmental accounting, large-scale extraction, and linear resource consumption
(C) Economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity
(D) Regenerative systems, statutory protection, and passive welfare dependency

288. According to the passage, when does a development project violate the core tenets of sustainable development?
(A) When it utilizes rigorous assessments to balance immediate gains and long-term depletion
(B) When it maximizes economic output while severely marginalizing local communities
(C) When it integrates environmental accounting into its initial economic planning
(D) When it abandons linear models of resource consumption for circular systems

289. What type of resource consumption model does the Principle of Sustainable Development favor?
(A) Linear models designed for immediate and total resource consumption
(B) Unregulated models used for large-scale industrial resource extraction
(C) Asymmetric power models that favor intensive resource exploitation
(D) Circular, regenerative resource management systems

290. How does the Principle of Sustainable Development function in relation to unregulated industrialization?
(A) It functions as a regulatory mechanism to prevent ecological overshoot.
(B) It acts as an accelerator for rapid and unchecked ecological exploitation.
(C) It ensures that environmental damage is confined strictly to marginalized communities.
(D) It discourages the equitable distribution of developmental benefits to maximize profits.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ecological and environment movements have emerged as organized responses to the systemic degradation of natural habitats and the unsustainable extraction of resources. An academic review of these movements reveals that they are often initiated by grassroots communities directly impacted by ecological disruptions, such as deforestation or river pollution. These movements construct a profound critique of dominant development paradigms that prioritize aggressive industrialization over ecological harmony. In a typical case, an environment movement mobilizes local inhabitants to physically and legally resist the construction of ecologically destructive projects. These ecological movements frequently employ non-violent direct action, community awareness programs, and legal advocacy as primary methods of social action. Unlike conventional political movements, ecological movements emphasize the intrinsic value of nature, arguing that environmental preservation is a prerequisite for human survival. Over time, localized environmental movements often coalesce into broader national or global networks, demanding systemic shifts in public policy regarding climate mitigation and resource governance. By challenging the commodification of nature, ecological and environment movements play a pivotal role in enforcing environmental

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

17. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Institutional models of social action function within the established legal and constitutional frameworks to achieve reform. In contrast, extra-institutional models operate outside traditional structures, using methods like protests or civil disobedience, but they do not necessarily involve armed rebellion. These models offer different pathways for groups to express grievances and demand social change depending on the responsiveness of existing systems.

18. (A) Total dependence on foreign funding
Essential prerequisites for successful collective action include a shared sense of injustice, effective leadership, and resource mobilization. These elements enable a group to organize and sustain their efforts toward a common goal. Total dependence on foreign funding is not a prerequisite and can sometimes undermine the autonomy and local legitimacy of a movement. Successful action relies primarily on internal cohesion and resources.

19. (C) The gap between perceived rights and actual assets.
In social movement theory, relative deprivation is defined as the gap between what people believe they are entitled to and what they actually have. This perception often arises when a group compares its situation to that of others in society. This sense of being unfairly disadvantaged serves as a primary driver for collective action. It emphasizes the importance of perceived inequality.

20. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
An independent social movement is fundamentally built upon several core components, including a clear ideology, effective leadership, formal or informal organization, and mass mobilization. These elements allow the movement to sustain its efforts toward social change over time. Complete state sponsorship is not a component of an independent movement, as such movements often arise to challenge state policies or societal norms.

21. (C) It stresses that resources are needed to transform grievances into action.
Resource mobilization theory emphasizes that social movements require various resources to successfully transform grievances into collective action. These resources include money, labor, leadership, and access to media. The theory focuses on the strategic ability of a movement to acquire and utilize these assets effectively. It posits that grievances alone are insufficient for a movement to emerge; organization and resources are essential.

NODIA

22. (B) Confrontation - Avoiding the oppressor completely and staying silent.
Social action strategies include collaboration, campaigning, and co-optation to achieve various objectives. Confrontation involves directly challenging or opposing the source of oppression to demand change, rather than staying silent or avoiding the issue. Silence or avoidance does not align with the active nature of social action. Understanding these strategies helps social workers choose the most effective approach for a given situation.

23. (D) It amplifies the issue to generate broader support and official pressure.
Mass media involvement in a localized social action campaign often amplifies the issue, bringing it to the attention of a much broader audience. This increased visibility helps generate wider public support and places greater pressure on officials to address the problem. While it may not resolve structural issues immediately, media coverage is a powerful tool for mobilization and influencing the public discourse.

24. (A) Conscientization
Conscientization is the process of developing a critical understanding of social reality through dialogue and reflection. It helps marginalized individuals recognize that their poverty or oppression is not due to fate, but results from unfair policies and structures. This awareness encourages people to take collective action to change their circumstances. It is a key practical application in empowering communities for transformation.

25. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The typical chronological sequence of stages in social action begins with identifying a specific issue that needs addressing. Once the problem is defined, awareness building is undertaken to mobilize the community. This leads to direct action or mobilization to demand change. Finally, the process involves an evaluation of the actions taken to assess their effectiveness and determine the next steps required.

26. (C) 2006
The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act was passed in 2006. This landmark legislation aims to recognize and vest forest rights and occupation in forest-dwelling communities who have been residing in such forests for generations. It addresses historical injustices by formalizing land titles and resource use rights, providing legal protection for traditional livelihoods and conservation.

27. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 replaced the colonial-era 1894 Act. A significant feature of the 2013 legislation is the mandatory requirement for a Social Impact Assessment before land can be acquired. This assessment ensures that the impact on local communities is evaluated. The Act focuses on providing fair compensation and comprehensive rehabilitation.

28. (B) Effective implementation of the Fifth Schedule
Major issues causing land alienation among tribal populations include chronic indebtedness, lack of formal land records, and displacement by large industrial or mining projects. These factors often lead to the loss of ancestral lands. The effective implementation of the Fifth Schedule is intended to protect tribal lands from alienation to non-tribals. Therefore, its successful application would prevent alienation rather than serve as a cause.

29. (C) The state's power to acquire private property for public use with pay.
The legal doctrine of eminent domain refers to the inherent power of the state to acquire private property for public use. This authority allows the government to take land even without the owner's consent, provided that fair compensation is paid. In the context of development, this doctrine is frequently used for infrastructure projects, often leading to conflicts over displacement and rehabilitation.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Conflicts over forest lands in India frequently arise because state policies historically prioritized commercial timber production over the customary rights of indigenous communities. This approach ignored the traditional livelihoods and management practices of forest dwellers. Consequently, modern legislation like the Forest Rights Act was developed to address these historical grievances and recognize the legal rights of those living in forests.

31. (A) Fix holding limits and redistribute surplus to the landless.
Land Ceiling Acts in India were enacted to fix the maximum amount of agricultural land an individual or family can hold. Any land held beyond this limit is declared surplus and is intended for redistribution to the landless and marginal farmers. This policy aims to reduce socio-economic disparities in rural areas and ensure a more equitable distribution of agricultural resources.

32. (B) Narmada Water Dispute - Kerala and Tamil Nadu
Water conflicts in India often involve disputes between states over the sharing of river resources. The Cauvery dispute involves Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, while the Sutlej Yamuna Link involves Punjab and Haryana. The Narmada water dispute primarily concerns the states of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, and Gujarat. Kerala and Tamil Nadu are more commonly associated with the Mullaperiyar dam dispute.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

33. (B) Displacement and loss of forest-based livelihoods.
Large-scale deforestation for infrastructure projects leads to the immediate displacement of local communities and the loss of forest-based livelihoods. Many indigenous and rural groups depend on forest resources for food, fuel, and income. When these resources are destroyed, affected populations often face increased poverty and marginalization. This environmental change forces a transition from self-sufficiency to vulnerable wage labor in other sectors.

34. (A) Common Property Resources (CPR)
Common Property Resources refer to natural resources accessible to all members of a community, such as village pastures, local water bodies, and community forests. These resources are managed collectively and are essential for the survival of the rural poor. Unlike private goods, they are not owned by individuals. Proper management is necessary to prevent degradation while ensuring equitable access for everyone.

35. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
India has enacted various legislations to manage land, water, and forests over several decades. The Forest Conservation Act was passed in 1980, followed by the PESA Act in 1996 for tribal areas. The National Water Policy was significantly revised in 2012. More recently, the LARR Act was passed in 2013 to reform land acquisition, rehabilitation, and resettlement processes across the country.

36. (C) Jhum cultivation - Advanced industrial farming.
Environmental issues involve various processes that degrade natural resources. Groundwater depletion is often caused by over-extraction for irrigation and domestic use. Salinization refers to the buildup of salts in the soil, usually due to poor irrigation practices. Jhum cultivation is a traditional form of shifting agriculture, not advanced industrial farming. Desertification leads to a decrease in soil productivity and nutrient levels.

37. (C) Provisions of the PESA Act, 1996
The Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, empowers Gram Sabhas in tribal regions to prevent the alienation of land. This legal tool gives local communities the authority to safeguard their resources and ensure that any land transfer is regulated. Empowering the Gram Sabha is essential for protecting the rights of indigenous groups against external economic pressures.

38. (B) Over-extraction for intensive, subsidized farming.
Severe groundwater stress in regions like Punjab and Haryana is primarily caused by the over-extraction of water for intensive agriculture. Subsidized electricity and a focus on water-intensive crops like paddy have encouraged excessive pumping from aquifers. This pattern of consumption exceeds the natural rate of recharge, leading to a significant decline in water tables and threatening long-term agricultural sustainability.

39. (D) Comprehensive Rehabilitation and Resettlement.
When a community is displaced by a project, providing cash compensation alone is often insufficient for their long-term well-being. The failure to address the loss of community networks and traditional livelihoods highlights an inadequate approach to comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement. A successful policy must ensure that affected people can reconstruct their social and economic lives in a sustainable and meaningful way.

40. (B) 1, 2, and 4
The Forest Rights Act of 2006 recognizes several types of rights for forest-dwelling communities. These include title rights to land they have been farming and the right to use and collect minor forest produce. It also empowers communities to protect and conserve their local forest resources. However, it does not provide the right to sell forest land to private corporations.

41. (B) 1990s
Joint Forest Management was formally introduced in India during the 1990s as a strategy for involving local communities in forest conservation. This approach recognizes that protecting forests is more effective when people living near them have a stake in their management. JFM encourages partnerships between state forest departments and village

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

institutions, allowing communities to share in the benefits of forest products.

42. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The National Water Policy in India explicitly prioritizes drinking water as the most essential requirement, followed by other uses like agriculture and industry. Regarding inter-state water disputes, they are typically resolved by specialized tribunals established under the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, rather than through the Supreme Court's original jurisdiction. This mechanism provides a focused legal forum for complex issues.

43. (D) Corporate Forests
The Indian Forest Act of 1927 classifies forests into three primary categories: Reserved Forests, Protected Forests, and Village Forests. These classifications determine the level of protection and the rights of local communities within these areas. "Corporate Forests" is not a legal category defined under this colonial-era legislation. These designations remain central to the legal framework governing forest management in India.

44. (B) Rights of landowners to use adjoining water.
Riparian rights refer to the legal rights of landowners whose property is adjacent to a body of water, such as a river or stream. These rights allow them to make reasonable use of the water for their own needs. This concept is fundamental in water law for determining access and usage among individuals living along natural watercourses in various jurisdictions.

45. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Land alienation significantly impacts indigenous groups, leading to the loss of their cultural identity and ancestral heritage. It often results in increased poverty as they lose their primary source of livelihood. Many are forced to transition from being independent landowners to precarious wage laborers. This displacement typically leads to migration toward urban slums and a decrease in their overall food security.

NODIA

46. (D) Non-timber forest produce such as honey and bamboo.
Minor Forest Produce refers to all non-timber forest products that can be collected from forest lands. This includes items such as honey, wax, bamboo, leaves, medicinal plants, and various fruits or nuts. These resources are vital for the livelihoods of forest-dwelling communities. The recognition of rights over these products is a key feature of modern forest legislation in India.

47. (A) Hirakud - Godavari
Large dams in India are built across major rivers for irrigation and power generation. The Sardar Sarovar dam is located on the Narmada, the Tehri dam on the Bhagirathi, and the Bhakra Nangal on the Sutlej. The Hirakud dam, however, is built across the Mahanadi River in Odisha. Identifying these pairs correctly is important for understanding the geography of water management.

48. (B) Waterlogging and soil salinity
Intensive canal irrigation in areas without proper drainage systems often leads to long-term ecological problems such as waterlogging and soil salinity. When excess water cannot drain away, it causes the water table to rise and brings salts to the surface. Over time, this process degrades the quality of the soil, rendering it unproductive for agriculture and damaging the local ecosystem.

49. (B) The Individual Cultivator (Ryot)
The Ryotwari system was a land revenue system introduced during British colonial rule, primarily in southern and western India. Under this system, the individual cultivator, known as the ryot, was recognized as the owner of the land. The ryot paid land revenue directly to the state without the involvement of intermediaries like zamindars. This system established a direct link between peasants.

50. (A) Tragedy of the Commons
The Tragedy of the Commons is an economic concept that explains how individual users, acting in their own self-interest, can deplete a shared resource. It is highly applicable for analyzing how communities access and manage local resources like forests or water bodies. Understanding this concept helps in developing sustainable management strategies that balance

individual needs with the long-term preservation of resources.

51. (C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828, marking a significant milestone in Indian socio-religious reform. He advocated for the abolition of Sati, promoted monotheism, and encouraged modern education. His efforts laid the foundation for rational thinking and social justice. Roy is often regarded as the father of the Indian Renaissance due to his pioneering role in challenging dogmatic practices.

52. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
Reformist social movements seek to bring about gradual, specific changes within the existing social and political framework. In contrast, revolutionary movements aim for a complete and fundamental overhaul of the social structure. Both types represent organized collective efforts for change but differ in their methods and scope. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing the goals and impacts of different social movements.

53. (C) Naxalbari Movement
The 19th-century religious reform movements in India, such as the Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, and Ramakrishna Mission, focused on internal social and spiritual changes. The Naxalbari movement, however, emerged in the mid-20th century as a militant agrarian uprising. It sought radical political and economic transformation through armed struggle. Thus, it is an exception to the earlier wave of socio-religious reform movements.

54. (B) Organized collective effort for social change.
A social movement is fundamentally defined as an organized, sustained, and collective effort aimed at achieving or resisting social change. These movements are characterized by a shared ideology and specific goals. They represent a dynamic form of participation that allows groups to challenge existing norms and policies. Unlike random gatherings or isolated acts, social movements involve structured activities over a period.

55. (C) A is true but R is false.
Social movements frequently arise when a group perceives a gap between their expectations and their actual situation, a concept known as relative deprivation. While absolute poverty can be a factor, it is often the sense of comparative injustice that triggers mobilization. People may protest when they feel their rights or resources are lagging behind other groups. Thus, deprivation is subjective and relational.

56. (A) Liberating lower castes from Brahminical oppression.
Jyotirao Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj with the primary objective of liberating lower castes and Dalits from Brahminical oppression. He advocated for social equality, education for the marginalized, and the dignity of the laboring classes. Phule's work challenged the traditional caste hierarchy and provided a critical foundation for subsequent anti-caste movements in India, focusing on human rights and empowerment.

57. (C) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) - Ramakrishna Mission
Socio-religious reformers in India established various organizations to promote their ideologies. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan led the Aligarh Movement, while Annie Besant was a key figure in the Theosophical Society. Pandita Ramabai founded the Arya Mahila Samaj. E.V. Ramasamy, known as Periyar, is associated with the Self-Respect Movement, while the Ramakrishna Mission was founded by Swami Vivekananda to honor his teacher.

58. (A) Western education spurred critiques of social evils.
The introduction and spread of Western education in 19th-century India played a critical role in the emergence of socio-religious reform movements. It provided the intellectual tools for Indian reformers to critique traditional social evils like Sati and the caste system from a rationalist perspective. This intellectual shift catalyzed efforts to modernize Indian society while seeking to preserve its core spiritual values.

59. (D) NSMs focus on identity, rights, and environment.
New Social Movements are distinguished by their focus on issues related to identity, human rights,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

safeguard the interests and culture of indigenous populations. The Governor has specific powers to regulate land transfer and the activities of moneylenders in these regions. This framework ensures that tribal communities maintain control over their resources and traditions.

95. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
The National Commission for Women is responsible for reviewing constitutional and legal safeguards, recommending remedial legislative measures, and facilitating the redressal of grievances. It also advises the government on policy matters affecting women's status. However, it does not have the judicial authority to award criminal sentences like the death penalty. Its role is primarily advisory, investigative, and focused on policy advocacy.

96. (B) It must have at least two women members.
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights must include at least two women among its members. This requirement ensures gender representation in the commission's work on child welfare and protection. The commission functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Its members are experts from various fields related to child rights, education, and social development.

97. (D) National Human Rights Commission - 2015
Various national commissions in India were established at different times. The National Commission for Women was set up in 1992, and the Commission for Minorities in 1993. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights began in 2007. The National Human Rights Commission was established in 1993, not 2015. These bodies are essential for monitoring human rights and providing specialized oversight.

98. (A) Inadequate implementation of protection acts like SC/ST.
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes often intervenes in state matters when there is inadequate implementation of protective laws, such as the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. It investigates cases where tribal rights are violated or where social safeguards are not being upheld. The commission's involvement aims to ensure that local authorities fulfill their legal obligations to protect and empower communities.

99. (C) Advisory, but the government must explain its actions.
Recommendations made by national commissions like the NCSC or NCW are generally advisory in nature. While the government is not legally bound to implement them, it is required to report to Parliament on the actions taken. If recommendations are rejected, the government must provide an explanation. This mechanism ensures institutional accountability and brings the commissions' findings into the public political discourse.

100. (D) Transparency
Transparency refers to the openness and accountability of government processes and records. Utilizing the Right to Information Act allows citizens to access vital data, ensuring that public institutions function honestly. This access is a fundamental component of democratic governance and effective social work. It empowers individuals to monitor public services and hold officials accountable for their actions and use of resources.

101. (B) 1979
The Mandal Commission, formally known as the Second Backward Classes Commission, was established in 1979 by the Janata Party government. Its primary mandate was to identify socially or educationally backward classes in India. The commission's recommendations significantly influenced national reservation policies. It played a pivotal role in the political mobilization of Other Backward Classes and shaped modern social justice discourse.

102. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Dalit Panther movement emerged in Maharashtra during the 1970s as a radical organization inspired by the Black Panthers. It was led by young Dalit writers and activists who sought to challenge caste-based violence and discrimination. The movement strongly embraced the ideology of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and rejected orthodox Hinduism, advocating for a revolutionary transformation of the Indian social structure.

NODIA

68. (D) Absence of any clear ideology.
A social movement is typically characterized by sustained collective action, a clear orientation toward social change, and a defined ideology. These elements provide the framework and motivation for the movement's activities over time. The absence of a clear ideology would make it difficult to maintain direction and purpose. Thus, having a guiding set of beliefs is considered an essential feature.

69. (C) Anticipating change led by a charismatic savior figure.
Messianic or millenarian social movements are characterized by the anticipation of a radical social transformation led by a charismatic savior figure. These movements often emerge in times of severe social or economic crisis, where people look toward supernatural or extraordinary leadership for liberation. They combine spiritual beliefs with the desire for social change, promising a new era of justice and prosperity.

70. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Central themes of 19th-century socio-religious reform in India included the abolition of Sati, promotion of widow remarriage, and expanding education for women. Reformers also worked toward the eradication of untouchability and the caste system. These goals aimed to address deep-seated social inequalities and modernize Indian society. Establishing a theocratic state was not a goal; instead, they promoted rationalism and humanism.

71. (D) Imparting modern education while preserving Muslim identity.
The Aligarh Movement, led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, focused on providing modern Western education to Muslims while helping them maintain their religious identity. The movement aimed to reform Muslim society and encourage participation in the modern political and economic system. It led to the establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, which later became the Aligarh Muslim University.

72. (A) Jyotirao Phule - Kesari
Indian social reformers often used publications to spread their ideas. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published Mirat-ul-Akbar, while Dr. B.R. Ambedkar started Mooknayak. Mahatma Gandhi was associated with Harijan. Jyotirao Phule, however, authored works like Gulamgiri to critique the caste system. The newspaper Kesari was founded by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement, rather than Phule.

73. (C) Emergence of intelligentsia for social and political reform.
The spread of Western education in 19th-century India led to the emergence of a new class of intelligentsia. These individuals were exposed to modern ideas of democracy, liberty, and rationalism, which they used to critique existing social evils. This educated group became the vanguard of social and political reform movements, eventually leading the struggle for national independence and modernization.

74. (A) Nativism
Nativism refers to a social or political movement that seeks to protect the interests and rights of indigenous or established inhabitants against those of immigrants. Such movements often emphasize the preservation of local culture and priority in employment for the native population. This concept is frequently observed in regions facing significant migration and is linked to identity-based social mobilization.

75. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The chronological establishment of key social reform organizations began with the Brahmo Samaj in 1828. This was followed by the Satyashodhak Samaj in 1873 and the Arya Samaj in 1875. The Ramakrishna Mission was founded later, in 1897. This sequence reflects the progressive development of socio-religious reform efforts in India throughout the 19th century, addressing various social and spiritual needs.

76. (B) 1992
The National Commission for Women was established as a statutory body in 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. Its creation was a response to the need for a national-level organization to safeguard and promote the rights of women in India. The commission plays a vital role in reviewing legislation, investigating complaints, and advising the government on women's issues.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

and the environment rather than just economic class struggles. These movements often have decentralized networks and emphasize post-material values. They represent a shift toward addressing the quality of life and cultural recognition. Unlike traditional class-based movements, they mobilize diverse groups around specific social and lifestyle concerns.

60. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Social movements can be classified based on their goals and the scope of change they seek. Reformative movements aim for gradual changes within existing systems. Revolutionary movements strive for complete structural transformation. Redemptive movements focus on changing the inner lives of individuals. Alternative movements seek partial changes in specific individual behaviors. These categories help analyze how different groups approach social transformation.

61. (C) Swadeshi Movement - Boycott of foreign goods and promotion of Indian industries
The Swadeshi Movement was a significant political movement in pre-independence India that promoted the boycott of foreign-made goods and the use of Indian industries. It emerged as a response to the partition of Bengal and aimed at achieving national self-reliance. This movement fostered a sense of economic nationalism and was a key precursor to broader struggles for political independence from Britain.

62. (D) Reformative Movement
A movement demanding the legal recognition of same-sex marriage within the current legal framework is classified as a reformative movement. Such movements seek to achieve specific changes or improvements in laws and social policies without attempting to overthrow the entire social system. They focus on expanding rights and achieving greater equality for specific groups through established political and judicial channels.

63. (A) Reviving Vedic religion and rejecting post-Vedic dogmas.
The Arya Samaj aimed to revive the purity of the Vedic religion and rejected subsequent dogmas, such as idol worship and the rigid caste system. It promoted the slogan "Back to the Vedas" and advocated for social reforms including women's education and widow remarriage. The movement sought to create a rational and modernized version of Hinduism based on ancient scriptures.

64. (B) New Social Movement
A contemporary movement that uses social media to organize youth and bypasses traditional political structures is best described as a New Social Movement. These movements often focus on specific issues like corruption or rights and utilize decentralized networks for mobilization. They emphasize participation and identity over traditional hierarchical leadership. This reflects a modern shift in how social change is pursued.

65. (A) 1, 2, and 4
New Social Movements are characterized by a focus on post-material values, such as environmental protection and peace, rather than purely economic issues. They typically operate through loose, decentralized networks and rely heavily on modern technology and mass media for mobilization. These movements emphasize identity and quality of life. They differ from older movements that primarily focused on class-based revolutions.

66. (A) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
E.V. Ramasamy, widely known as Periyar, initiated the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu. The movement aimed at achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights. It challenged the dominance of the Brahminical caste system and promoted rationalism and the dignity of non-Brahmins. Periyar's ideology had a profound and lasting impact on the social and political landscape of South India.

67. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Early 19th-century social reform movements in India focused heavily on the status of women, addressing issues such as Sati, female infanticide, and the lack of education. Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar campaigned vigorously for legislative changes to protect women's rights. These efforts were central to the broader push for social justice and the modernization of society.

NODIA

investigate the conditions of all backward classes in India.

86. (B) Tenure - 3 years
The Chairperson of the National Commission for Women is appointed for a tenure of three years. This term allows for regular leadership changes while providing enough time to implement initiatives and monitor policies affecting women. The commission consists of a chairperson and five members, all of whom are nominated by the Central Government to serve for this specified period of time.

87. (D) Looking into complaints of rights deprivation.
The National Commission for Women has a specific mandate to look into complaints regarding the deprivation of women's rights and the non-implementation of protective laws. If a social worker encounters police inaction in a domestic violence case, they can approach the commission to seek intervention. The commission facilitates the redressal of grievances but does not have the power to arrest.

88. (A) Evaluate progress and monitor constitutional safeguards.
The primary function of the National Commission for Minorities is to evaluate the progress of the development of minorities and monitor the working of safeguards provided in the Constitution. It also looks into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of rights. While it facilitates welfare, its main role is oversight and policy recommendation rather than issuing status certificates or acting as a court.

89. (C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is the legally mandated body to intervene in cases of atrocities and the denial of rights to Dalit individuals. It has the power to investigate complaints where protection acts like the SC/ ST Act are not being properly implemented. The commission works to ensure that local authorities take necessary action and that victims receive social justice.

90. (B) 1, 3, and 4
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes possesses several legal powers, including summoning individuals, requiring the production of documents, and requisitioning public records from courts. These powers facilitate its role in investigating the deprivation of rights. However, the commission is not a criminal court and cannot sentence individuals to imprisonment; that power remains solely with the judiciary and the formal legal system.

91. (D) Article 338A
Article 338A was inserted into the Indian Constitution by the 89th Amendment Act of 2003. This article specifically provides for the establishment of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. It outlines the composition, powers, and duties of the commission in safeguarding the interests of tribal populations. This constitutional status ensures the commission's independence and authority in monitoring tribal welfare and development.

92. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
At the national level, the Central Government has currently notified six religious communities as minorities: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, and Jains. While Hindus are a religious minority in some specific states, they are not recognized as a minority at the national level by the National Commission for Minorities. This distinction is important for the application of national minority-specific schemes and safeguards.

93. (C) Bahá'ís
The Central Government has officially notified six communities as religious minorities under the National Commission for Minorities Act. These include Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Parsis, and Jains. The Bahá'í community, while present in India, is not currently included in this official national notification. Recognition as a notified minority provides groups with specific institutional protections and access to targeted government welfare programs.

94. (D) Tribal majority areas declared under the Fifth Schedule.
Scheduled Areas are tribal-majority areas designated by the President under the Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution. These areas receive special administrative protection to

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

status of untouchables. "The Untouchables" and "Annihilation of Caste" are key texts in Dalit studies. Jyotirao Phule wrote Gulamgiri, which is another foundational work in the anti-caste tradition. These publications provided the intellectual and ideological basis for movements seeking social equality and the dismantling of traditional hierarchies.

112. (B) Article 14 and Article 17 (Equality and Untouchability)
Forcing a student to clean school toilets based on their caste is a blatant violation of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution. Article 17 explicitly abolishes "untouchability" and prohibits its practice in any form. Article 14 ensures equality before the law for all citizens. A social worker must recognize these violations to seek legal redressal and ensure the dignity of the child.

113. (B) Reservations in public employment and education.
The primary demand of Backward Class movements in post-independence India has been for reservations in public employment and educational institutions. These groups seek affirmative action to address historical disadvantages and achieve social and political representation. This focus on institutional access aims to empower backward classes and reduce socio-economic disparities. These demands led to the appointment of various commissions to identify eligible groups.

114. (D) Dual marginalization/Triple burden (caste, class, gender)
Dual marginalization or the triple burden refers to the multiple layers of oppression experienced by individuals based on their gender, caste, and economic class. A Dalit woman facing harassment from a landlord and domestic violence illustrates this complex reality. She is disadvantaged not only as a woman in a patriarchal system but also due to her social and economic position in society.

115. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Indian women's movement has evolved through distinct phases, addressing various issues over time. Early efforts focused on social reforms like Sati and education. The early 20th century saw a push for suffrage. Later, in the 1970s and 80s, the focus shifted to anti-dowry and anti-rape legislation. Today, the movement includes demands for equal political representation in Parliament and local bodies.

NODIA

116. (B) 1974
"Towards Equality," a landmark report on the status of women in India, was published in 1974. It was prepared by the Committee on the Status of Women in India and provided a comprehensive analysis of the socio-economic and legal conditions of women since independence. The report's findings highlighted persistent inequalities and catalyzed a new, more radical phase of the women's movement.

117. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded by Kanshi Ram in 1984 to politically mobilize Dalits, Adivasis, and Other Backward Classes. The party aims to represent the "Bahujan" or the majority of the population who have been traditionally marginalized in the Indian social structure. Under the leadership of Kanshi Ram and later Mayawati, it became a significant political force, particularly in Uttar Pradesh.

118. (A) Wahabi Movement
Backward class and anti-Brahmin movements, such as the Justice Party and the Self-Respect Movement, sought social equality and representation for non-Brahmins. The SNDP movement in Kerala focused on the empowerment of the Ezhava community. The Wahabi movement, however, was a religious reform movement within Islam aimed at returning to its perceived original purity. It did not focus on anti-caste or non-Brahmin mobilization.

119. (C) Lower castes emulating upper caste rituals for mobility.
M.N. Srinivas defined Sanskritization as the process by which a "low" Hindu caste or tribal group changes its customs, rituals, and way of life in the direction of a high, or "twice-born" caste. This process is a means of seeking social mobility within the traditional caste hierarchy. It involves adopting the practices of dominant groups to improve one's social standing over time.

103. (D) Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
Several women's organizations were active in pre-independence India, including the Women's India Association and the All India Women's Conference. These groups focused on suffrage and social reforms. The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA), however, was founded much later, in 1972, by Ela Bhatt. SEWA focuses on the rights of women in the informal sector, representing the post-independence phase of organization.

104. (D) Asserting human rights against caste oppression.
Dalit consciousness refers to the assertion of human rights and dignity against the centuries-old oppression of the caste system. It involves a critical awareness of social identity and the rejection of traditional hierarchies. This consciousness has been the driving force behind various Dalit movements, focusing on equality, education, and political representation. It emphasizes the agency of Dalits in reclaiming their status.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In post-independence India, the women's movement shifted from a purely welfare-oriented approach to one focused on empowerment. This change occurred because it was recognized that providing services alone does not challenge the underlying patriarchal power structures. Empowerment strategies aim to give women control over their lives and resources, fostering participation in decision-making and advocating for systemic legal and social changes in society.

106. (B) It used Manusmriti burning and conversion to Buddhism.
The Mahar Movement, led by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, used symbolic and radical actions like burning the Manusmriti to challenge caste-based oppression. A key aspect of this movement was the mass conversion to Buddhism in 1956, which aimed at escaping the traditional Varna system. The movement focused on achieving social equality, dignity, and political rights for the Mahar community and all Dalits.

107. (D) Satnami Movement - Tamil Nadu
Dalit movements have been influential across different regions of India. Ayyankali led movements in Kerala, and Mangoo Ram was a key figure in Punjab's Ad Dharm movement. The Namasudra movement was prominent in Bengal. The Satnami movement, however, emerged in Chhattisgarh (formerly part of Madhya Pradesh) under the leadership of Ghasidas, rather than in Tamil Nadu. These movements all challenged local caste hierarchies.

NODIA

108. (A) Brahmin dominance led to non-Brahmin mobilization.
In South India, the dominance of Brahmins in education and government administration led to the mobilization of non-Brahmin communities. This movement sought to achieve greater representation and social equality for backward classes. It resulted in the formation of political parties and organizations dedicated to non-Brahmin interests. This cause-effect relationship fundamentally reshaped the social and political landscape of states like Tamil Nadu.

109. (C) Intersectionality
Intersectionality is a concept that explores how different social identities—such as caste, class, gender, and religion—intersect to create unique experiences of oppression and privilege. For women, this means that their experiences are not uniform; a Dalit woman faces different challenges than an upper-caste woman. Understanding intersectionality is crucial for social workers to develop inclusive and effective strategies for social justice.

110. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Prominent women's movements and organizations in India are often linked to specific leaders. Ela Bhatt founded SEWA, while Pandita Ramabai established Sharada Sadan for widows. The Anti-Arrack movement was led by rural women in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh. Gaura Devi was a key figure in the Chipko movement's forest protection efforts. These examples highlight the diverse ways women have organized for social change.

111. (C) The Untouchables - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar authored several seminal works that analyzed the caste system and the

77. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established under Article 338 of the Indian Constitution. In contrast, the National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body created by an Act of Parliament in 1992. Understanding the legal basis of these commissions is important for recognizing their specific powers, mandates, and levels of authority within the Indian government.

78. (D) Regulating foreign direct investment in the education sector.
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is mandated to monitor the implementation of the Right to Education Act and the POCSO Act. It also investigates systematic violations of various child rights across the country. However, regulating foreign direct investment in the education sector is a matter of economic and trade policy, which falls outside the commission's human rights mandate.

79. (A) Communities notified as religious minorities by the Center.
For the purposes of the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992, minorities are officially defined as communities notified as such by the Central Government. Currently, six religious communities—Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis), and Jains—have been notified at the national level. This status provides these groups with specific legal protections and access to specialized welfare schemes and institutional safeguards.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is empowered with the authority of a civil court during its investigations. This allows the commission to summon witnesses, require the production of documents, and receive evidence on affidavits. Such powers are essential for the commission to effectively look into complaints regarding the deprivation of rights and safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes in India.

81. (B) It was formed via the 89th Amendment Act.
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was established through the 89th Amendment Act of 2003, which bifurcated the previous joint commission for SCs and STs. It is a constitutional body specifically dedicated to protecting the interests of tribal populations. The commission monitors the implementation of various safeguards and advises the government on the socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes across India.

82. (A) NCST - Ministry of Environment
National commissions in India are linked to specific nodal ministries. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes falls under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, while the Commission for Minorities is under the Ministry of Minority Affairs. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, however, is linked to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, rather than the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

83. (C) Rising child abuse led to monitoring the POCSO Act.
The rising prevalence of child abuse and exploitation led to the enactment of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act. Consequently, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was tasked with monitoring the implementation of this legislation. This role ensures that child protection protocols are followed and that the rights of victims are upheld within the legal system.

84. (D) Suo Motu cognizance
Suo motu cognizance refers to the power of a court or commission to take up a case on its own initiative, without a formal complaint being filed. This allows national bodies to respond to human rights violations reported in the media or through other public channels. It is an important tool for ensuring proactive intervention and the protection of vulnerable groups' rights.

85. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The Indian Constitution contains specific articles for various national commissions. Article 338 provides for the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, and Article 338A establishes the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes. Article 338B was added for the National Commission for Backward Classes. Article 340 allows for the appointment of a commission to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

120. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Dalit movements have historically focused on achieving social dignity and equal rights through various actions. These include demanding entry into temples, access to public wells, and the complete abolition of the Varna system. They also advocate for affirmative action through reservations in education and employment. These efforts aim to dismantle the practice of untouchability and achieve full integration and equality in society.

121. (C) Formed in 1916 in Madras for non-Brahmin representation.
The South Indian Liberal Federation, popularly known as the Justice Party, was formed in 1916 in Madras. Its primary goal was to represent the interests of non-Brahmin communities in education and administration. The party challenged the perceived Brahmin dominance in the colonial government and advocated for social justice and reservations. It played a crucial role in the development of Dravidian politics.

122. (B) Shah Bano Case protest - Environmental protection
Feminist campaigns in India have addressed various critical issues. The Mathura case led to changes in custodial rape laws, while the Anti-Arrack movement targeted alcohol-related violence. The Shah Bano case centered on the rights of Muslim women to maintenance after divorce, rather than environmental protection. The Nirbhaya movement resulted in stricter laws against sexual assault, reflecting a focused push for justice and safety.

123. (C) Education and rights increased political consciousness.
Post-independence, increased access to education and the spread of legal rights have significantly heightened political consciousness among Dalits. This awareness has led to the emergence of organized Dalit movements demanding social justice and an end to caste-based discrimination. Education empowers marginalized individuals to recognize their rights and mobilize for systemic change. This political mobilization is a direct result of these socio-economic developments.

124. (A) Eco-feminism
Ecofeminism is a concept that explores the conceptual and historical links between the exploitation of nature and the oppression of women. It argues that both are results of patriarchal and hierarchical systems that devalue what is traditionally associated with femininity and the natural world. This framework advocates for a more holistic and equitable relationship between all human beings and the environment.

NODIA

125. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
Key events in the Indian women's movement include the passage of the Dowry Prohibition Act in 1961 and the publication of the "Towards Equality" report in 1974. These were followed by nationwide protests after the Mathura rape case in the late 1970s. The Vishaka Guidelines on sexual harassment were established later, in 1997. This timeline reflects the movement's evolving focus.

126. (B) Bengal
The Tebhaga movement was a significant peasant uprising that took place in Bengal in 1946. It was led by the sharecroppers, known as bargadars, who demanded that they keep two-thirds of the harvest for themselves, instead of the traditional half. This movement was a response to the exploitative land tenure system and was supported by the provincial Kisan Sabha.

127. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
The All India Kisan Sabha was established in 1936 to represent the grievances of peasants against landlords and the colonial state. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, a prominent peasant leader, was its first president. The organization played a crucial role in mobilizing farmers across India, advocating for land reforms and the abolition of the Zamindari system to protect the rights of cultivators.

128. (D) Navnirman Andolan (Gujarat 1974)
Agrarian and peasant movements, such as the Champaran Satyagraha and the Telangana struggle, focused on land rights and the exploitation of cultivators. The Naxalbari uprising was also a militant peasant movement. In contrast, the Navnirman Andolan was a middle-class student protest in Gujarat in 1974, primarily targeting corruption and economic

crisis. Thus, it was an urban political movement, not agrarian.

129. (C) Economic crisis due to structural and market failures.
Agrarian distress in contemporary India refers to the persistent economic crisis facing the farming sector due to structural and market failures. Key factors include rising input costs, unpredictable crop prices, and inadequate institutional credit. This distress often leads to high levels of indebtedness and, in extreme cases, farmer suicides. It highlights the vulnerability of small and marginal farmers within the modern economy.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The commercialization of agriculture during British rule forced many peasants to grow cash crops for the global market. This shift made them vulnerable to price fluctuations and led to increased indebtedness to moneylenders. These economic pressures often resulted in frequent peasant revolts as cultivators struggled to survive under exploitative conditions. This relationship between market dynamics and agrarian unrest is a key historical theme.

131. (B) It was a rebellion against feudal oppression in Hyderabad.
The Telangana armed struggle was a significant peasant rebellion against the feudal oppression of the Nizam of Hyderabad and local landlords. Led by the Communist Party, it aimed at land redistribution and the abolition of forced labor. The movement involved organized resistance and the establishment of local administrative units. It remains one of the most important agrarian uprisings in modern Indian history.

132. (C) Moplah Rebellion - 1821
Peasant movements in India emerged at various times in response to exploitation. The Indigo Revolt occurred in 1859-60, and the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928. The Tebhaga Movement took place in 1946. The Moplah Rebellion, however, occurred in 1921 in the Malabar region of Kerala, rather than 1821. Identifying these dates correctly is essential for understanding the historical context of agrarian unrest.

133. (D) Landlords extracting high rents without tenure security.
Under the Zamindari system, peasants were often exploited by landlords who extracted high rents and provided no security of tenure. This system created a feudal structure where cultivators had few rights and were easily evicted. The lack of legal protection and the burden of arbitrary levies led to widespread rural poverty and frequent unrest. Addressing these structural issues was a primary goal of later reforms.

134. (D) Proletarianization
Proletarianization refers to the social process whereby independent peasants or small-scale producers lose their land or means of production and are forced to become wage laborers. This transition often occurs due to increasing debt, land alienation, or the commercialization of agriculture. In the agrarian context, it reflects the growing vulnerability of the peasantry and their integration into the capitalist labor market.

135. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key peasant movements in India were often led by prominent individuals. Mahatma Gandhi led the Champaran Satyagraha, while Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was central to the Bardoli Satyagraha. Swami Sahajanand Saraswati founded the Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha. Madari Pasi led the Eka Movement in Awadh. These leaders played vital roles in articulating peasant grievances and organizing collective resistance against social and economic exploitation.

136. (A) Pre: anti-feudal; Post: market and subsidy issues.
Pre-independence agrarian movements in India were primarily focused on anti-feudal struggles, such as the abolition of the Zamindari system and high land taxes. In contrast, post-independence movements often address market-related issues, such as remunerative prices and agricultural subsidies. While early protests targeted colonial and feudal structures, modern movements respond to the challenges of commercialized agriculture and state-led development policies.

137. (C) Mass mobilization, sit-ins, and continuous negotiation.
In recent farmers' protests against new legislation, the primary strategy involved mass mobilization,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

continuous sit-ins at national borders, and sustained negotiations with the government. These efforts aimed to exert pressure for the repeal of the laws through non-violent collective action. This approach highlights the power of organized group mobilization in influencing national policy and protecting the interests of the agrarian sector.

138. (A) The Tinkathia system forcing indigo cultivation.
The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917 was primarily caused by the Tinkathia system, which forced peasants to cultivate indigo on a portion of their land. This system was exploitative and led to significant hardship for the farmers. Mahatma Gandhi's involvement in the struggle marked the first application of non-violent resistance in India's agrarian sector, eventually leading to the abolition of the system.

139. (D) The Debt Trap
The debt trap occurs when marginal farmers are forced to take loans for expensive agricultural inputs but fail to generate enough yield or income to repay them. This cycle of borrowing often leads to persistent indebtedness and vulnerability to exploitation by moneylenders. It is a significant component of agrarian distress and can result from factors like drought, market failures, or high interest rates.

140. (A) 1, 2, and 4
The Naxalbari movement began in 1967 in West Bengal as an armed peasant uprising against exploitative landlords. It was guided by Maoist ideology rather than the non-violent principles of Mahatma Gandhi. This movement gave birth to Left-Wing Extremism in India and focused on radical land redistribution through militant struggle. It represents a significant and ongoing challenge to the state's internal security.

141. (B) Mahendra Singh Tikait
Mahendra Singh Tikait was a prominent leader of the Bharatiya Kisan Union, which emerged as a powerful force in North India during the 1980s. Under his leadership, the organization mobilized thousands of farmers to demand better prices for their crops and cheaper agricultural inputs. His charismatic leadership and use of mass protests made the BKU a key player in agrarian politics.

142. (C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Post-independence land reforms in India were only partially successful and did not completely eliminate the presence of landless laborers. While some reforms like the abolition of zamindari were effective, the redistribution of surplus land remained limited. Additionally, the Green Revolution primarily benefited large and medium farmers who had access to assured irrigation, further increasing the disparities within the rural agrarian structure.

143. (C) Radical redistribution of land to the landless
The New Farmer Movements that emerged in the 1980s typically focused on market-oriented demands such as remunerative crop prices, cheaper electricity, and fertilizer subsidies. They often represented the interests of market-integrated farmers. Unlike earlier radical peasant movements, they did not usually prioritize the redistribution of land to the landless. Instead, their goals were centered on improving the profitability of agricultural production.

NODIA

144. (C) A tenant paying a part of the crop as rent.
A sharecropper, or bargadar, is a tenant farmer who cultivates land owned by someone else and pays a portion of the crop as rent. This system is common in many agrarian societies and often involves high levels of vulnerability for the cultivator. Sharecroppers typically lack formal tenure security and have little bargaining power, making them central figures in many peasant movements for reform.

145. (A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
The New Farmer Movements are characterized by their focus on market issues like crop prices and input costs. They often used mass mobilization techniques such as 'Rasta Roko' to disrupt transportation. A key ideological feature was the argument that "Bharat" (the rural, agricultural heartland) was being exploited by "India" (the urban, industrial elite). These movements were generally non-political in nature.

146. (A) It was a movement against high rent in Awadh.
The Eka Movement emerged in 1921-22 in the northern districts of Awadh, primarily as a response to high rents and the oppression of

climate change is therefore essential for achieving long-term socio-economic progress. Sustainable development strategies must incorporate climate resilience to ensure that developmental gains are not lost to environmental crises.

199. (B) Circular Economy
A circular economy is an economic system designed to eliminate waste and promote the continual use of resources. It focuses on sharing, reusing, repairing, and recycling materials for as long as possible. This approach contrasts with a traditional linear economy, where resources are extracted, used, and then discarded. Promoting a circular economy is key to achieving sustainable production and consumption.

200. (C) Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)
Integrated Water Resources Management provides a holistic framework for the fair and sustainable allocation of water resources. It coordinates the development of water, land, and related resources to maximize social and economic welfare without damaging vital ecosystems. This approach involves the participation of various stakeholders to resolve disputes and ensure that water is managed equitably for current and future needs.

201. (B) Sunderlal Bahuguna
Sunderlal Bahuguna was a prominent leader of the Chipko Movement, an environmental campaign that began in the 1970s in the Himalayas. He is famous for his slogan "Ecology is the permanent economy" and for his efforts to protect forests through non-violent protests. His leadership was instrumental in raising national and global awareness about the importance of community-led forest conservation.

202. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Silent Valley Movement was a successful environmental campaign in Kerala against a proposed hydroelectric dam across the Kunthipuzha River. Activists argued that the project would destroy a unique tropical rainforest and its rich biodiversity. Due to persistent public pressure and scientific evidence, the project was ultimately scrapped, and the area was declared a National Park, preserving it for future generations.

203. (C) Navnirman Andolan
Ecological movements in India include the Appiko and Chipko movements, which focused on forest protection, and the Narmada Bachao Andolan, which addressed the impact of large dams. The Navnirman Andolan, however, was a socio-political protest in Gujarat in 1974. It primarily targeted corruption and economic issues such as high food prices. Therefore, it was not an environmental or ecological movement.

204. (B) Philosophy promoting inherent worth of living beings.
Deep ecology is an environmental philosophy that advocates for the inherent worth of all living beings, regardless of their utility to humans. It argues for a fundamental shift in perspective from human mastery over nature to one that recognizes the intrinsic value of the entire ecosystem. This philosophy promotes radical changes in human behavior and social structures to ensure ecological sustainability.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Women have played a central role in India's ecological movements because they are often the primary collectors of fuel, fodder, and water in rural economies. Consequently, environmental degradation directly affects their daily lives and livelihoods. This vulnerability has motivated women to lead grassroots actions, such as the Chipko movement, to protect the natural resources upon which their families and communities depend.

206. (B) Social movement against large dam projects on Narmada.
The Narmada Bachao Andolan is a social movement that emerged to challenge the construction of large dam projects across the Narmada River. It advocates for the rights of people displaced by these projects and demands comprehensive rehabilitation and resettlement. The movement also raises critical questions about the environmental impact and the sustainability of large-scale river valley projects in modern development.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court of India has significantly expanded the scope of Article 21 to include the protection and improvement of the environment. This is based on the reasoning that a healthy human life cannot exist without clean air, water, and soil. By linking ecology to the fundamental right to life, the court has provided a strong legal basis for environmental litigation.

156. (B) He is a lawyer whose PILs protected the Taj and Ganges.
M.C. Mehta is a prominent environmental lawyer in India who pioneered the use of Public Interest Litigation for ecological protection. His legal efforts have led to landmark court orders protecting the Taj Mahal from industrial pollution and cleaning the Ganges River. Mehta's work has been instrumental in establishing important environmental principles and ensuring that the government fulfills its duty to protect nature.

157. (D) Environment (Protection) Act - 1970
India has passed several important laws for environmental protection over the decades. The Wildlife Protection Act was enacted in 1972, followed by the Water Act in 1974 and the Forest Conservation Act in 1980. The Environment (Protection) Act was passed in 1986, following the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, rather than in 1970. These laws form the core of India's environmental legal framework.

158. (B) The disaster catalyzed the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
The Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984 was a major catalyst for the strengthening of environmental laws in India. It exposed significant gaps in the regulation of hazardous industries and the protection of public health. In response, the government enacted the Environment (Protection) Act in 1986. This "umbrella" legislation provided the central government with broad powers to coordinate environmental protection and regulation.

159. (B) Polluter Pays Principle
The Polluter Pays Principle dictates that those who cause environmental damage should bear the financial costs of prevention and remediation. This ensures that the burden of pollution is not shifted to the public or the environment. It encourages industries to adopt cleaner technologies and take responsibility for their ecological impact. This principle is a fundamental component of both national and international law.

160. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Landmark cases in India have established key environmental principles. The Oleum Gas Leak case introduced absolute liability, while the Vellore Citizens case applied the precautionary and polluter pays principles. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath established the public trust doctrine regarding natural resources. The case involving Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra addressed the conflict between mining and ecological preservation in Uttarakhand.

161. (A) Article 48A - State duty to protect environment.
The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added Article 48A to the Directive Principles of State Policy, requiring the state to protect and improve the environment. It also introduced Article 51A(g) as a fundamental duty of every citizen to protect the natural environment. These provisions established a constitutional basis for environmental stewardship by both the government and the people of India.

162. (B) File a PIL or approach the NGT.
To seek legal redressal for illegal chemical dumping that affects the public, an NGO can file a Public Interest Litigation or approach the National Green Tribunal. These tools allow individuals or groups to bring environmental issues before the courts on behalf of the community. This mechanism is essential for ensuring accountability and enforcing environmental laws when state agencies fail to act.

163. (B) To provide a specialized forum for environmental cases.
The National Green Tribunal is a specialized judicial body in India established to handle cases related to environmental protection and the conservation of natural resources. It provides a focused forum for the effective and expeditious disposal of cases involving substantial environmental questions. The NGT has the power to award compensation for environmental

landlords. It involved peasants taking a solemn vow to pay only the recorded rent and to resist illegal extractions. This movement was part of the broader wave of agrarian unrest that coincided with the Non-Cooperation movement in India.

147. (A) Moplah Rebellion - Assam
Peasant uprisings in India occurred in various regions based on local conditions. The Pabna revolt took place in Bengal, the Deccan riots in Maharashtra, and the Kheda Satyagraha in Gujarat. The Moplah Rebellion, however, occurred in the Malabar region of Kerala, not in Assam. These movements all shared common themes of resisting excessive taxation, high rents, and the exploitation of cultivators.

148. (B) It widened the disparity between rich and poor farmers.
The Green Revolution had a significant impact on the agrarian class structure by increasing productivity but also widening the disparity between rich and poor farmers. Large landowners with access to irrigation and capital could adopt the new high-yielding technologies more effectively. This led to a concentration of wealth among the elite while marginal farmers and laborers often faced increased economic vulnerability.

149. (B) Mazdoor (Agricultural laborer)
The agrarian class structure in India is often divided into categories such as Malik (large landlords), Kisan (working peasants), and Mazdoor (agricultural laborers). These divisions reflect differences in land ownership and labor roles within the rural economy. "Bourgeoisie" is a term used in Marxist theory to describe the industrial capitalist class, rather than a specific category within the traditional agrarian structure.

150. (C) Cooperative movement and producer cooperatives
Producer cooperatives allow individuals, such as dairy farmers, to join together to process and market their goods collectively. This model empowers small-scale producers by eliminating middlemen and ensuring they receive a fair share of the profits. The cooperative movement fosters community self-reliance and economic resilience. It is a practical application of collective action designed to improve the livelihoods of rural populations.

151. (C) Article 21
The Supreme Court of India has interpreted the "Right to a Healthy Environment" as an integral part of the "Right to Life" under Article 21. This judicial expansion recognizes that a dignified human life is impossible without access to clean air and water. Consequently, citizens can seek legal protection against environmental degradation, making environmental rights a fundamental component of Indian constitutional law.

152. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Supreme Court has held through several landmark judgments that the right to life includes the right to a pollution-free environment. However, this right was not explicitly written in the original 1950 Constitution. Instead, it emerged as an implied right through judicial interpretation over several decades. This expansion highlights the court's role in adapting constitutional principles to address modern social and ecological challenges.

153. (C) Right to free unlimited electricity
The right to a healthy environment includes essential components such as clean drinking water, breathable air, and protection against severe noise pollution. These elements are necessary for maintaining human health and dignity. While access to energy is important, a right to "free unlimited electricity" is not a recognized component of environmental rights, as energy consumption must also be sustainable and regulated.

154. (A) Fair treatment of all people regarding environmental laws.
Environmental justice is defined as the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people, regardless of their background, in the development and enforcement of environmental laws. It ensures that no group bears a disproportionate share of negative environmental consequences. This concept seeks to address disparities where marginalized communities often live in more polluted areas with fewer resources for protection or redressal.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

173. (A) Catalyzed the Water Act and environmental amendments.
The 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm had a profound impact on India, catalyzing the enactment of key environmental legislation like the Water Act. It also influenced the addition of environmental protection to the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Amendment. This global event helped set the stage for modern environmental governance and policy-making within the country for decades.

174. (B) Intergenerational equity
Intergenerational equity is the concept that requires the current generation to use and manage natural resources sustainably, ensuring they remain available for future generations. It emphasizes the responsibility of the present to maintain the earth's health and diversity. This principle is a cornerstone of sustainable development, balancing the needs of people living today with those who will live in the future.

175. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
India's landmark environmental laws were enacted in a specific sequence. The Water Act was passed first in 1974, followed by the Air Act in 1981. The Environment (Protection) Act was established in 1986 in response to industrial disasters. The Biological Diversity Act was enacted much later, in 2002. This progression reflects the country's evolving focus on different aspects of ecological protection and regulation.

176. (B) 1987
The concept of sustainable development was widely popularized by the report titled "Our Common Future," published by the Brundtland Commission in 1987. This influential document defined sustainability in a way that remains central to global policy. It highlighted the need for environmental protection to be integrated with economic and social development to ensure a stable future for all people worldwide.

177. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
Sustainable development does not advocate for stopping all economic growth. Instead, it seeks to achieve a careful balance between economic progress, environmental protection, and social equity. This approach recognizes that development is necessary for improving lives but must occur within the ecological limits of the planet. It aims for a model of growth that can be sustained over the long term.

178. (C) Unlimited Fossil Fuel Extraction
The 17 Sustainable Development Goals include objective like No Poverty, Gender Equality, and Climate Action to address global challenges. These goals aim to create a more equitable and sustainable world by 2030. "Unlimited Fossil Fuel Extraction" is not an SDG; in fact, the goals emphasize shifting toward clean, renewable energy sources to protect the climate and ensure long-term ecological health.

179. (A) Meeting present needs without compromising the future.
The Brundtland Report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." This definition emphasizes intergenerational equity and the responsible use of natural resources. It calls for a balanced approach where economic activities do not lead to the long-term degradation of the environment or social structures.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Poverty alleviation is an indispensable requirement for sustainable development because poverty often forces people to over-exploit local natural resources for their immediate survival. When people lack access to basic needs, they may have no choice but to engage in activities that damage the environment. Therefore, achieving sustainability requires addressing socio-economic inequalities and ensuring that all individuals have secure, sustainable livelihoods.

181. (A) Comprehensive global action plan from the 1992 Summit.
Agenda 21 is a comprehensive global action plan for sustainable development that emerged from the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. It provides a framework for addressing environmental and developmental issues at local, national, and international levels. The plan emphasizes the roles of various sectors, including

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

government and civil society, in achieving a more sustainable and equitable global society.

182. (D) SDG 13 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
The Sustainable Development Goals cover various social, economic, and environmental themes. SDG 4 focuses on quality education, SDG 5 on gender equality, and SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation. SDG 13 specifically addresses climate action. SDG 9, rather than SDG 13, focuses on industry, innovation, and infrastructure. Understanding the correct themes for each goal is essential for policy analysis.

183. (A) Overconsumption causes rapid depletion of natural resources.
In the context of sustainability, overconsumption of natural resources leads to their rapid depletion and environmental degradation. This pattern of use exceeds the earth's carrying capacity and threatens the well-being of future generations. Sustainable consumption patterns aim to reduce waste and ensure resources are used efficiently. Balancing human needs with resource availability is a core challenge of modern development and planning.

184. (B) Carbon footprint
A carbon footprint represents the total amount of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide, generated by the actions of an individual, organization, or community. It is a key measure used to assess human impact on the climate. Reducing our carbon footprint through sustainable practices and clean energy is essential for mitigating climate change and achieving global sustainability goals for future generations.

185. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Major international conferences have shaped environmental policy. The 1972 Stockholm Conference was the first major UN event on the environment. The 1992 Rio Earth Summit produced Agenda 21. The 1997 Kyoto Protocol established binding emissions targets for developed countries. The 2015 Paris Agreement aims to limit global warming. These events reflect the evolving international commitment to addressing urgent ecological challenges.

186. (A) Economy, Society, Environment
Sustainable development is built upon three fundamental pillars: the economy, society, and the environment. True sustainability requires a balanced approach where economic growth is socially equitable and environmentally responsible. If any one of these pillars is ignored, development becomes unsustainable in the long term. This framework guides policymakers in creating holistic strategies that benefit both people and the planet simultaneously.

187. (B) Combining traditional knowledge with market linkages.
A sustainable livelihood project for a tribal community should combine traditional knowledge with modern market linkages. This approach respects the community's cultural heritage while providing them with the means to thrive in the modern economy. By utilizing resources in a way that can be maintained over time, the project ensures long-term economic security without causing environmental or social degradation.

NODIA

188. (B) Balancing socio-economic development and ecology.
The core philosophy of sustainable development is to find a balance between socio-economic development and ecological preservation. It moves away from pure anthropocentrism, which prioritizes human needs at any cost to nature. Instead, it recognizes the interdependence of humans and the environment. This philosophy advocates for development that is inclusive, equitable, and respects the natural limits of our shared planet.

189. (C) Conducting impact assessments with informed consent.
Using the principle of sustainable development, a state facing protests over mining should conduct comprehensive social and environmental impact assessments with the informed consent of local communities. This process ensures that the costs and benefits of the project are carefully evaluated. It allows for the exploration of alternatives and ensures that development does not occur at the expense of indigenous rights.

190. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development established several key principles, including the precautionary approach and the polluter pays principle. It also introduced the concept of common but differentiated responsibilities, recognizing that different countries have different capacities and historical roles in causing environmental damage. It emphasizes that states must not cause damage to the environment of other states during their development.

191. (C) 17
The United Nations adopted a total of 17 Sustainable Development Goals in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These goals address a wide range of global issues, including poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. They provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, intended to be achieved by all member nations.

192. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Millennium Development Goals were a set of eight objectives targeted for the period 2000-2015, primarily focusing on developing countries. In contrast, the Sustainable Development Goals, which followed in 2015, are universal and apply to both developed and developing nations. This shift reflects a more holistic and globally integrated approach to addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges for everyone.

193. (C) Coal
Renewable energy resources, such as solar, wind, and biomass, are replenished naturally and have a lower environmental impact. They are essential for achieving sustainable development and mitigating climate change. Coal, however, is a fossil fuel and a non-renewable resource. Its extraction and use contribute significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution, making it unsustainable for long-term global energy needs.

194. (B) Maximum population an environment can sustain.
Carrying capacity refers to the maximum population of a particular species that a given environment can sustain indefinitely without degrading the resource base. It depends on the availability of food, water, and other necessities. In the context of human development, understanding carrying capacity is crucial for ensuring that our activities and population growth do not exceed the earth's ecological limits.

195. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The Sustainable Development Goals target several key areas, including eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, promoting peaceful societies, ensuring access to modern energy, and achieving gender equality. These objectives aim to create a more just and sustainable world. Establishing a single global currency is not a goal of the SDGs. Instead, the focus is on inclusive economic growth and social development.

196. (A) Performance based on Economic, Social, and Environmental parameters.
The triple bottom line approach evaluates an organization's performance based on three parameters: economic, social, and environmental impact. This framework encourages businesses and governments to look beyond purely financial profits and consider their broader contribution to society and ecological health. It aligns with the principles of sustainable development by emphasizing the interdependence of people, the planet, and financial prosperity.

197. (D) GDP - Global Deforestation Parameter
Environmental and social indices help measure development progress. HDI stands for the Human Development Index, and EPI for the Environmental Performance Index. CSR refers to Corporate Social Responsibility. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product, which measures the total value of goods and services produced in a country. It is not an acronym for a global deforestation parameter or an environmental index.

198. (C) Climate events undermine poverty and food security.
Climate change poses a significant threat to sustainable development as extreme weather events can undermine poverty reduction, food security, and health. Rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns affect agricultural productivity and water availability. Addressing

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

damage and ensure the enforcement of ecological laws and regulations.

164. (B) Strictly liable to compensate all affected without exceptions.
Under the principle of absolute liability, an industry engaged in hazardous activities is strictly liable for any harm caused by its operations, without any legal exceptions. This means the company must compensate all affected parties regardless of whether it took reasonable care. This principle was established to ensure that hazardous industries bear the full responsibility for risks they pose to society.

165. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The Environment (Protection) Act of 1986 is an "umbrella" legislation that empowers the Central Government to coordinate environmental actions across the country. It was enacted to implement decisions made at the 1972 UN Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm. The Act provides a comprehensive framework for regulating various types of pollution and ensuring the protection and improvement of the environment.

166. (C) 2010
The National Green Tribunal was established in 2010 under the National Green Tribunal Act. Its creation aimed to provide specialized and speedy justice for environmental cases, reducing the burden on conventional courts. The NGT plays a critical role in enforcing environmental laws and has the authority to issue orders for the remediation of damage and the compensation of affected individuals.

167. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct.
Strict liability allows for certain legal exceptions, such as an "Act of God" or the fault of the plaintiff, which can limit a company's responsibility for harm. In contrast, absolute liability, which applies to hazardous industries in India, allows for no such exceptions. This distinction ensures that enterprises conducting dangerous activities are held fully accountable for any negative impact on society.

168. (C) Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
The National Green Tribunal has jurisdiction over civil cases arising from several environmental laws, including the Water Act and the Forest Conservation Act. However, the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 is currently an exception and is not fully covered under the NGT's specified schedule of laws. Cases related to wildlife protection are generally handled through the regular criminal and civil court system.

169. (B) State holds important resources in trust for the public.
The public trust doctrine signifies that certain natural resources, such as air, water, and forests, are held by the state in trust for the general public. The government has a legal duty to protect these resources and ensure they are used for the benefit of all citizens, rather than for private profit. This principle limits the state's power to privatize essential resources.

NODIA

170. (A) 1, 2, 4, and 5
Constitutional provisions for the environment include Article 48A and Article 51A(g), both added by the 42nd Amendment. Courts frequently interpret these along with Article 21 to enforce environmental rights. While Directive Principles are non-justiciable in the sense that they cannot be directly enforced by courts, they serve as essential guidelines for state policy and are used by the judiciary for interpretation.

171. (B) Lack of certainty is no reason to postpone prevention.
The precautionary principle states that where there are threats of serious or irreversible environmental damage, a lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing preventive measures. It prioritizes the protection of the environment by requiring action before harm occurs. This approach shifts the burden of proof to those proposing activities that might damage the natural world.

172. (C) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) - Litigation for private profit.
Legal concepts are essential for environmental litigation. Locus standi refers to the right to appear in court, which has been broadened in environmental cases. An amicus curiae is a friend of the court who provides expert assistance. Suo motu refers to actions taken by the court on its own initiative. Public Interest Litigation, however, is for the public good, not private profit.

207. (D) Appiko Movement - Baba Amte
Environmental movements in India are associated with key figures: Medha Patkar with the Narmada Bachao Andolan, Sunderlal Bahuguna and Gaura Devi with Chipko, and Vandana Shiva with Navdanya. The Appiko movement was led by Pandurang Hegde in Karnataka. Baba Amte was a social activist known for his work with leprosy patients and his later support for the Narmada Bachao Andolan.

208. (A) Providing irrigation while causing massive displacement.
Large multi-purpose river valley projects in India were designed to provide essential irrigation and hydroelectric power for national development. However, they also resulted in the massive displacement of local communities and significant environmental changes. This cause-effect dynamic created a conflict between large-scale developmental goals and the rights of project-affected people. These issues catalyzed various social and ecological movements seeking justice.

209. (B) Struggle over resources for livelihood and survival.
The concept of the "environmentalism of the poor" suggests that in developing nations, ecological conflicts are often struggles over natural resources essential for survival and livelihood. For the poor, protecting forests, land, and water is not merely about aesthetics but about maintaining the resources they depend on. These movements link social justice and human rights with the preservation of the environment.

210. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
India has seen various environmental movements across different states. The Chipko movement began in Uttarakhand, and the Appiko movement in Karnataka. The Silent Valley movement took place in Kerala, while the Jungle Bachao Andolan emerged in the tribal areas of Bihar and Jharkhand. Each movement responded to specific local threats to natural resources and the livelihoods of communities living in those regions.

211. (A) Bishnoi Movement - Led by Amrita Devi against tree felling.
The Bishnoi movement is an early example of ecological action in India, led by Amrita Devi in the 18th century against the felling of Khejri trees. The Santhal Hool was a tribal uprising against British colonial rule and zamindars. The Dandi March was a protest against the salt tax. The Kuka movement was a religious and political movement in Punjab.

212. (A) Development vs. Environment paradigms
A social worker mediating environmental disputes requires the competency to balance different paradigms of development and ecological preservation. This involves understanding the needs for infrastructure while protecting vital habitats and the rights of indigenous communities. The goal is to facilitate a dialogue that seeks sustainable solutions, ensuring that developmental progress does not lead to the irreversible destruction of nature.

213. (B) Scrapping the project and declaring a National Park.
The Silent Valley Movement is considered a major success for the Indian environmental movement because it resulted in the scrapping of a proposed hydroelectric project. The government chose to preserve the area's unique biodiversity by declaring it a National Park in 1984. This outcome demonstrated the power of public activism and scientific expertise in influencing state policy for environmental protection.

214. (B) Replace natural Sal with commercial Teak.
The Jungle Bachao Andolan began in the Singhbhum district in 1982 when the government decided to replace natural Sal forests with commercial Teak plantations. This shift threatened the local tribal economy and their traditional relationship with the forest. The movement resisted this commercialization, emphasizing the importance of diverse natural forests for the survival and cultural identity of indigenous communities.

215. (C) 1, 2, and 3
The Appiko movement started in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka and was directly inspired by the Chipko movement in the Himalayas. Its slogan 'Ulisu, Belesu, Balasu'

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

rights or infant mortality. Understanding the primary mission of different NGOs is important for effective social work collaboration.

233. (B) Increased role in capacity building of Panchayati Raj.
The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments empowered local self-government through Panchayati Raj institutions. This change increased the role of NGOs in capacity building and training for local leaders and community members. NGOs often work alongside Panchayats to facilitate participatory planning and ensure that development programs reach the marginalized. This synergy strengthens grassroots democracy and the effective implementation of social policies.

234. (B) Voluntary action
Voluntary action is the essence of a Non-Governmental Organization, where individuals come together of their own free will to address a social issue. This work is performed without any primary motive for personal financial gain. It reflects a commitment to social responsibility and the public good. Voluntary organizations rely on the participation and dedication of citizens to achieve their missions.

235. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Famous Indian NGOs and social movements are often led by visionary figures. Ela Bhatt founded SEWA, and Kailash Satyarthi started the Bachpan Bachao Andolan. Aruna Roy is a key leader of the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan, which championed the Right to Information. Bindeshwar Pathak founded Sulabh International. These individuals have significantly influenced social policy and the empowerment of marginalized groups.

236. (D) All of the above are correct pairs.
There are several common types of NGOs identified by specific acronyms. BINGO refers to Business-friendly International NGOs, and ENGO stands for Environmental NGOs. QUANGO is used for Quasi-Autonomous Non-Governmental Organizations, which may receive government funding while maintaining some independence. These classifications help in understanding the diverse nature, funding sources, and primary objectives of different organizations within the non-profit sector.

237. (B) Registering under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.
To legally formalize a non-profit association in India, individuals commonly register under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. This legal framework allows a group of people to form a society for charitable, scientific, or literary purposes. It provides the organization with a legal identity, enabling it to open bank accounts, receive funds, and operate according to its own democratic bylaws.

238. (C) They may be driven by donor agendas rather than needs.
A major critique of heavily foreign-funded NGOs is that they may be driven by the agendas of international donors rather than the actual needs of the local communities they serve. This can lead to a lack of sustainability and legitimacy if the programs do not align with domestic priorities. It is important for NGOs to maintain autonomy and ensure their work remains locally grounded.

239. (B) Social audit and advocacy
When an NGO uses tools like the Right to Information Act to expose corruption and holds public hearings, it is engaging in social audit and advocacy. This strategy aims to ensure transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. By empowering citizens with information, the NGO helps them demand better governance and the effective delivery of government services and programs.

240. (A) 1, 2, and 4
Civil Society Organizations serve multiple roles, including acting as a watchdog against state excesses and providing relief during disasters. They also advocate for the rights of marginalized populations and contribute to policy discourse. However, formulating the national budget is a direct function of the government and the legislature, rather than an independent role of civil society organizations or non-profit groups.

241. (A) 1860
The Societies Registration Act was enacted in 1860 and remains the primary legislation governing the registration and operation of NGOs

NODIA

224. (A) Social Ecology
Social ecology is a concept that argues that nearly all ecological problems are rooted in social problems, particularly hierarchical and dominant structures. It suggests that humans cannot solve the environmental crisis without first addressing issues like inequality, racism, and sexism. This framework advocates for decentralized, democratic social structures that allow for a harmonious relationship between human society and the natural world.

225. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Ecological movements in India emerged in a chronological sequence starting with the Chipko movement in 1973. This was followed by the Silent Valley movement in the late 1970s and the Appiko movement in 1983. The Narmada Bachao Andolan gained prominence later, in the mid-1980s. This progression reflects the growing public awareness and mobilization around diverse environmental and displacement issues nationwide.

226. (A) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act
FCRA stands for the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, which is the primary legislation governing the receipt and use of foreign funds by NGOs in India. The Act aims to ensure that foreign contributions are utilized for legitimate charitable purposes and do not adversely affect national interests. Compliance with FCRA is essential for organizations that rely on international funding for their activities.

227. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Civil society refers to the space of uncoerced collective action that is distinct from the state and the market. It includes a wide range of organizations such as NGOs, trade unions, religious groups, and professional associations. These entities allow citizens to organize around shared interests and values. Civil society plays a crucial role in promoting democratic participation and holding public institutions accountable.

228. (C) Profit-maximizing for shareholders
A Non-Governmental Organization is typically a voluntary, non-profit entity that operates independently of direct government control. NGOs are established by individuals or groups to address social, environmental, or cultural issues. Unlike corporations, they do not aim to maximize profits for shareholders. Instead, their primary focus is on providing services, advocating for rights, and contributing to the overall public good.

229. (D) The "third sector" of society comprising CSOs and NGOs.
In democratic theory, civil society is best defined as the "third sector" of society, separate from the government and the private business sector. It comprises a variety of non-governmental organizations and community groups that allow citizens to participate in public life. Civil society provides a platform for expressing grievances, advocating for change, and fostering social cohesion and democratic values.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
NGOs often play a vital role in bridging the gap between national policies and their implementation at the local level. Because they typically have closer ties to the community and use participatory approaches, they can adapt services to meet specific local needs. This makes them more flexible and responsive compared to the often rigid and bureaucratic machinery of the state government.

231. (B) A nodal agency for voluntary orgs and government.
CAPART, the Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology, is a nodal agency in India that facilitates the partnership between voluntary organizations and the government. It provides funding and technical support for rural development projects. CAPART aims to encourage innovative technologies and sustainable practices at the grassroots level, empowering NGOs to contribute effectively to the development of rural areas.

232. (A) HelpAge India - Child rights and infant mortality
Many prominent Indian NGOs focus on specific sectors. Pratham works in education, Sulabh International in sanitation, and Goonj in disaster relief and rural development. HelpAge India, however, is an organization dedicated to the rights and well-being of the elderly, rather than child

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

viewed as a non-negotiable entitlement, essential for physical health and survival.

282. (B) It shifts focus from conservation to human survival and protection
When communities face health crises due to pollution, invoking the Right to a Healthy Environment changes the nature of the conversation. Instead of treating environmental issues as matters of simple conservation, the discourse shifts toward human survival and statutory protection. This framing emphasizes that environmental degradation is a direct threat to life, necessitating immediate legal and institutional interventions.

283. (B) Prioritizing ecological integrity over unchecked economic maximization
The Right to a Healthy Environment places specific responsibilities on both state and corporate actors. It demands that these entities prioritize ecological integrity in their operations. This principle asserts that the health of the environment should not be sacrificed for unchecked economic maximization. By enforcing this demand, the right ensures that development projects are sustainable and do not cause harm.

284. (A) Seeking judicial interventions against environmental degradation
To enforce environmental accountability, the Right to a Healthy Environment empowers citizens to take direct action through the legal system. It provides a basis for seeking judicial interventions against entities that cause environmental degradation. These legal mechanisms allow communities to challenge harmful industrial practices and force both state and corporate bodies to adhere to environmental standards, ensuring safer living.

285. (C) It gives vulnerable groups a legal and moral basis for a toxin-free environment
Framing environmental protection as a fundamental human right has significant implications for social justice. It provides vulnerable populations, who often suffer most from pollution, with a solid legal and moral basis to demand change. This entitlement allows them to insist on a sustainable, toxin-free living environment. By doing so, the principle ensures that human rights and governance intertwine.

286. (D) The socio-economic advancement of the current generation must not compromise future generations
The Principle of Sustainable Development acts as a guide for balanced growth. Its central requirement is that the socio-economic advancement achieved by the current generation must not compromise the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This generational equity ensures that long-term resource availability is protected, preventing the depletion of natural capital for short-term economic gains.

287. (C) Economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity
Sustainable development is built upon a framework of three interdependent pillars. These consist of economic viability, environmental protection, and social equity. For a development model to be truly sustainable, it must balance these three elements simultaneously. Neglecting any one pillar, such as ignoring social equity for the sake of economic output, leads to a violation of sustainable progress.

288. (B) When it maximizes economic output while severely marginalizing local communities
A development project violates the core tenets of sustainable development if it prioritizes profit over people and the planet. For example, if a project maximizes economic output but simultaneously causes irreversible ecological damage or severely marginalizes local communities, it is considered unsustainable. Such a project fails to uphold the essential balance between economic gains, environmental health, and fairness.

289. (D) Circular, regenerative resource management systems
The Principle of Sustainable Development encourages a move away from traditional, wasteful methods of resource use. It favors circular and regenerative resource management systems over linear models of consumption. These circular systems are designed to minimize waste and ensure that resources are continuously renewed or reused. This approach helps maintain ecological balance while still supporting socio-economic needs.

NODIA

in India. It provides a legal framework for groups to organize for charitable and social purposes. Despite its colonial origins, the Act continues to be the most common route for formalizing non-profit associations, allowing them to gain legal status and institutionalize.

242. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
A trust is typically established by dedicating property for a specific charitable purpose, while a society is a voluntary association of persons for a common objective. In contrast, a Section 8 Company is a non-profit entity registered under the Companies Act. It is prohibited from distributing dividends to its members and must use its profits to further its social or charitable goals.

243. (C) The State Legislative Assembly
Civil society is composed of organizations that are independent of the government, such as environmental NGOs, resident welfare associations, and professional groups. These entities allow for citizen participation outside the state apparatus. The State Legislative Assembly, however, is a primary organ of the government responsible for lawmaking. Therefore, it is part of the state sector, rather than the civil society sector.

244. (A) Advocacy focus on policy; Operational on implementation.
Advocacy NGOs focus primarily on influencing public policy, laws, and social norms through lobbying and awareness campaigns. In contrast, operational NGOs are mainly involved in the direct implementation of development projects and the delivery of services like education or healthcare. While many organizations perform both roles, this distinction helps define their primary strategic focus within the social work and development fields.

245. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Genuine challenges faced by NGOs in India include over-dependence on external funding and complex regulatory requirements such as FCRA compliance. Many organizations also struggle with a lack of trained professional staff and issues regarding internal transparency and governance. Unlike some beliefs, NGOs are not completely immune from tax laws; they must follow specific legal procedures to maintain their tax-exempt status in society.

246. (A) Born out of Textile Labour Association for women workers.
The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) emerged from the Textile Labour Association in Ahmedabad. It was founded by Ela Bhatt to organize poor, self-employed women workers in the informal sector. SEWA combines the functions of a trade union and a cooperative, focusing on the empowerment of women through collective action, access to credit, and the protection of their economic and social rights.

247. (D) Trade Unions - Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, 2010
Non-profit entities in India can register under various laws, including the Societies Registration Act, the Indian Trusts Act, or as Section 8 Companies. These frameworks provide legal status for charitable work. Trade unions are registered under the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) is a law governing the receipt of foreign funds, rather than a registration act for unions.

NODIA

248. (B) Stricter compliance caused strain on grassroots NGOs.
Recent amendments to the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act have introduced stricter compliance measures for NGOs receiving international funds. These changes have placed a significant administrative strain on many grassroots organizations, requiring them to follow more complex reporting and banking procedures. The goal of these regulations is to increase transparency and ensure that foreign contributions are used according to the specified national legal requirements.

249. (C) Social Capital
Social capital refers to the networks of relationships, norms, and trust among people that enable a society to function effectively. It includes the shared values and understandings that facilitate cooperation within and between groups. High levels of social capital contribute to stronger communities and better social and economic outcomes. It is a vital concept for

unified front, mobilize a broad demographic, and successfully challenge entrenched traditional authorities.

266. (B) To function as statutory watchdogs safeguarding constitutional rights
The National Commissions for Women, Children, Minorities, and other groups serve as essential institutional mechanisms within the state. Their primary role is to function as statutory watchdogs tasked with safeguarding the constitutional rights of vulnerable populations. By monitoring compliance and investigating violations, these bodies ensure that the legal protections afforded to these groups are effectively upheld by developmental policies.

267. (B) They investigate atrocities and recommend policy interventions
When conflicts lead to the exploitation of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes, the respective National Commissions are mandated to take direct action. They possess the authority to investigate specific atrocities and review the effectiveness of existing statutory safeguards. Following their findings, these Commissions recommend necessary policy interventions to the government to prevent further marginalization and ensure community protection.

268. (A) Evaluating the socio-economic impact of existing laws on their constituencies
The National Commission for Women and the Commission for Children focus on the specific vulnerabilities of their respective demographics. Their primary task involves evaluating how existing laws and developmental policies impact the socio-economic status of women and children. By conducting these assessments, the Commissions ensure that legal frameworks do not inadvertently exacerbate gender-based or age-based inequalities and disadvantages.

269. (C) Monitoring compliance, conducting inquiries, and advising on planning
Despite focusing on different demographic groups, various National Commissions share a unified operational approach. They are consistently involved in monitoring the state's compliance with constitutional mandates. Additionally, these bodies conduct formal inquiries into reports of rights violations. Their advisory role is also critical, as they provide essential recommendations for socio-economic planning to ensure marginalized group welfare.

270. (D) Their autonomy and the state's willingness to implement recommendations
The impact of statutory watchdogs like the National Commissions depends on two key factors. First, these institutional bodies must maintain their autonomy to investigate and report fairly. Second, their effectiveness is contingent upon the state's willingness to implement their reformative recommendations. Without the government's commitment to translating findings into actual welfare policies, the Commissions' role as advisory bodies remains limited.

271. (C) Dismantling systemic hierarchies causing social and economic exclusion
Backward Class, Dalit, and Women movements are united by a common foundational goal. They seek to dismantle the entrenched systemic hierarchies that have historically perpetuated social and economic exclusion. While each movement focuses on a different axis of marginalization, they all aim to disrupt traditional power monopolies and expand democratic space, fostering a more inclusive social justice framework.

272. (B) Securing equitable representation in state apparatuses and educational institutions
Backward Class movements in developing structures are primarily characterized by their focus on institutional inclusion. Their main objective is to secure equitable representation within state apparatuses and educational institutions. By utilizing political mobilization, these movements demand systemic accommodations and a fairer distribution of resources. This approach ensures that marginalized groups have a significant voice in administrative and academic spheres.

273. (D) Emphasizing human rights, land redistribution, and dismantling stratification
Dalit movements confront marginalization by directly challenging structural indignities. Their primary strategies involve the assertion of fundamental human rights and the demand for land redistribution to empower their communities. Furthermore, these movements aim for the complete annihilation of oppressive

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

liquid assets necessary for their livelihoods and socio-economic well-being.

258. (A) It disrupts livelihoods, causing socio-economic displacement
Forest-dwelling communities in India maintain deep-seated livelihood dependencies on their surrounding natural environments. When conservation policies or commercial logging activities restrict their customary access to these forests, the immediate result is the disruption of their traditional ways of life. This loss of access leads to significant socio-economic displacement, as marginalized groups are separated from the resources essential for survival.

259. (C) The loss of forest access generally correlates with declining water security and land stability
The domains of land, water, and forests are fundamentally interconnected, forming a complex landscape of vulnerability for rural communities. In many regional contexts, the loss of access to forest resources does not occur in isolation. Instead, it typically correlates with a decline in water security and the destabilization of land tenure. These cumulative impacts increase the overall susceptibility of populations.

260. (A) Integrated approaches prioritizing traditional resource utilization rights
Resolving persistent conflicts over natural resources in India necessitates a shift in policy focus. Rather than relying on centralized state control or aggressive commercial interests, effective solutions require integrated approaches. These policies must prioritize the traditional resource utilization rights of marginalized and indigenous communities. By acknowledging and protecting these customary rights, the state can foster more sustainable management systems.

261. (D) Systemic grievances aimed at reconstructing societal norms
Social movements do not arise in a vacuum; they are organized responses to deep-seated issues. Collective mobilization is typically triggered by systemic grievances within political, social, or religious spheres. These grievances motivate the populace to seek the reconstruction of societal norms perceived as oppressive or outdated. By challenging traditional authority, these movements aim to bring about a comprehensive structural transformation.

262. (B) By dismantling hierarchies so marginalized groups claim equal status
Religious reform often acts as a catalyst for broader societal change. When a movement challenges orthodox rituals and demands the democratization of religious institutions, it inevitably confronts traditional social hierarchies. The dismantling of these rigid religious structures empowers marginalized groups, allowing them to assert their right to equal social status. Thus, religious democratization serves as a foundation for achieving equality.

263. (C) From religious to social reform, and eventually political reform
Reformist social movements follow a predictable trajectory where different spheres of life are gradually transformed. Often beginning with religious reform to challenge orthodox practices, these movements naturally transition into social reform by empowering marginalized groups. Eventually, the mobilized demographic demands legislative changes to secure their rights, leading to political reform. This path demonstrates how various dimensions are mutually reinforcing.

264. (D) They are mutually reinforcing dimensions of comprehensive transformation
In the context of social movements, political, social, and religious reforms are not independent or isolated occurrences. Instead, they act as mutually reinforcing dimensions of a singular, comprehensive structural transformation. Changes in religious practices influence social standing, which in turn fuels demands for legislative adjustments. This synergy allows movements to redefine citizenship and institutional accountability across all levels of society.

265. (A) Articulating a framework bridging political, social, and religious goals
The ultimate success of a reformist social movement depends on its ideological clarity. A movement must be able to articulate a coherent framework that effectively bridges political demands with the deep-rooted social and religious aspirations of its participants. By aligning these diverse objectives, the movement can maintain a

NODIA

understanding the foundation of collective social action.

250. (A) Scaling up innovation
Scaling up innovation occurs when a successful local project or pilot initiative is expanded to a larger audience or adopted by the government. This process allows small-scale successes by NGOs to influence national policy and service delivery. It bridges the gap between grassroots experimentation and large-scale implementation. Successful adoption ensures that effective solutions reach a wider population, maximizing their positive social impact.

251. (B) To challenge structural inequalities limiting resource access
In developing societies, broad national economic growth does not always translate to equitable resource distribution. Collective action arises because marginalized communities face systemic underdevelopment and structural inequalities. By organizing group efforts, these populations can challenge institutional policies that limit their access to basic socio-economic resources, thereby facilitating a transition toward more equitable and inclusive developmental frameworks.

252. (A) By shifting from passive welfare dependency to rights-based assertion
Social action strategies empower marginalized communities to redefine their relationship with state and societal institutions. Instead of remaining passive recipients of government aid or welfare, these groups engage in public campaigns and collective bargaining. This active participation shifts the community's paradigm from a state of passive welfare dependency toward a proactive, rights-based assertion of their entitlements.

253. (C) They are sustainable tools for democratizing the distribution of resources
Social action methods provide marginalized populations with the means to negotiate for equitable frameworks. Beyond addressing immediate or temporary grievances, these organized efforts function as sustainable tools for democratizing resource distribution. They empower historically subjugated groups to participate in decision-making processes, ensuring that developmental benefits and essential socio-economic resources are shared more broadly and fairly.

254. (D) High cohesion and identification of a shared grievance
The effectiveness of collective action depends on the internal dynamics of the participating group. Individuals must first identify a common grievance that unites them against systemic disparities. Furthermore, achieving success requires a high degree of cohesion among participants. This unity enables them to formulate and execute coordinated responses, such as organized dialogues, necessary to challenge entrenched socio-political hierarchies.

255. (C) It focuses on temporary relief rather than structural transformation
Relying solely on individual remediation fails to address the root causes of systemic deprivation in developing contexts. While individual efforts might provide localized or temporary relief, they do not challenge the institutional policies that perpetuate inequality. Collective social action is necessary because it emphasizes structural transformation. By uniting citizen engagement, these methods target the broad socio-economic frameworks causing deprivation.

256. (B) The tension between state development agendas and local community rights
Conflicts regarding natural resources in India often stem from the friction between large-scale state development projects and the traditional rights of local inhabitants. While the state pursues infrastructure and industrial extraction goals, these activities frequently infringe upon the land, water, and forest resources that indigenous populations rely on. This fundamental tension creates persistent disputes over resource ownership and management.

257. (D) It depletes water tables, causing severe scarcity for irrigation
Industrial activities significantly disrupt the environmental stability required for traditional agriculture. Large-scale extraction processes often lead to the severe depletion of water tables, which directly impacts the availability of irrigation for local farmers. This resource mismanagement creates a cycle of water scarcity, depriving agricultural communities of the vital

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

social stratification. By addressing these issues, they seek to eliminate the indignities associated with traditional caste-based hierarchies and achieve dignity.

274. (A) Patriarchal structures that limit socio-economic mobility
Women movements focus on identifying and dismantling the patriarchal structures that restrict their lives. These movements specifically challenge norms that limit women's socio-economic mobility and their participation in the public sphere. By advocating for gender parity, reproductive autonomy, and equal participation, these movements strive to ensure women are no longer marginalized by traditional gender-based power dynamics and exclusions.

275. (C) Intersectional alliances to simultaneously challenge multiple inequalities
The long-term success of Backward Class, Dalit, and Women movements is tied to their ability to cooperate. Since marginalization often occurs along multiple axes, these movements must forge intersectional alliances. By simultaneously challenging caste, class, and gender inequalities, they create a more powerful force for change. This collective effort pressures state institutions to adopt comprehensive and inclusive social justice.

276. (A) Exploitative land tenure, unfair taxation, and agricultural commercialization
Agrarian and peasant movements are typically the result of severe economic distress in rural areas. These movements are primarily triggered by exploitative land tenure systems and unfair taxation policies that burden small-scale cultivators. Additionally, the increasing commercialization of agriculture often disadvantages traditional farmers, leading to systemic indebtedness. These combined factors force rural communities to mobilize and demand structural reforms.

277. (D) Systemic indebtedness and the alienation of agricultural lands
In scenarios of agrarian unrest, peasant communities focus their protests on issues that threaten their survival. They frequently mobilize against systemic indebtedness caused by unfair economic policies. Another major point of contention is the alienation of agricultural lands by powerful economic entities. By resisting these trends, peasant movements seek to protect their land tenure and secure the resources for farming.

278. (B) Peasant movements are survival-rooted and highly resilient
Peasant movements possess a distinct character compared to urban industrial strikes. They are deeply rooted in survival economies, meaning their collective action is a direct response to threats against their basic livelihood. This connection to survival makes peasant movements exceptionally resilient over time. While urban strikes may focus on labor conditions, agrarian movements fight for the existence of rural communities.

279. (C) Transition from localized protests to organized, politically aware syndicates
The evolution of agrarian unrest involves a shift in organizational complexity. Traditional peasant uprisings were often localized and spontaneous responses to immediate crises. In contrast, modern agrarian movements have transitioned into highly organized, politically aware syndicates. These modern groups are capable of negotiating directly with state authorities, using their political awareness to demand protective policies and structural reforms.

280. (D) Unresolved rural development contradictions and the need for protective policies
The ongoing existence of agrarian and peasant movements serves as a signal of deep-seated issues in rural sectors. Their continuous presence highlights unresolved contradictions within modern rural development paradigms. Furthermore, these movements underscore the urgent necessity for protective agrarian policies that safeguard small-scale cultivators from market monopolies. Until these structural imbalances are addressed, rural unrest remains a permanent feature.

281. (A) It is inextricably linked to ecological balance and clean water
The Right to a Healthy Environment is based on the idea that human well-being cannot exist in isolation from nature. It fundamentally posits that the quality of human life is inextricably linked to the preservation of ecological balance. Access to clean air and uncontaminated water systems is

NODIA

emphasized saving existing forests, growing new trees, and using resources rationally. The movement successfully protested against commercial felling and highlighted the importance of decentralized forest management for the benefit of local communities.

216. (A) Rajendra Singh
Rajendra Singh, known as the "Waterman of India," founded the Tarun Bharat Sangh. This NGO has performed pioneering work in water conservation by reviving traditional water-harvesting structures called johads in Rajasthan. His efforts have led to the restoration of several rivers and improved the livelihoods of thousands of villagers. His work demonstrates the effectiveness of community-led sustainable resource management.

217. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
The Navdanya movement, founded by Vandana Shiva, focuses on the conservation of biodiversity and the promotion of organic farming. It encourages the use of traditional seeds and advocates for food sovereignty. The movement strongly opposes the use of Genetically Modified Organisms and corporate control over agriculture, arguing that they threaten ecological health and the livelihoods of small-scale farmers in India.

218. (D) Immediate privatization of the river waters.
The Narmada Bachao Andolan's primary demands include the comprehensive rehabilitation of displaced people and a thorough review of the environmental impact of large dams. It also advocates for decentralized and sustainable alternatives for water and energy management. The movement does not support the privatization of river waters; instead, it emphasizes that natural resources should be managed as a public good.

219. (B) Ecofeminism
Ecofeminism is an ideology that links the patriarchal oppression of women with the destruction of the natural environment. It argues that hierarchical systems of dominance treat both women and nature as resources to be exploited for profit. This framework calls for an equitable social structure that values care, sustainability, and the interdependence of all living things, challenging traditional developmental models.

220. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 5
Ecological movements in India have emerged due to several factors, including state-led development that marginalizes local communities and the commercialization of natural resources. Environmental degradation directly affects livelihoods, forcing people to organize for survival. Additionally, inadequate rehabilitation policies for those displaced by projects have been a major cause of unrest. These movements represent a struggle for both environmental sustainability and social justice.

221. (A) A 100-day foot march to create ecological awareness.
The Save Western Ghats March of 1987 was a 100-day foot march aimed at creating ecological awareness and protecting the unique biodiversity of the mountain range. It brought together activists, scientists, and local communities to protest against destructive development projects like mining and dams. The march highlighted the need for a holistic and sustainable conservation strategy for the entire Western Ghats region.

222. (D) Rajasthan - Silent Valley Movement
Prominent environmental struggles in India include the Plachimada struggle against Coca-Cola in Kerala and the Anti-POSCO movement in Odisha. The Chipko movement is a famous forest protection campaign in Uttarakhand. The Silent Valley movement, however, took place in Kerala, rather than Rajasthan. Identifying these regional movements is important for understanding the diverse environmental challenges faced by different states across India.

223. (A) Inequality in forest allotment caused villagers to hug trees.
The Chipko movement was triggered by a government policy that denied local villagers access to ash trees for making agricultural tools while allotting them to a commercial sports goods manufacturer. This inequality in forest resource allocation sparked a protest where villagers hugged trees to prevent felling. This local grievance evolved into a broader movement for community forest rights and ecological preservation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

290. (A) It functions as a regulatory mechanism to prevent ecological overshoot
Sustainable development serves as a check on the negative impacts of rapid industrial growth. It functions as a regulatory mechanism designed to prevent ecological overshoot, which occurs when human demand exceeds the earth's natural capacity. By enforcing environmental accounting and renewable management, the principle ensures that industrialization does not lead to total resource depletion or ecosystem collapse.

291. (C) Grassroots communities directly impacted by ecological disruptions
Ecological and environment movements are typically initiated at the local level. They are often started by grassroots communities that are directly impacted by ecological disruptions, such as deforestation or river pollution. These local inhabitants mobilize because their environments and livelihoods are threatened by unsustainable practices. Their direct experience with environmental harm drives them to organize.

292. (A) Paradigms prioritizing aggressive industrialization over harmony
Ecological movements construct a profound critique of dominant development paradigms. They specifically target models that prioritize aggressive industrialization and economic growth over ecological harmony. These movements argue that such paradigms are unsustainable and harmful to both nature and humanity. By challenging these views, they advocate for alternative frameworks that respect nature and seek balance.

293. (D) Non-violent direct action and legal advocacy
To achieve their goals, ecological movements employ several key methods of social action. They frequently use non-violent direct action to physically resist harmful projects. Additionally, these movements rely on community awareness programs and legal advocacy to challenge ecological destruction in court. These methods allow them to raise public awareness and enforce environmental accountability through both mobilization and formal channels.

294. (B) They value nature as a prerequisite for human survival
Ecological movements differ from conventional political movements in their core philosophical arguments. While political movements often focus on power or representation, ecological movements emphasize the intrinsic value of nature. They argue that environmental preservation is not just a secondary concern but a fundamental prerequisite for human survival. This biocentric perspective shifts the focus toward ecological sustainability.

295. (C) Demanding systemic shifts in policy for climate mitigation
When localized environmental movements join together to form broader national or global networks, their impact increases significantly. These networks are able to demand systemic shifts in public policy regarding climate mitigation and resource governance. By pooling their resources and influence, these expanded movements can challenge global trends like the commodification of nature and promote ecologically sensitive frameworks.

296. (D) Intermediaries between the state, market, and citizenry
Civil societies and Non-Governmental Organizations play a crucial role in the democratic structure of a nation. They fundamentally function as intermediaries between the state, the market, and the citizenry. By operating in this space, they help bridge the gap between public needs and government action. They address developmental deficits by facilitating communication and action across different sectors.

297. (A) Providing direct social services and advocating for policy reforms
In the Indian context, NGOs typically perform two main functions simultaneously. First, they provide direct social services, such as education or healthcare, in under-resourced areas where state reach is limited. Second, they act as advocates for structural policy reforms. By pressuring the government to fulfill its statutory obligations while also providing immediate help, NGOs address symptoms and causes.

NODIA

(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

39. In a scenario where a state law mandates that only individuals belonging to a specific religion can hold public office, which core constitutional competency is directly violated?
(A) Freedom of Trade and Commerce
(B) Cultural and Educational Rights
(C) Right against Exploitation
(D) Right to Equality and Secularism

40. Which sociological reality of India most profoundly influenced the drafting of Part III (Fundamental Rights) and Part XVI (Special Provisions relating to certain classes)?
(A) Historical disadvantages and discrimination based on the caste system.
(B) General linguistic homogeneity of the domestic Indian population.
(C) Lack of significant diversity in regional dialects and languages.
(D) Uniformity of economic prosperity across all different regions.

41. What is the most appropriate interpretation of "Due Process of Law" as evolved by the Indian Judiciary post-Maneka Gandhi case?
(A) Law can be arbitrary as long as it is passed by a competent legislature.
(B) Judicial review is strictly limited to procedural aspects, ignoring substantive justice.
(C) Procedure established by law must be just, fair, and reasonable.
(D) Executive actions are exempt from judicial scrutiny if they follow any set procedure.

42. Identify the incorrect statement regarding a Directive Principle and its corresponding Article.
(A) Protection of monuments of national importance - Article 50
(B) Equal justice and free legal aid - Article 39A
(C) Uniform Civil Code - Article 44
(D) Promotion of international peace and security - Article 51

43. Consider the following statements concerning Fundamental Duties:
I. They were recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee.
II. They originally contained 10 duties; the 11th was added later.
III. They are legally enforceable by parliamentary law.
IV. They bind both the State and the private corporate sector equally.
V. They serve as a guide for interpreting ambiguous statutes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and V only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, and V only

44. A journalist is arrested for publishing an article criticizing government policies. Under which specific right can the journalist challenge the arrest, and what is the standard defense of the state?
(A) Article 14; State defends on grounds of intelligible differentia.
(B) Article 19(1)(a); State defends on grounds of reasonable restrictions.
(C) Article 25; State defends on grounds of secularism.
(D) Article 32; State defends on grounds of parliamentary privilege.

45. What defines the legal nature of the Preamble as established by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case?
(A) It is not a part of the Constitution and cannot be amended.
(B) It is the supreme source of power for the legislature.
(C) It is a part of the Constitution subject to amendments of non-basic features.
(D) It is an independently enforceable legal code.

46. As a human rights advocate assessing the impact of constitutional amendments on social justice, which amendment is most critical for establishing affirmative action in educational institutions?
(A) 44th Amendment
(B) 61st Amendment
(C) 7th Amendment
(D) 93rd Amendment

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

CHAPTER 08
Human Rights and Indian Constitution

1. Which fundamental feature of Indian civilization highlights its capacity for change and continuity despite numerous foreign invasions?
(A) Imposition of a single uniform culture across all regions
(B) Synthesis and dynamic integration of diverse cultural elements
(C) Complete assimilation of all foreign elements without retaining indigenous roots
(D) Rigid isolationism and rejection of external philosophical thoughts

2. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The sociological foundation of the Indian Constitution is based solely on Western liberal democratic models.
Statement II: The Indian Constitution reflects an indigenous sociological context by addressing unique historical inequalities like untouchability.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

3. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution act as limitations on the power of the State.
Reason (R): They are designed to protect the individual liberties and freedoms against arbitrary state action.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

4. Identify the correct statement regarding the constitutional vision of the role of the State in India.
(A) The State acts as a police state primarily focused on maintaining order.
(B) The State adopts a strict laissez-faire policy regarding economic affairs.
(C) The State promotes a theocratic model to maintain regional social harmony.
(D) The State is a welfare state that actively promotes socio-economic justice.

5. What was the primary effect of the Karachi Session resolution (1931) on the future constitutional framework of India?
(A) It established the blueprint for the partition of the subcontinent.
(B) It mandated the creation of a centralized, unitary government.
(C) It embedded ideals of socio-economic rights into national consciousness.
(D) It rejected the adoption of any international human rights standards.

6. All of the following are recognized as international standards for human rights explicitly or implicitly reflected in the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution, EXCEPT:
(A) Right to Equality before the law
(B) Right to unhindered speech during national emergencies
(C) Protection against double jeopardy
(D) Right to life and personal liberty

7. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
(A) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.
(B) They aim to establish a welfare state.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

fundamental right.
(B) By abolishing private property entirely to establish a socialist state.
(C) By strictly prohibiting the government from taxing agricultural land.
(D) By moving property to Article 300A to allow for state regulation.

56. Identify the incorrect pair regarding a constitutional term and its meaning.
(A) Certiorari - To forbid or stop
(B) Habeas Corpus - You may have the body
(C) Quo Warranto - By what authority
(D) Mandamus - We command

57. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Education:
I. It was added as Article 21A by the 86th Amendment Act.
II. It guarantees free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years.
III. It corresponds to Article 45 of the Directive Principles.
IV. It imposes a fundamental duty on parents/guardians to provide opportunities for education.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, III, and IV
(D) I and II only

58. Match the Features of the Constitution in List I with the Source/Influence in List II:
List I: (Features of Constitution)
P. Directive Principles of State Policy
Q. Fundamental Rights
R. Concurrent List
S. Fundamental Duties
List II: (Source/Influence)
1. USA
2. Ireland
3. USSR
4. Australia
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

59. An indigenous tribe is facing displacement due to a major dam project. They approach the court claiming a violation of their human rights. Which judicial innovation allows the court to interpret their right to livelihood as a part of their right to life?
(A) Epistolary Jurisdiction
(B) Strict construction of Article 19
(C) Application of Article 31C
(D) Broad interpretation of Article 21

60. What is the constitutional definition of the 'State' under Article 12 for the purpose of Part III?
(A) It includes only the Government and Parliament of India.
(B) Includes Government, Parliament, States, and local or other authorities.
(C) It includes only the State Governments and State Legislatures.
(D) It includes only the judiciary and the police forces.

NODIA

61. If a public official refuses to perform their statutory duty, which writ is the most appropriate competency tool for a citizen to seek a remedy?
(A) Prohibition
(B) Certiorari
(C) Mandamus
(D) Quo Warranto

62. Which concept signifies the adaptation of ancient Indian pluralism into the constitutional framework?
(A) The Uniform Civil Code mandate
(B) The centralization of judicial powers
(C) The imposition of a single state religion
(D) Recognition of multiple languages under the Eighth Schedule

63. Consider the following statements about the role of the Indian Freedom Movement in shaping Human Rights:
I. It heavily relied on the British Magna Carta over indigenous demands.
II. The 1931 Karachi Resolution articulated a comprehensive vision of civil and economic rights.
III. The movement demanded the separation of the executive and the judiciary.
IV. It championed the rights of minorities and

15. What defines the "Sociological Foundation" of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Legal framework addressing realities of caste and diversity.
(B) The strict adherence to pre-colonial monarchical traditions.
(C) Disregard for community identities in favor of individuals.
(D) Adoption of economic parameters for state-citizen relations.

16. As an administrator reviewing policies for the marginalized, you must balance Fundamental Rights (FR) and Directive Principles (DPSP). Based on the harmonious construction principle established by the Indian Judiciary, how should you proceed?
(A) Subordinate DPSP to FR in all socio-economic matters without exception.
(B) Interpret FR and DPSP as complementary to achieve goals without violating liberties.
(C) Implement DPSP even if it destroys the basic structure of the FRs.
(D) Ignore DPSP entirely as they hold no legal validity in policy drafting.

17. The concept of 'Change and Continuity' in Indian Civilization is best exemplified by:
(A) The total replacement of indigenous laws with British common law post-independence.
(B) Retention of ancient democratic ideals within modern democracy.
(C) The abolition of village panchayats in modern governance.
(D) The rejection of modern technological advancements to preserve ancient culture.

18. Consider the following statements regarding the Freedom Movement's impact on the Indian Constitution:
I. The Motilal Nehru Report (1928) demanded fundamental rights.
II. The freedom struggle emphasized a unitary state over a federal structure.
III. The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity were popularized during the movement.
IV. The Government of India Act 1935 heavily influenced the final constitutional draft.
V. The movement advocated for universal adult franchise.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV, and V only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, IV, and V only

19. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution guarantees absolute and unrestricted Fundamental Rights to all citizens.
Statement II: Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on Fundamental Rights on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

20. Identify the correct statement regarding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Indian Constitution.
(A) The UDHR was drafted after the adoption of the Indian Constitution and thus had no impact on it.
(B) The civil and political rights of the UDHR closely mirror the Directive Principles of State Policy.
(C) The Indian Constitution expressly rejects the principles laid down in the UDHR.
(D) UDHR economic and social rights are reflected in the Directive Principles.

21. What is the primary cause for the inclusion of Article 17 (Abolition of Untouchability) in the Fundamental Rights?
(A) To comply with British colonial mandates.
(B) To create a new class of privileged citizens.
(C) Eradication of social evils to fulfill needs for dignity.
(D) To appease international trade organizations.

22. All of the following are Fundamental Duties listed under Article 51A, EXCEPT:
(A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals
(B) To cast a vote in local and national elections
(C) To protect and improve the natural

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

environment
(D) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

23. Arrange the following landmark cases of the Indian Judiciary in chronological order:
I. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
II. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
III. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
IV. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

24. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.
(A) It can be filed in any Subordinate Court, High Court, or the Supreme Court.
(B) It relaxed the traditional rule of locus standi.
(C) It was pioneered by Justices V.R. Krishna Iyer and P.N. Bhagwati.
(D) It is primarily used to protect the rights of the disadvantaged and marginalized.

25. An international human rights body criticizes India's preventive detention laws, stating they violate the standard right to liberty. Under the Indian constitutional framework, how is preventive detention justified in concept application?
(A) It is explicitly prohibited by Article 21 and is thus unconstitutional.
(B) It is justified under the Directive Principles to maintain economic equality.
(C) Article 22 allows it for state security with procedural safeguards.
(D) It is an extraconstitutional power exercised via presidential decree only.

26. Identify the correct pair of a Constitutional Amendment and its impact on Human Rights.
(A) 44th Amendment - Ensured Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a National Emergency
(B) 24th Amendment - Curtailed the power of Parliament to amend Fundamental Rights
(C) 1st Amendment - Abolished the Right to Equality
(D) 86th Amendment - Removed education from the concurrent list

27. Which option provides the best answer regarding the primary constitutional vision of Justice?
(A) Justice is viewed purely as procedural fairness in criminal trials.
(B) Justice is defined strictly as retributive punishment for constitutional violations.
(C) Justice requires the uniform distribution of wealth bypassing democratic processes.
(D) Justice encompasses social, economic, and political holistic development.

28. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental in the governance of the country.
Reason (R): It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws to establish socio-economic democracy.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

29. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding International Human Rights instruments and Indian Constitutional provisions?
(A) ICCPR - Fundamental Rights
(B) ICESCR - Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) Convention on the Rights of the Child - Fundamental Duties exclusively
(D) UDHR - Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and DPSP

30. A local municipality initiates a project to clean a polluted river, urging citizens to participate. Which specific constitutional provision places a responsibility on the citizens to support this environmental effort?
(A) Article 48A
(B) Article 21
(C) Article 14
(D) Article 51A(g)

31. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Indian freedom movement

solely focused on political independence without addressing social reforms.
Statement II: Leaders of the freedom movement envisioned a constitution that would eradicate social hierarchies and guarantee human rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

32. Which of the following defines 'Judicial Activism' in the context of the Indian Judiciary and human rights?
(A) The strict literal interpretation of statutes without considering social context.
(B) Judiciary's proactive role in protecting rights and filling legislative vacuums.
(C) The refusal of the Supreme Court to entertain PILs based on procedural grounds.
(D) The transfer of judicial powers to the executive branch during national emergencies.

33. Match the Landmark Judgments in List I with the Core Themes in List II:
List I: (Landmark Judgments)
P. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
Q. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
R. NALSA v. Union of India
S. K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India
List II: (Core Theme)
1. Right to Privacy
2. Transgender Rights
3. Environmental Protection
4. Workplace Sexual Harassment Guidelines
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

34. Identify the correct statement regarding the Constitutional Vision of Freedom.
(A) Freedom is conceptualized balancing individual liberty with social control and public order.
(B) The freedom guaranteed is absolute and immune from legislative interference.
(C) Freedom applies exclusively to political speech and excludes economic activities.
(D) Freedom of religion allows forced conversions as a matter of right.

35. The concept of the 'Basic Structure' doctrine emerged as a cause-effect relationship from which underlying conflict?
(A) The conflict between the President and the Prime Minister over executive powers.
(B) The conflict between State governments and the Central government over taxation.
(C) Conflict between Parliament's amending power and judicial review of principles.
(D) The conflict between the Election Commission and political parties.

36. All of the following judgments expanded the scope of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) EXCEPT:
(A) Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration
(B) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation
(C) Parmanand Katara v. Union of India
(D) A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla

37. Identify the incorrect statement about the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.
(A) They provided constitutional status to Panchayats and Municipalities.
(B) They mandated the reservation of seats for women in local bodies.
(C) They removed the state government's power to conduct local elections.
(D) They aimed at decentralizing power and promoting grassroots democracy.

38. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the State as per the Indian Constitution:
I. The State is empowered to make special provisions for women and children.
II. The State must maintain a policy of complete non-intervention in religious affairs.
III. The State is directed to minimize inequalities in income, status, and facilities.
IV. The State has the authority to acquire private property for public purpose by authority of law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(C) They reflect the socio-economic dimension of human rights.
(D) They are legally enforceable in the courts of law.

8. Match the Constitutional Provisions in List I with the Articles in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Provisions)
P. Equality before law
Q. Abolition of Untouchability
R. Protection of life and personal liberty
S. Right to Constitutional Remedies
List II: (Articles)
1. Article 21
2. Article 32
3. Article 14
4. Article 17
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

9. An activist seeks to challenge a new state policy that drastically reduces maternity leave benefits, arguing it violates socio-economic justice. Under which framework should this primarily be argued to emphasize the State's welfare obligations, even if not directly justiciable?
(A) Fundamental Duties of the individual citizen
(B) Preamble's reference to social justice exclusively
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy framework
(D) Emergency Provisions of the Indian Constitution

10. Identify the correct pair regarding landmark judicial interpretations.
(A) Kesavananda Bharati case - Basic Structure Doctrine
(B) Maneka Gandhi case - Abolition of the Privy Purse
(C) Vishaka case - Environmental Protection Guidelines
(D) S.R. Bommai case - Sexual Harassment at Workplace

NODIA

11. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the context of human rights in India?
(A) A mechanism used by the government to defend its executive policies.
(B) A tool used by the wealthy to expedite their private civil disputes.
(C) A legislative act passed to bypass the standard judicial system.
(D) A judicial innovation for the enforcement of rights of the marginalized.

12. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Constitutional Amendments and their subject matter.
(A) 42nd Amendment - Addition of Fundamental Duties
(B) 73rd Amendment - Anti-Defection Law
(C) 44th Amendment - Removal of Right to Property as a Fundamental Right
(D) 86th Amendment - Right to Education

13. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution:
I. They were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
II. They are inspired by the Constitution of the USSR.
III. They are directly enforceable by writs in the Supreme Court.
IV. They apply to both citizens and foreigners living in India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I and II only
(D) I and IV only

14. A factory employs children aged 12 in hazardous conditions. An NGO files a petition directly in the Supreme Court on behalf of the children. Which mechanism allows the NGO to file this case despite not being the aggrieved party, and which right is directly invoked?
(A) Judicial Review process; Right against Exploitation
(B) Curative Petition filing; Right to Equality
(C) Original Jurisdiction; Right to Freedom
(D) Public Interest Litigation; Right against Exploitation

47. Which element represents the "Continuity" of Indian civilization in the context of its modern constitutional framework?
(A) Integration of 'Dharma' into the framework of Fundamental Duties.
(B) Absolute rejection of ancient dispute resolution mechanisms.
(C) Adoption of a foreign language as the sole official language.
(D) Elimination of all personal laws governing marriage and succession.

48. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The framing of the Indian Constitution was an isolated legal exercise devoid of historical political context.
Statement II: The Constitution was a product of a long-drawn freedom movement that emphasized civil liberties and democratic governance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

49. Identify the correct statement regarding the expansion of human rights by the Indian Judiciary.
(A) The judiciary has restricted human rights strictly to the literal text of Part III.
(B) The judiciary reads international human rights norms into domestic law.
(C) The judiciary has completely ignored international covenants like the ICCPR.
(D) The judiciary requires a constitutional amendment for every new interpretation of a right.

50. The rise of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the 1980s was a direct effect of which cause?
(A) Recognition that locus standi limited justice for marginalized masses.
(B) The desire of judges to accumulate administrative powers.
(C) A mandatory directive issued by the United Nations Human Rights Council.
(D) A constitutional amendment explicitly creating a separate PIL court.

51. All of the following are characteristics of the constitutional vision of the State EXCEPT:
(A) Democratic Republic
(B) Secularism
(C) Authoritarian centralization
(D) Socialist orientation

52. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Fundamental Rights and international standards.
(A) Article 21 mirrors the right to life mentioned in Article 3 of the UDHR.
(B) Article 19 freedoms correspond to civil liberties in the ICCPR.
(C) The Indian Constitution prohibits human trafficking, aligning with international anti-slavery conventions.
(D) International treaties automatically become enforceable Fundamental Rights in India.

53. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India is considered the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights.
Reason (R): Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

54. Identify the correct pair connecting a sociological issue with its constitutional remedy.
(A) Forced religious conversions - Article 29
(B) Exploitation of child labor - Article 24
(C) Gender discrimination in wages - Article 15(1) alone without DPSP
(D) Concentration of wealth - Article 18

55. Which of the following best answers how the Constitution reconciles the tension between individual property rights and social justice?
(A) By making the right to property an absolute

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

298. (B) Their capacity to facilitate grassroots participation and ensure transparency
The success of an NGO's mission is largely dependent on its internal practices and community engagement. To be effective, these organizations must facilitate grassroots participation, ensuring that local communities are involved in decision-making. Furthermore, maintaining transparency in their financial and operational activities is essential for building trust. These factors enable NGOs to navigate complex regulatory landscapes while serving marginalized populations.

299. (B) Because state reach in these spheres is often limited
NGOs frequently focus their efforts on under-resourced spheres because these are often the areas where the state's reach is most limited. In regions suffering from educational neglect or poor public health, civil society actors step in to provide essential services. By operating where government infrastructure is insufficient, NGOs fill critical gaps and ensure that marginalized communities receive necessary support.

300. (A) By holding public institutions accountable and amplifying marginalized voices
Civil societies and NGOs function as catalysts for social action by empowering the citizenry. They amplify the voices of marginalized communities, ensuring their needs are heard at higher levels of government. Additionally, these organizations hold public institutions accountable for their promises and obligations. This fosters a more participatory approach to national development, leading to equitable governance and social justice.

NODIA

depressed classes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

64. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable, meaning they hold no constitutional weight.
Statement II: The Supreme Court has ruled that a harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSP is a basic feature of the Constitution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

65. Identify the correct statement regarding the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
(A) It removed the word 'Secular' from the Preamble.
(B) It introduced Part IVA containing Fundamental Duties.
(C) It deleted the Right to Property.
(D) It reduced the term of the Lok Sabha to four years.

66. The concept of "Transformative Constitutionalism" in India is best understood as a cause leading to which effect?
(A) Continuous evolution toward an egalitarian society.
(B) The preservation of colonial administrative structures.
(C) The rigid enforcement of archaic social norms.
(D) The transition from a democratic to an autocratic regime.

67. All of the following are true regarding the relationship between International Law and the Indian Constitution EXCEPT:
(A) Article 51 directs the State to foster respect for international law.
(B) The judiciary often uses international conventions to interpret fundamental rights.
(C) International treaties are automatically enforceable without domestic legislation.
(D) Parliament has the exclusive power to legislate for implementing international treaties.

NODIA

68. Consider the following statements about landmark judgments on Fundamental Rights:
I. In A.K. Gopalan, the Court took a narrow view of Article 21.
II. Maneka Gandhi introduced the requirement of 'due process' in Article 21.
III. Navtej Singh Johar decriminalized consensual same-sex relations.
IV. Shayara Bano declared the practice of instant triple talaq unconstitutional.
V. Sabarimala judgment upheld absolute religious autonomy over individual equality.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, and V only
(B) I, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, and IV only

69. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the sociological foundations of the Constitution.
(A) It incorporates provisions for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
(B) It recognizes the need to protect minority linguistic and cultural rights.
(C) The Constitution ignores the existence of caste-based discrimination.
(D) It aims to establish social democracy alongside political democracy.

70. A factory worker is denied the minimum wage stipulated by law. Which constitutional mechanism validates his right to seek a remedy based on the Supreme Court's expansive interpretation of forced labor?
(A) Article 19(1)(g) Freedom of Profession
(B) Article 23 Right against Exploitation
(C) Article 25 Freedom of Religion
(D) Article 29 Protection of Minorities

71. Identify the correct pair connecting a DPSP objective with its international standard equivalent.
(A) Separation of judiciary from executive (Art 50) - Article 1 of UDHR

105. What defines the "Freedom Movement's" sociological contribution to the Constitution?
(A) The emphasis on economic liberalization.
(B) The demand for an absolute monarchy.
(C) Synthesis of diverse groups into a unified identity.
(D) The imposition of heavy taxation on agriculture.

106. In addressing human rights violations, a lawyer relies on the principle of 'Continuous Mandamus'. This competency involves understanding that the court will:
(A) Monitor implementation of orders over time in PILs.
(B) Issue a single order and close the case immediately.
(C) Transfer the case to a lower court for final verdict.
(D) Request the Parliament to pass a new law before proceeding.

107. Which of the following best reflects the "Change" in Indian Civilization accommodated by the Constitution?
(A) The strict preservation of the Varna system.
(B) The reliance on traditional feudal lords for local governance.
(C) The promotion of barter systems in the economy.
(D) Abolition of untouchability and affirmative action.

108. Match the International Concepts in List I with the Indian Constitutional Equivalents in List II:
List I: (International Concept)
P. Civil and Political Rights
Q. Economic and Social Rights
R. Environmental Protection
S. Child Rights
List II: (Indian Constitutional Equivalent)
1. Article 21A & Article 24
2. Article 48A
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Rights
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

109. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The 86th Constitutional Amendment made early childhood care and education a Fundamental Right for children below six years.
Statement II: The 86th Amendment added Article 21A, making education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14 years.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

110. Identify the correct statement regarding Constitutional Amendments related to Human Rights.
(A) The 1st Amendment completely abolished the right to free speech.
(B) The 44th Amendment added the Right to Property to Part III.
(C) The 73rd Amendment abolished rural local governance.
(D) The 103rd Amendment introduced reservation for EWS.

111. What is the cause of the judiciary interpreting the 'Right to swift trial' as part of Article 21?
(A) Recognition that prolonged incarceration violates dignity.
(B) Requirement to minimize high state expenditure on prisons.
(C) Administrative mandate issued from the British Parliament.
(D) Amendment passed in 1990 explicitly stating the timeline.

112. All of the following are constitutional visions of the Role of the State EXCEPT:
(A) Promoting the educational and economic interests of weaker sections.
(B) Concentrating the ownership and control of material resources in the hands of a few.
(C) Raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people.
(D) Securing equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

correct

80. Identify the correct statement about the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act.
(A) It introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST).
(B) It gave constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies.
(C) It established the National Judicial Appointments Commission.
(D) It provided 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections.

81. The implementation of the Right to Information (RTI) Act is a direct cause resulting in which systemic effect in the role of the State?
(A) Increased opacity and state secrecy.
(B) Enhanced transparency and state accountability.
(C) The abolition of all internal government communications.
(D) The dilution of parliamentary privileges.

82. All of the following are dimensions of the Constitutional Vision of Justice EXCEPT:
(A) Retributive Tribal Justice
(B) Social Justice
(C) Economic Justice
(D) Political Justice

83. Match the Judicial Doctrine in List I with the Context in List II:
List I: (Judicial Doctrine)
P. Basic Structure
Q. Harmonious Construction
R. Eclipse
S. Severability
List II: (Meaning/Context)
1. Resolving conflict between FRs and DPSP
2. Pre-constitutional laws inconsistent with FRs remain dormant
3. Unamendable core of the Constitution
4. Separating valid parts of a law from invalid parts
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

84. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Constitution's approach to religion.
(A) The State has no official religion.
(B) The State prohibits religious instruction in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
(C) All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience.
(D) Citizens have absolute rights to manage affairs without State order.

85. If a state enacts a law banning a specific book without providing reasons, which constitutional right is most appropriately applied to challenge it?
(A) Article 21
(B) Article 14
(C) (C) Article 19(1)(a) Freedom of Speech and Expression
(D) Article 20

86. Identify the correct pair regarding Constitutional provisions and marginalized groups.
(A) Article 17 - Prohibition of traffic in human beings
(B) Article 46 - Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections
(C) Article 23 - Abolition of untouchability
(D) Article 30 - Right of majorities to establish educational institutions

NODIA

87. Which option provides the best answer as to why the right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) is called the "heart and soul" of the Constitution?
(A) Because it is the longest article in the Constitution.
(B) Because it grants arbitrary powers to the executive.
(C) Because it guarantees the right to vote.
(D) It provides the enforcement mechanism for all rights.

88. Consider the following statements about the Fundamental Duties:
I. They are non-justiciable in nature.
II. Parliament can impose penalties for failure to fulfill them.
III. The duty to develop scientific temper is an explicit provision.

(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

139. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution originally contained 11 Fundamental Duties.
Statement II: The 11th Fundamental Duty, regarding the education of children, was added in 2002.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

140. Identify the correct statement regarding Landmark Judgments and the Basic Structure Doctrine.
(A) The Basic Structure Doctrine implies that no part of the Constitution can be amended.
(B) Amending power cannot destroy the constitutional core identity.
(C) It was first formulated in the Golaknath case.
(D) The Doctrine is explicitly defined in Article 368.

141. The mandate for equal pay for equal work for both men and women is structurally a:
(A) Cause derived from the Fundamental Duties.
(B) Feature of the Freedom of Trade and Commerce.
(C) DPSP used to interpret the Right to Equality.
(D) Constitutional Amendment passed in 2010.

142. All of the following international conventions directly influence Indian constitutional interpretations of human rights EXCEPT:
(A) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
(B) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
(C) Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(D) The Warsaw Pact

143. Consider the following statements concerning the Freedom Movement and Constitutional Vision:
I. The Indian National Congress' resolution at Karachi (1931) was a precursor to DPSP.
II. The Sapru Committee Report (1945) suggested dividing rights into justiciable and non-justiciable.
III. The freedom fighters envisioned a state with minimal intervention in welfare.
IV. B.R. Ambedkar emphasized that political democracy must be accompanied by social democracy.
V. The movement rejected the idea of universal adult franchise.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, III, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV only

144. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Fundamental Rights and their specific provisions.
(A) Article 20(1) - Protection against ex post facto laws
(B) Article 21 - Protection against preventive detention
(C) Article 20(2) - Protection against double jeopardy
(D) Article 20(3) - Protection against self-incrimination

145. A law is enacted that restricts citizens from expressing dissenting opinions on social media. Using the concept of 'Reasonable Restrictions', how must this law be evaluated?
(A) It is automatically valid as social media is not protected by the Constitution.
(B) Testing against Article 19(2) grounds like public order.
(C) It is unconstitutional under all circumstances as speech is absolute.
(D) It is valid only if passed during an emergency.

146. Identify the correct pair connecting a DPSP with its socio-economic goal.
(A) Article 43 - Securing a living wage and decent standard of life for workers
(B) Article 40 - Promoting international peace
(C) Article 47 - Organizing agriculture on

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) To list the official languages of the Republic.
(B) Protection of land reform laws from rights challenges.
(C) To outline the powers of the Panchayats.
(D) To detail the Anti-Defection law.

97. All of the following are exceptions to the Right to Equality (Article 14) EXCEPT:
(A) Immunities granted to the President and Governors.
(B) Immunity of public servants from prosecution for corruption.
(C) Special provisions for marginalized groups.
(D) Exemption of foreign diplomats from civil jurisdiction.

98. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Constitution's vision of Freedom.
(A) Freedom to form associations includes the right to strike as a fundamental right.
(B) Freedom of speech is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of decency or morality.
(C) Freedom to move freely throughout India can be restricted to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes.
(D) Freedom to practice any profession is subject to state-imposed professional or technical qualifications.

99. A citizen files a PIL challenging industrial pollution in a river, claiming it damages the ecosystem and affects local health. The court applies the 'Polluter Pays Principle'. This application bridges which two concepts?
(A) Article 14 and the Right to Property.
(B) Freedom of Trade and the Right to Equality.
(C) Article 21 and Article 51A(g) environmental duties.
(D) Freedom of Religion and Cultural Rights.

100. Identify the correct pair of a Constitutional Article and its overarching theme.
(A) Article 32 - Right to Education
(B) Article 51A - Freedom of Religion
(C) Article 12 - Amendment of the Constitution
(D) Article 38 - State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

101. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason the framers of the Constitution chose a secular state?
(A) To abolish religion entirely from Indian society.
(B) To strictly separate state from religion following the French model of 'laïcité' without exception.
(C) To ensure harmony within the Indian sociological fabric.
(D) To promote a specific minority religion over the majority.

NODIA

102. Identify the incorrect pair regarding landmark cases and their focus.
(A) Indira Sawhney case - Reservation in public employment
(B) Shah Bano case - Decriminalization of homosexuality
(C) I.R. Coelho case - Judicial review of the Ninth Schedule
(D) D.K. Basu case - Guidelines for arrest and detention

103. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights in India are not absolute.
Reason (R): The Constitution strikes a balance between individual liberty and social control by permitting reasonable restrictions.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

104. A government introduces a scheme providing free maternal healthcare. Under which constitutional mandate is this policy primarily conceptualized?
(A) Article 42 - Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
(B) Article 44 - Uniform Civil Code
(C) Article 50 - Separation of Judiciary from Executive
(D) Article 51 - International Peace

IV. They were included based on the recommendations of the Kothari Commission.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I and III only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

89. A citizen discovers a historical monument being vandalized and reports it to the authorities. The citizen's action is fundamentally rooted in which constitutional concept?
(A) Fundamental Right to property
(B) Directive Principle under Article 50
(C) Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(f)
(D) Fundamental Right to free speech

90. Define the concept of "Social Justice" as envisioned by the framers of the Indian Constitution.
(A) Distribution of resources and elimination of discrimination.
(B) The strict application of criminal law.
(C) The promotion of a single classless society through violent revolution.
(D) The preservation of traditional caste hierarchies.

91. To determine the constitutionality of a law that allegedly infringes on personal liberty, a judge must demonstrate which competency according to contemporary judicial standards?
(A) Verifying if the law was passed by a two-thirds majority.
(B) Checking if the law aligns with the religious texts of the majority.
(C) Ensuring the law has the approval of the President before judicial review.
(D) Assessing if the law passes proportionality tests.

92. Which feature represents the Continuity of Indian Civilization in the Constitution's Panchayati Raj institutions?
(A) The imposition of British municipal codes.
(B) Institutionalization of ancient village assembly concepts.
(C) The exclusion of women from decision-making processes.
(D) The abolition of rural governance models.

93. Consider the following statements regarding international standards and Indian Human Rights:
I. The UDHR influenced the drafting of Part III of the Constitution.
II. India is a signatory to the ICCPR and ICESCR.
III. The Supreme Court applies the doctrine of incorporation to automatically enforce all international treaties.
IV. International standards are used to expand the meaning of existing fundamental rights.
V. DPSP reflect the spirit of the ICESCR.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

94. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Right to Privacy is explicitly written in the text of the original Constitution.
Statement II: The Right to Privacy was recognized as an intrinsic part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty in the Puttaswamy judgment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

95. Identify the correct statement regarding the interaction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
(A) Minerva Mills established a balance between Part III and IV.
(B) Directive Principles always override Fundamental Rights.
(C) Fundamental Rights are completely irrelevant to the implementation of Directive Principles.
(D) The Supreme Court has declared Part IV unconstitutional.

96. What was the cause of inserting the Ninth Schedule into the Indian Constitution via the First Amendment?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

113. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Judiciary and Human Rights:
I. The Supreme Court has the power to take suo motu cognizance of human rights violations.
II. Judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution.
III. High Courts cannot issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights.
IV. The judiciary has expanded Article 21 to include the right to a clean environment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

114. A state passes a law making it mandatory to sing the national anthem, and individuals who refuse due to genuine religious convictions are arrested. Based on the Bijoe Emmanuel case, how does this apply conceptually?
(A) It violates Article 19(1)(a) and Article 25.
(B) It is valid as Fundamental Duties override Fundamental Rights.
(C) It is valid under the state's police powers.
(D) It violates Article 21 strictly on economic grounds.

115. Identify the correct pair connecting a term with its constitutional location.
(A) Fraternity - Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Uniform Civil Code - Fundamental Rights
(C) Dignity of the Individual - Preamble
(D) Abolition of Titles - Fundamental Duties

116. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of 'Fundamental Duties'?
(A) They are mandatory legal obligations strictly punishable by imprisonment if not followed.
(B) They apply only to government servants.
(C) They are mechanisms to suppress political opposition.
(D) Moral and civic obligations to promote brotherhood.

117. Identify the incorrect pair regarding international conventions and their primary focus.
(A) CEDAW - Elimination of discrimination against women
(B) CRC - Rights of the Child
(C) CAT - Promotion of cultural assimilation
(D) CRPD - Rights of Persons with Disabilities

118. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional Vision of Freedom:
I. Freedom of assembly must be peaceful and without arms.
II. Freedom to reside and settle in any part of India is absolute.
III. Freedom of trade does not prevent the State from carrying on any trade or business.
IV. Press freedom is explicitly mentioned as a separate fundamental right in Article 19.
V. Right to Information is implicitly derived from Article 19(1)(a).
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, III, and V only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) II, IV, and V only

119. A marginalized community challenges the state's failure to provide adequate food security during a famine. Which landmark judicial concept allows them to argue that the Right to Food is a Fundamental Right?
(A) Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32.
(B) Protection of Minority Interests under Article 29.
(C) Abolition of Untouchability under Article 17.
(D) Expansion of Article 21 to include human dignity.

NODIA

120. Define the doctrine of 'Locus Standi' as traditionally understood before the advent of PIL.
(A) Only the person whose legal right has been violated can seek judicial redress.
(B) Any citizen can approach the court for any issue.
(C) Only the government can initiate legal proceedings.
(D) Only a registered organization can file a writ petition.

(B) Protection of environment (Art 48A) - ICCPR
(C) Uniform Civil Code (Art 44) - ICESCR
(D) Right to work (Art 41) - Article 23 of UDHR

72. Which is the best answer describing the purpose of incorporating Fundamental Duties into the Constitution?
(A) To remind citizens of responsibilities toward the nation.
(B) To provide grounds to arbitrarily revoke citizenship.
(C) To enable the executive to enforce criminal penalties.
(D) To replace the Directive Principles of State Policy.

73. Arrange the following key events related to Constitutional Amendments and Judgments in chronological order:
I. 42nd Amendment Act
II. First Amendment Act
III. Kesavananda Bharati Judgment
IV. 44th Amendment Act
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, II, IV, III

74. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL).
(A) SP Gupta case - Established the collegium system
(B) Hussainara Khatoon case - Right to speedy trial
(C) M.C. Mehta case - Absolute liability principle
(D) Bandhua Mukti Morcha case - Abolition of bonded labor

75. In a hypothetical situation where a new law prohibits women from working night shifts in safe tech parks to "protect" them, how would a competent constitutional lawyer challenge this?
(A) By arguing it violates Article 25 (Religion).
(B) By arguing it is protected under Article 15(3) as a special provision for women.
(C) By filing a writ of Quo Warranto against the tech park owners.
(D) Challenges violation of Equality and Profession rights.

76. Define "Epistolary Jurisdiction" in the context of the Indian Judiciary.
(A) The power of the court to review the proceedings of the Parliament.
(B) Entertainment of PILs based on letters addressed to the court.
(C) The exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in center-state disputes.
(D) The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the President.

77. Which constitutional principle acts as a check against the arbitrary exercise of power by the State, reinforcing the rule of law?
(A) The Doctrine of Pleasure
(B) The Doctrine of Pith and Substance
(C) The Right to Equality under Article 14
(D) The Directive Principles of State Policy

78. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution contains provisions for affirmative action, such as reservations in education and employment.
Reason (R): True equality requires the State to recognize historical disadvantages and take positive steps to create a level playing field.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

79. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: International human rights standards have no bearing on the interpretation of Fundamental Rights in India.
Statement II: The Supreme Court utilized the CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) to frame the Vishaka Guidelines.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

institution. Under which conceptual framework can this be challenged?
(A) Violation of Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish educational institutions)
(B) Violation of Article 17 (Abolition of Untouchability)
(C) Violation of Article 24 (Prohibition of child labor)
(D) Violation of Article 39 (DPSP)

131. Identify the correct pair regarding constitutional bodies and human rights protection.
(A) National Human Rights Commission - Article 32
(B) Election Commission - Article 356
(C) National Commission for SCs - Article 338
(D) Finance Commission - Article 226

132. Which option gives the most appropriate reason for including Fundamental Duties via the 42nd Amendment during the Emergency?
(A) To immediately revoke all Fundamental Rights permanently.
(B) To align the Constitution with American democratic practices.
(C) To increase the taxation powers of the state.
(D) To balance rights with obligations during political turmoil.

133. Match the Constitutional Amendments in List I with the Provisions in List II:
List I: (Constitutional Amendment)
P. 52nd Amendment
Q. 61st Amendment
R. 73rd Amendment
S. 86th Amendment
List II: (Provision Introduced/Changed)
1. Reduced voting age to 18
2. Right to Education
3. Anti-Defection Law
4. Panchayati Raj
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

134. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the sociological foundation of the Constitution.
(A) The Constitution attempts to engineer social change through law.
(B) It mandates the preservation of unequal gender relations to maintain cultural continuity.
(C) It protects tribal populations and their traditional land rights.
(D) It provides for the linguistic protection of minority groups.

135. In a hypothetical case, the state passes a law allowing detention without trial for 5 years for minor offences. A competent constitutional analysis would immediately identify a violation of which safeguard?
(A) Freedom of association under Article 19.
(B) Right to religious freedom under Article 25.
(C) Cultural rights under Article 29.
(D) Detention periods in Article 22 and proportionality.

136. Define "Prohibition" in the context of prerogative writs.
(A) Order to lower court to halt proceedings outside jurisdiction.
(B) An order to a public official to perform a duty.
(C) An order to release a person unlawfully detained.
(D) An order to quash the already passed judgment of a lower court.

137. Which concept encapsulates the constitutional vision that the State must be neutral in religious matters but can intervene for social reform?
(A) Strict Wall of Separation (American Secularism)
(B) Theocratic Governance
(C) Principled Distance (Indian Secularism)
(D) Atheistic State

138. Consider the following statements about the role of PIL in India:
I. It has been used to address prison reforms.
II. It is strictly adversarial in nature.
III. It has allowed courts to appoint amicus curiae to assist in fact-finding.
IV. It bypasses the lower judiciary in matters of urgent public importance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

121. An advocate analyzing the constitutionality of a law that restricts inter-caste marriages must demonstrate the competency to recognize a violation of:
(A) Article 19(1)(g)
(B) Article 23
(C) Article 21 and Article 14
(D) Article 30

122. Which fundamental right reflects the historical Continuity of India's tradition of religious tolerance?
(A) Article 25
(B) Article 18
(C) Article 31
(D) Article 22

123. Arrange the following events regarding the evolution of Right to Property in chronological order:
I. Insertion of Ninth Schedule
II. Right to Property as a Fundamental Right in the original Constitution
III. 44th Constitutional Amendment deleting Right to Property from Part III
IV. Kesavananda Bharati case ruling on basic structure
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV

124. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Directive Principles of State Policy serve as a benchmark to evaluate the performance of the government.
Statement II: The President can dismiss a state government solely for failing to implement a specific Directive Principle.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

125. Identify the correct statement about the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act.
(A) It abolished the Privy Purses.
(B) It introduced the Anti-Defection Law.
(C) It mandated Presidential assent for Amendment Bills.
(D) It lowered the voting age from 21 to 18.

126. The shift from an 'imperial police state' to a 'welfare state' in India was primarily caused by:
(A) The pressure from multinational corporations.
(B) The military taking over the administration.
(C) The failure of the traditional caste system.
(D) Adopting the Constitution embodying freedom struggle ideals.

NODIA

127. All of the following fundamental rights are available exclusively to citizens of India EXCEPT:
(A) Article 21 (Right to life and personal liberty)
(B) Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination)
(C) Article 16 (Equality of opportunity in public employment)
(D) Article 19 (Freedom of speech, etc.)

128. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been criticized for leading to judicial overreach.
Reason (R): In some PIL cases, the judiciary has stepped into the administrative and executive domains of policy-making.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

129. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights and judicial interpretations.
(A) Right to clean water - Article 21
(B) Right to acquire unlimited land - Article 19(1)(f) currently
(C) Right to sleep - Article 21
(D) Right to primary education - Article 21A

130. A local self-government body denies a license to a minority community to open an educational

modern lines
(D) Article 51 - Prohibition of intoxicating drinks

147. Which is the most appropriate description of the sociological foundation of 'Fraternity' in the Indian Constitution?
(A) It encourages deep divisions based on linguistic lines.
(B) It promotes the economic superiority of the ruling class.
(C) Transcendence of regional divisions to assure unity and dignity.
(D) It is merely a decorative word with no judicial application.

148. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion.
Reason (R): The State is prohibited from regulating any secular activity (economic, financial, political) associated with religious practice.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

149. Identify the incorrect statement concerning Fundamental Duties.
(A) They were incorporated during the Internal Emergency (1975-77).
(B) They mandate citizens to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
(C) They allow citizens to legally sue other citizens for non-compliance.
(D) They are exclusively applicable to citizens and not to aliens.

150. If a marginalized group challenges a discriminatory customary practice that denies them entry to public places, which core constitutional competency is being utilized?
(A) The application of the Right to Freedom of Profession.
(B) Application of Article 15(2) non-discrimination for public access.
(C) The enforcement of Fundamental Duties.
(D) The use of the pardoning power of the President.

151. Define the 'Doctrine of 'Eclipse'.
(A) A law that eclipses the powers of the Supreme Court.
(B) A principle where state laws automatically void central laws.
(C) A fundamental right that cannot be suspended.
(D) Inconsistent pre-constitutional law dormant until rights amended.

152. Which historical document of the Freedom Movement first systematically outlined the demand for Fundamental Rights in India?
(A) The Nehru Report, 1928
(B) The Indian Councils Act, 1892
(C) The August Offer, 1940
(D) The Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

153. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights to facilitate the state's socio-economic reform agenda, particularly land reforms.
Statement II: The Right to Property was completely deleted from the Constitution and has no legal standing today.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

154. Identify the correct statement regarding the enforcement of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
(A) DPSP legislation can be protected from certain rights challenges.
(B) They can be enforced by a writ of mandamus.
(C) They are binding on private corporations.
(D) They supersede the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) To defend the country - Encouraging aggressive warfare
(D) To value composite culture - Imposition of a single religion

205. Which of the following best defines "Constitutional Morality" as highlighted in recent landmark judgments?
(A) Adherence to popular majoritarian morality.
(B) The moral teachings of religious texts applied to state laws.
(C) Adherence to democratic and egalitarian principles over societal prejudices.
(D) The ethical guidelines for corporate governance.

206. A person is arrested but not produced before a magistrate within 24 hours. The conceptual application of the Constitution dictates that this is a violation of:
(A) Article 20(3)
(B) Article 19(1)(d)
(C) Article 14
(D) Article 22(2)

207. What competency is demonstrated when interpreting Article 13 of the Constitution?
(A) Understanding that laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void.
(B) The power of the Parliament to rewrite history.
(C) The procedure for declaring an Emergency.
(D) The financial distribution between Center and States.

208. Match the Sociological Challenge in List I with the Constitutional Provision in List II:
List I: (Sociological Challenge)
P. Caste discrimination
Q. Educational backwardness
R. Exploitation of labor
S. Gender inequality in wages
List II: (Constitutional Provision)
1. Article 15
2. Article 21A
3. Article 23
4. Article 39(d)
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

209. The inclusion of the phrase 'Socialist' in the Preamble reflects the Continuity of which ideological strand of the Freedom Movement?
(A) The Swaraj Party's demand for council entry.
(B) Congress Socialist Party and Nehruvian focus on welfare socialism.
(C) The extremist demand for violent revolution.
(D) The princely states' demand for autonomy.

210. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution is entirely a rigid constitution that cannot be amended easily.
Statement II: The Indian Constitution is a blend of rigidity and flexibility, allowing certain parts to be amended by a simple majority and others requiring a special majority and state ratification.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

211. Identify the correct statement regarding the Directive Principles.
(A) They are negative injunctions on the state.
(B) They were borrowed from the Constitution of the USA.
(C) They are positive obligations on the state to secure a social order.
(D) They apply only to the Union government, not State governments.

212. The historical injustice of 'Begar' (forced labor) was a cause that led to the constitutional effect of:
(A) Article 17
(B) Article 25
(C) Article 29
(D) Article 23

NODIA

fundamental right.
(B) Citizens have a fundamental duty to pay all taxes without question.
(C) Article 265 allows state tax levies, and property rights are limited.
(D) Taxes fall under the freedom of trade and commerce.

164. Define the 'Secular' as added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment.
(A) The state is anti-religion.
(B) The state recognizes Hinduism as the state religion.
(C) The state bans all religious practices in public.
(D) The state protects all religions equally and remains neutral.

165. Which of the following reflects the Continuity of Indian Civilization's pluralism within the Constitutional framework?
(A) The imposition of a uniform language across all states.
(B) The abolition of all personal religious laws.
(C) Eighth Schedule recognition of twenty-two official languages.
(D) The centralization of all educational boards.

166. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable by any court.
Reason (R): They were designed as moral precepts because the newly independent state lacked the financial capacity to implement all socio-economic rights immediately.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

167. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution relies purely on judicial precedents and not on a written text.
Statement II: Judicial interpretations have significantly expanded the scope of human rights beyond the literal text of the Constitution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

168. Consider the following statements regarding the Freedom Movement's socio-economic vision:
I. It advocated for the abolition of Zamindari.
II. It supported the continuation of untouchability as a cultural norm.
III. It emphasized village industries and self-reliance (Swadeshi).
IV. It was heavily influenced by socialist ideals by the 1930s.
V. It completely ignored the rights of the working class.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, III, and V only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

169. Identify the correct statement regarding Article 32.
(A) It can be suspended indefinitely by the Parliament.
(B) It allows citizens to approach the High Court for fundamental rights violations.
(C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution.
(D) It deals with the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

170. The persistent judicial intervention in environmental issues in India (like the Ganga pollution cases) is primarily a cause resulting in:
(A) Evolution of environmental jurisprudence and the creation of NGT.
(B) The economic collapse of industries.
(C) The removal of environmental protection from the Constitution.
(D) The complete ban on all industrial activities in India.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

171. All of the following are grounds for reasonable restrictions on Freedom of Speech and Expression EXCEPT:
(A) Defamation
(B) Contempt of Court
(C) Security of the State
(D) Criticism of the government's economic policies

172. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Constitution's approach to minorities.
(A) It recognizes religious minorities.
(B) It recognizes racial minorities for the purpose of establishing educational institutions under Article 30.
(C) It recognizes linguistic minorities.
(D) It grants minorities the right to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.

173. Arrange the following fundamental rights developments in chronological order:
I. Enactment of the Right to Information Act
II. Puttaswamy Judgment declaring Right to Privacy a Fundamental Right
III. Maneka Gandhi Judgment expanding Article 21
IV. Enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, IV, II
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, II, III, IV

174. Identify the correct pair of a Constitutional body and its human rights function.
(A) Comptroller and Auditor General - Enforces fundamental duties
(B) Attorney General - Adjudicates inter-state disputes
(C) UPSC - Protects linguistic minorities
(D) National Commission for Women - Investigates matters related to constitutional safeguards for women

175. A state passes a law reserving 80% of jobs for locals, effectively barring citizens from other states. Using conceptual application, which right is fundamentally violated?
(A) Article 16(2) non-discrimination regarding place of birth in employment.
(B) Article 14 only.
(C) Article 25.
(D) Article 21A.

176. Which of the following is the most appropriate understanding of the 'Golden Triangle' in the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.
(B) Articles 14, 19, and 21, protecting core personal liberties from the state.
(C) The Preamble, Fundamental Rights, and Fundamental Duties.
(D) The Union, State, and Concurrent lists.

177. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the scope of Judicial Review.
(A) Legislative Action - Can be struck down if it violates basic structure
(B) Executive Action - Subject to tests of non-arbitrariness
(C) Constitutional Amendments - Completely immune from judicial review
(D) Administrative Tribunals - Subject to judicial review by High Courts and Supreme Court

178. Consider the following statements about Constitutional Amendments:
I. The 24th Amendment affirmed Parliament's power to amend any part of the Constitution.
II. The 42nd Amendment attempted to restrict judicial review.
III. The 44th Amendment restored several civil liberties suspended during the Emergency.
IV. The 99th Amendment established the Collegium system.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

179. A citizen burns the national flag in protest. The state prosecutes the citizen. Which constitutional provision establishes the citizen's obligation not to perform this act?
(A) Directive Principles of State Policy
(B) Article 19(1)(a)
(C) Article 51A(a) regarding duty to abide by Constitution and respect its ideals.
(D) The Preamble

NODIA

180. Define "Harmonious Construction" in constitutional interpretation.
(A) Striking down any law that causes public disharmony.
(B) Interpreting the Constitution purely based on religious harmony.
(C) Overriding state laws in favor of central laws always.
(D) Interpreting overlapping provisions to avoid head-on constitutional clashes.

181. In an interview, a candidate is asked how the Indian Constitution protects bonded laborers. The candidate must demonstrate competency by citing:
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 26
(C) Article 23
(D) Article 29

182. Which concept highlights the Continuity of Indian civilization's focus on collective societal welfare over hyper-individualism?
(A) The absolute nature of the Right to Property.
(B) Inclusion of Directive Principles that promote the common good.
(C) The adoption of a laissez-faire economic model.
(D) The total separation of individual and state duties.

183. Match the Emergency Provisions in List I with the Impacts in List II:
List I: (Emergency Provisions)
P. Article 352 (National Emergency)
Q. Article 358
R. Article 359
S. 44th Amendment Act
List II: (Impact on Rights)
1. Automatic suspension of Article 19
2. Suspension of enforcement of other Fundamental Rights
3. Cannot suspend Article 20 and 21
4. Threat to security of India by war, external aggression or armed rebellion
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

184. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The concept of PIL is explicitly mentioned in Article 32 of the Constitution.
Statement II: PIL is a judicial innovation derived from the broad interpretation of the right to constitutional remedies.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

185. Identify the correct statement regarding the freedom of religion under the Indian Constitution.
(A) It applies only to citizens of India.
(B) It provides immunity from laws aimed at social welfare and reform.
(C) It protects both religious beliefs and religious practices.
(D) It allows the state to levy taxes for the promotion of a particular religion.

186. The rigid caste hierarchy prevalent in traditional Indian society was a direct cause for the framers to include:
(A) Article 17 and Article 15 prohibiting discrimination and untouchability.
(B) Article 18 abolishing titles.
(C) Article 21 protecting personal liberty.
(D) Article 32 providing constitutional remedies.

187. All of the following are examples of the State's role in fulfilling its constitutional vision of justice EXCEPT:
(A) Enacting the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA).
(B) Passing the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition Act.
(C) Establishing Legal Services Authorities to provide free legal aid.
(D) Privatizing the entire judicial system to corporate entities.

188. Identify the incorrect statement concerning the relationship between International standards and Indian laws.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, relies on international covenants.
(B) Indian courts refer to international norms to interpret ambiguous domestic laws.
(C) The Parliament lacks the power to make laws to implement international treaties.
(D) The Supreme Court cited the Beijing Statement of Principles in matters of judicial independence.

189. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Fundamental Duties cannot be enforced by writs.
Reason (R): The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement, but courts may consider them while interpreting the constitutionality of a law.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

190. Identify the correct pair of a judicial concept and its meaning.
(A) Obiter Dicta - Binding precedent
(B) Res Judicata - A matter not yet decided
(C) Amicus Curiae - The accused in a trial
(D) Locus Standi - The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court

191. Which option offers the best answer regarding the impact of the Freedom Movement on the Indian Constitution's structure?
(A) Strong center with federal features to maintain the unity of a diverse India.
(B) It resulted in a loose confederation of autonomous states.
(C) It mandated a direct democracy model without a parliament.
(D) It established a dual citizenship model.

192. Consider the following statements about Landmark Judgments:
I. Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain struck down the 39th Amendment.
II. Minerva Mills v. Union of India reaffirmed the basic structure doctrine.
III. L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India held that the power of judicial review is a basic feature.
IV. Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar struck down the sedition law entirely.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

193. A female employee faces systemic unequal pay compared to her male counterparts. How does the constitutional vision of Justice address this conceptually?
(A) Through the explicit fundamental right to equal pay in Article 14.
(B) Combined reading of Article 14, Article 15, and Article 39(d) for equal pay.
(C) It relies entirely on the Fundamental Duties of the employer.
(D) It treats it as a private matter beyond constitutional purview.

194. Define "Writ of Certiorari".
(A) Issued by a higher court to a lower court to transfer a case or to squash its order.
(B) Issued to a person who has detained another unlawfully.
(C) Issued to command a public authority to perform its duty.
(D) Issued to inquire into the legality of a claim of a person to a public office.

195. Which constitutional mechanism ensures the competence of the state to intervene in religious practices that are oppressive, such as the Devadasi system?
(A) Article 26 which provides freedom to manage religious affairs.
(B) Article 28 which prohibits religious instruction.
(C) Article 25(2) which allows state regulation of secular religious activity.
(D) Article 29 which protects minority interests.

196. The socio-economic disparity in pre-independent India represents the Continuity of inequality, which the Constitution sought to Change via:

NODIA

(A) The imposition of flat consumption taxes.
(B) The abolition of all forms of taxation.
(C) The nationalization of all citizen assets.
(D) Directive Principles aiming at minimizing inequalities in national income.

197. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Right to Privacy is an absolute right in India and cannot be restricted under any circumstance.
Statement II: The Right to Privacy is subject to reasonable restrictions like national security and public interest, provided the restriction meets the test of proportionality.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

198. Consider the following statements regarding the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act:
I. It extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.
II. It abolished the nomination of Anglo-Indians to the Lok Sabha.
III. It added the Right to Cooperative Societies.
IV. It lowered the voting age.
V. It was passed in 2019.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and V only
(B) I, II, and V only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, and V only

199. Identify the correct statement regarding the Preamble of the Constitution.
(A) It is not a part of the Constitution.
(B) It grants supreme legislative power to the Prime Minister.
(C) It can be amended to remove the words 'Sovereign' and 'Democratic'.
(D) Non-justiciable and cannot be invoked independently for enforcement of rights.

200. The concept of 'Due Process of Law' (as opposed to 'Procedure Established by Law') causes the judiciary to:
(A) Evaluate both procedural correctness and substantive fairness of a law.
(B) Blindly follow the literal text of a statute.
(C) Reject all laws passed by the Parliament.
(D) Transfer law-making power to the executive.

201. All of the following are true about the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) EXCEPT:
(A) It is a statutory body, not a constitutional body.
(B) It investigates violations of human rights or negligence in the prevention of such violations by a public servant.
(C) Its recommendations are binding on the government.
(D) It has the power of a civil court trying a suit.

202. Identify the incorrect statement about the sociological foundation of the Indian State.
(A) It promotes a homogeneous, mono-cultural society.
(B) It recognizes unity in diversity.
(C) It protects the distinct culture of minorities.
(D) It endeavors to secure a Uniform Civil Code.

203. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The 73rd and 74th Amendments deepened democratic and human rights at the grassroots level.
Reason (R): They mandated regular elections, reservations for marginalized sections, and devolution of powers to local bodies.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

204. Identify the correct pair of a Fundamental Duty and its underlying rationale.
(A) To protect the natural environment - Promotion of heavy industrialization
(B) To develop scientific temper - Eradication of superstitions and blind faith

NODIA

155. The introduction of affirmative action policies (reservations) is a direct cause addressing which sociological effect?
(A) The rapid industrialization of urban areas.
(B) The decline of the agricultural sector.
(C) The globalization of the Indian economy.
(D) Historical marginalization and representation needs of lower castes.

156. All of the following are considered inherent parts of Article 21 through judicial interpretation EXCEPT:
(A) Right to livelihood
(B) Right to strike
(C) Right to free legal aid
(D) Right against solitary confinement

157. Match the Judicial Cases in List I with the Subjects in List II:
List I: (Case)
P. S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
Q. T.M.A. Pai Foundation
R. Mohini Jain v. State of Karnataka
S. Hussainara Khatoon
List II: (Subject)
1. Minority Educational Institutions
2. Right to Education
3. Right to Speedy Trial
4. Secularism as Basic Structure
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

158. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the constitutional vision of Justice and its application.
(A) Distributive Justice - Equalizing wealth and reducing disparities
(B) Corrective Justice - Redressing specific grievances and wrongs
(C) Social Justice - Eradicating untouchability
(D) Laissez-faire Justice - Complete state control of all industries

159. A state implements a policy that bans the slaughter of a specific animal, citing agricultural economics. However, marginalized communities challenge it citing their right to food and livelihood. This concept application primarily pits which two constitutional areas against each other?
(A) DPSP (Article 48) vs. Fundamental Rights (Article 21 and 19(1)(g))
(B) Fundamental Duties vs. Preamble
(C) Article 14 vs. Article 18
(D) Emergency Provisions vs. State List

160. Identify the correct pair regarding fundamental rights limitations.
(A) Article 19 - Suspended automatically during any national emergency
(B) Article 21 - Can never be suspended during a national emergency
(C) Article 25 - Cannot be restricted on grounds of health
(D) Article 14 - Does not apply to non-citizens

161. Which option gives the best answer for the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) to the Indian Constitution?
(A) The Constitution was drafted in isolation from the UDHR.
(B) Framers integrated UDHR civil and social rights into Parts III and IV.
(C) The UDHR is the supreme law of India overriding the Constitution.
(D) The UDHR only influenced the Fundamental Duties.

162. Consider the following statements about Public Interest Litigation (PIL):
I. It is a product of judicial activism.
II. It allows courts to convert letters into writ petitions.
III. It can be filed by any meddlesome interloper for personal gain.
IV. It is governed by strict, traditional rules of pleadings.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I and IV only

163. A citizen refuses to pay taxes claiming it violates their freedom of property. Which competency is needed to explain why this challenge will fail?
(A) Taxes are explicitly protected as a

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

213. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights and International Standards:
I. The right to form trade unions is protected under Article 19(1)(c) and aligns with ILO conventions.
II. The right against double jeopardy (Article 20(2)) aligns with the ICCPR.
III. The Indian Constitution lacks any provision resembling the UDHR's right to life.
IV. Both the UDHR and the Indian Constitution recognize the right to constitutional remedies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

214. Identify the incorrect statement about the Right to Equality.
(A) It implies the absence of any special privileges in favor of any person.
(B) It prohibits the state from conferring military or academic titles.
(C) It allows the state to make special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes.
(D) It prohibits the practice of untouchability.

215. A journalist exposes a scam using government documents obtained via RTI. The government attempts to prosecute the journalist under the Official Secrets Act. A competent legal defense would prioritize:
(A) The Right to Property.
(B) The Fundamental Duty to protect the country's heritage.
(C) The Directive Principle to separate the judiciary from the executive.
(D) Harmonious balance of speech rights and transparency.

216. Define the 'Doctrine of 'Pith and Substance'.
(A) Used to determine the true nature of legislation for jurisdictional competence.
(B) Used to separate the invalid parts of a statute from the valid ones.
(C) Used to delay the proceedings of a court.
(D) Used to declare a national emergency.

217. Which option provides the most appropriate understanding of the 'State's Police Power' in the context of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The absolute power of the police to arrest without warrants.
(B) The power of the military to take over civil administration.
(C) Inherent State power to impose reasonable restrictions on rights.
(D) The power of the President to dismiss judges.

218. Identify the incorrect pair regarding a legal mechanism and its constitutional purpose.
(A) Preventive Detention - Punishment after a fair trial
(B) Writ of Habeas Corpus - Protection of personal liberty
(C) Public Interest Litigation - Enhancing access to justice for the marginalized
(D) Judicial Review - Checking arbitrary state action

NODIA

219. Consider the following statements about the Constitutional Vision of Freedom:
I. It envisions freedom as an enabler of human development.
II. It protects individuals from arbitrary state interference.
III. It guarantees absolute economic freedom without any state regulation.
IV. It includes the freedom to practice and propagate religion subject to public order.
V. It encompasses the right to travel abroad as part of Article 21.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, IV, and V only

220. An act of parliament that attempts to take away the power of Judicial Review from the Supreme Court would be struck down because:
(A) It violates the Directive Principles.
(B) Judicial Review is a part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
(C) It violates the Fundamental Duties.
(D) Only the President can take away this power.

221. Which sociological reality necessitates the continuous application of Article 15(4) and 16(4) in India?
(A) Economic equality across all communities.
(B) The decline in population of minority religions.
(C) Persistent underrepresentation and historical disadvantages of SCs and STs.
(D) The lack of higher educational institutions.

222. Identify the correct statement regarding the Right against Exploitation.
(A) It completely prohibits children under 18 from working in any capacity.
(B) It legally permits bonded labor if a valid contract exists.
(C) It only applies to exploitation by the State, not private individuals.
(D) Allows compulsory State service for public purposes without discrimination.

223. Arrange the following developments related to women's human rights in Indian constitutional history in chronological order:
I. Inclusion of Article 15(3) allowing special provisions for women
II. Vishaka Judgment laying down guidelines against sexual harassment
III. Maternity Benefit Act enactment
IV. Navtej Singh Johar judgment (impacting intersectional gender rights)
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV

224. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Indian Constitution mandates a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) to be implemented immediately upon its adoption.
Statement II: The UCC is a Directive Principle under Article 44, which the State shall endeavor to secure throughout the territory of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

225. What was the direct cause for the introduction of the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act in 2002?
(A) The need to reorganize states on linguistic lines.
(B) Recognition that Right to Life includes Right to Education.
(C) The demand for an Anti-Defection law.
(D) The failure of the Panchayati Raj system.

226. All of the following cases dealt with the Freedom of Speech and Expression EXCEPT:
(A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
(B) Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras
(C) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
(D) Kedar Nath Singh v. State of Bihar

227. Identify the correct pair regarding Constitutional Amendments and their socio-economic impact.
(A) 42nd Amendment - Lowered voting age to increase youth participation.
(B) 61st Amendment - Added the word 'Secular' to the Preamble.
(C) 1st Amendment - Reasonable restrictions on speech for public order balancing.
(D) 73rd Amendment - Introduced the Goods and Services Tax.

228. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act in the Shreya Singhal case.
Reason (R): It arbitrarily restricted the freedom of speech and expression and did not fall within the reasonable restrictions of Article 19(2).
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

229. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Constitutional Vision of the Role of the State in international matters.
(A) The State shall endeavor to promote international peace and security.
(B) The State shall maintain just and honorable

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

relations between nations.
(C) The State is explicitly mandated by the Constitution to engage in preemptive wars.
(D) The State shall foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.

230. A local law prohibits individuals from specific lower castes from entering a community well. Applying constitutional concepts, this law is:
(A) Valid under the freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).
(B) Void; violates Article 17 untouchability and Article 15 discrimination bans.
(C) Void solely because it violates the right to trade.
(D) Valid under the customary laws of the region.

231. Which competency allows a judge to use the 'Severability Doctrine'?
(A) The ability to invalidate an entire act if a minor section is unconstitutional.
(B) The ability to merge two different laws into one.
(C) The ability to transfer judges between High Courts.
(D) Separation of unconstitutional parts from valid parts of a statute.

232. Define "Cultural and Educational Rights" as provided in the Indian Constitution.
(A) Minority rights to conserve culture and establish educational institutions.
(B) The right of the majority to enforce its culture on minorities.
(C) The right of the state to take over all educational institutions.
(D) The right to free university education for all citizens.

233. Match the DPSP Category in List I with the Articles in List II:
List I: (DPSP Category)
P. Socialistic Principle
Q. Gandhian Principle
R. Liberal-Intellectual Principle
S. International Principle
List II: (Example Article)
1. Organization of village panchayats (Art 40)
2. Uniform Civil Code (Art 44)
3. Equal justice and free legal aid (Art 39A)
4. Promotion of international peace (Art 51)
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

234. Which feature represents the Continuity of ancient Indian democratic traditions as highlighted in the Constituent Assembly Debates?
(A) Ancient village republic concepts informing Article 40.
(B) The system of Dyarchy.
(C) The concept of absolute monarchy.
(D) The Mansabdari system.

235. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Fundamental Duties act as a source of independent legislative power for the Parliament.
Statement II: The Fundamental Duties help courts in examining the constitutional validity of a law.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

236. Consider the following statements about the sociological foundations of the Indian Constitution:
I. It acknowledges the pluralistic nature of Indian society.
II. It incorporates special provisions for Anglo-Indians (originally).
III. It guarantees the preservation of personal laws without any scope for state intervention.
IV. It explicitly aims to create an egalitarian society out of a deeply hierarchical one.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, and IV only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

NODIA

265. The realization of socio-economic justice depends on integrating which of the following into domestic policy?
(A) International standards of social justice
(B) Traditional and ancient sociological paradigms
(C) Arbitrary and selective administrative decrees
(D) Historical and outdated colonial legislations

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has emerged as a revolutionary mechanism within the Indian Judiciary to safeguard human rights and democratize access to justice. In a representative legal case involving the exploitation of marginalized workers, the utilization of PIL allowed social activists to petition the judiciary on behalf of the aggrieved parties. This mechanism represents a significant shift in judicial procedure, relaxing the traditional rules of locus standi to ensure that human rights violations do not go unaddressed due to socio-economic disadvantages. The Indian Judiciary utilizes PIL as a proactive tool to enforce constitutional mandates and hold the State accountable for systemic administrative failures. Academic analyses of recent PILs reveal that the judiciary actively intervenes in governance issues when human rights are compromised, expanding the traditional boundaries of legal adjudication. By entertaining these petitions, the Indian Judiciary essentially functions as a guardian of fundamental human rights, transforming abstract constitutional promises into tangible remedial actions for the vulnerable. Consequently, PIL stands as a foundational pillar in the contemporary protection of human rights within the constitutional framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What has PIL emerged as within the Indian Judiciary?
(A) A restrictive measure utilized against grassroots social activists
(B) A revolutionary mechanism to safeguard human rights
(C) A traditional rule designed to enforce various administrative delays
(D) A theoretical tool lacking any form of tangible practical application

267. Which traditional judicial rule did PIL relax to address human rights violations?
(A) Res judicata
(B) Locus standi
(C) Habeas corpus
(D) Amicus curiae

268. What does the Indian Judiciary utilize PIL as a proactive tool for?
(A) To enforce constitutional mandates against systemic failures
(B) To protect the State from all forms of direct public accountability
(C) To limit the existing rights of vulnerable and marginalized workers
(D) To restrict the traditional boundaries of legal adjudication processes

269. How does the Indian Judiciary function by entertaining PIL petitions?
(A) As an opponent to social revolution
(B) As an enforcer of arbitrary state actions
(C) As a guardian of fundamental human rights
(D) As a promoter of socio-economic disadvantages

270. What is the primary benefit of PIL for marginalized populations?
(A) It establishes strict and complex procedural barriers for formal litigation.
(B) It prioritizes the State's interests over specific individual vulnerabilities.
(C) It limits proactive judicial intervention in contemporary governance issues.
(D) It transforms abstract promises into tangible remedial actions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Judicial interpretations through landmark judgments have fundamentally shaped the constitutional vision of the role of the State, establishing clear boundaries on legislative and executive powers. A scholarly examination of historical constitutional jurisprudence illustrates how the Indian Judiciary has consistently interpreted constitutional provisions to prevent the arbitrary exercise of state authority. Landmark judgments serve as crucial precedents

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

(A) The rigid enforcement of archaic colonial laws.
(B) The strict interpretation of Fundamental Duties.
(C) Expansive vision of equality and personal liberty rights.
(D) The limitations of the Directive Principles.

246. Which of the following is the best answer explaining why PIL is not subject to the strict rule of Res Judicata in certain continuing environmental or human rights violations?
(A) Because PILs are not real court cases.
(B) Rights violations are dynamic, and courts monitor state action over time.
(C) Because environmental laws do not apply to the government.
(D) Because the Supreme Court has unlimited time to hear repeated identical cases.

247. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Constitution's approach to the Role of the State in the economy.
(A) The State can nationalize any industry if it serves the common good.
(B) The State is mandated to prevent the concentration of wealth.
(C) The State is directed to ensure equitable distribution of material resources.
(D) State is strictly prohibited from holding monopolies in trade or business.

248. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship.
Reason (R): It aims to forge a unified national identity and promote fraternity among citizens, overcoming regional and sociological divisions.
In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer:
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

249. A state university creates an admissions policy that entirely excludes students from a minority religion. The most competent constitutional challenge will be based on:
(A) Article 16 which deals with public employment.
(B) Article 19(1)(g) Freedom of profession.
(C) Article 29(2) prohibiting religious denial of admission in state schools.
(D) Article 51A Fundamental Duties.

250. Which aspect of Indian Civilization's "Change and Continuity" is most prominently reflected in the Constitution's Preamble?
(A) Continuity of brotherhood ideals and change to a modern republic.
(B) The continuation of colonial exploitation and the change to a monarchy.
(C) The total rejection of all past traditions in favor of European models.
(D) The continuity of caste discrimination validated by new laws.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

NODIA

Indian civilization has historically demonstrated a profound capacity for both change and continuity, serving as the sociological foundation of the Indian Constitution. When evaluating the structural evolution of Indian society, researchers observe that traditional communal paradigms seamlessly transitioned into the democratic framework initiated during the Freedom Movement. This transformation reflects a continuity of core civilizational values, such as pluralism and tolerance, while instituting fundamental changes to eradicate hierarchical inequities. The Indian Constitution is not merely a legal document but a sociological blueprint that codifies the philosophical aspirations of the Freedom Movement. It bridges ancient civilizational ethics with modern constitutionalism. Academic case studies analyzing post-independence societal shifts reveal that the sociological foundation of the Constitution mandates the dismantling of orthodox social barriers while preserving cultural continuity. By establishing a sovereign republic, the framers embedded the civilizational ethos into a legal structure that champions egalitarianism. Thus, the continuous adaptation of civilizational values enabled the Constitution to address complex sociological realities, ensuring that the legacy of the Freedom Movement remains the

237. Identify the correct statement regarding the scope of Right to Life under Article 21.
(A) It applies only to citizens of India.
(B) It includes the right to die/suicide as a fundamental right.
(C) Includes expanded rights to environment, privacy, and health.
(D) It can be suspended during an internal emergency.

238. What was the primary cause for the Supreme Court to mandate the collegium system for judicial appointments?
(A) To align with international judicial practices.
(B) To increase the workload of the President.
(C) To reduce the number of pending cases.
(D) Protection of judicial independence from executive interference.

239. All of the following principles were established in the Kesavananda Bharati case EXCEPT:
(A) The Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
(B) The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution is not absolute.
(C) The Basic Structure of the Constitution cannot be altered.
(D) Judicial review is part of the basic structure.

240. Identify the incorrect pair regarding Human Rights and corresponding constitutional remedies.
(A) Unlawful detention - Habeas Corpus
(B) Protection against self-incrimination - Prohibition
(C) Refusal to perform statutory duty - Mandamus
(D) Usurpation of public office - Quo Warranto

241. An NGO files a petition seeking housing rights for slum dwellers facing eviction without alternative accommodation. Applying the Olga Tellis judgment, the court will most appropriately rely on:
(A) The Right to Freedom of Movement.
(B) Right to livelihood as an integral part of Right to Life.
(C) The Right to Property.
(D) The Directive Principle under Article 50.

242. Define the 'Rule of Law' as embedded in Article 14 of the Constitution.
(A) Principle that all people and institutions are accountable to fair law.
(B) The supremacy of arbitrary executive power.
(C) The rule that the majority religion dictates the law.
(D) The immunity of politicians from legal scrutiny.

243. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights and Emergencies:
I. During a National Emergency, Article 19 is automatically suspended if the emergency is declared on grounds of war or external aggression.
II. Article 19 is suspended if the emergency is declared on grounds of armed rebellion.
III. The President can suspend the right to move courts for enforcement of other Fundamental Rights.
IV. Articles 20 and 21 can be suspended by a specific Presidential Order.
V. The 44th Amendment restricted the executive's power to suspend Fundamental Rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, and V only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

244. Identify the correct statement regarding the relationship between the Freedom Movement and the Indian Constitution.
(A) The Constitution is merely a copy of the Government of India Act 1935 with no indigenous ideals.
(B) The freedom fighters advocated for a constitution that concentrated all power in a single dictator.
(C) The Indian Constitution completely ignored the demands made during the freedom movement.
(D) Freedom struggle ideals of justice and liberty were foundational to framing.

245. The recognition of Transgender persons as a 'Third Gender' in the NALSA judgment represents the effect of which core constitutional vision?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

international standards
(C) To grant the State extensive arbitrary powers over individual liberties
(D) To restrict the interpretation of freedom to specific historical contexts

259. What is the outcome of the interplay between Fundamental Rights and international standards?
(A) It significantly weakens the domestic protection of individual liberties.
(B) It allows the State to bypass its established constitutional mandates.
(C) It creates a robust environment for challenging state actions.
(D) It restricts citizens from demanding their basic constitutional rights.

260. How is the interpretation of Fundamental Rights characterized in the passage?
(A) As dynamic and continuously expanding
(B) As static and strictly historically fixed
(C) As purely domestic and inherently isolated
(D) As arbitrary and increasingly unpredictable

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The constitutional vision of justice is comprehensively embodied within the Directive Principles of State Policy, functioning as essential guidelines for the governance of the nation. In an academic scenario assessing state policies on resource distribution, the Directive Principles dictate the constitutional vision of the role of the State in achieving socio-economic justice. Although not enforceable by courts, these principles reflect international standards of economic and social rights, compelling the State to formulate laws that alleviate poverty and ensure equitable development. The structural framework mandates that the State must harmonize its legislative actions with these constitutional directives to fulfill its transformative role. By mirroring international standards of social justice, the Directive Principles transform the theoretical vision of justice into a pragmatic state agenda. Case evaluations of developmental policies frequently highlight the tension between enforceable rights and non-enforceable directives, yet the overarching constitutional vision necessitates that the State actively pursues the objectives laid out in the Directive Principles. Therefore, the realization of socio-economic justice remains heavily dependent on the State's commitment to integrating these international standards into its domestic policy-making processes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. Where is the constitutional vision of justice comprehensively embodied according to the passage?
(A) In the established Fundamental Rights of the citizens
(B) In the specified Fundamental Duties of the citizens
(C) In the various Constitutional Amendments of the nation
(D) In the Directive Principles of State Policy

262. What do the Directive Principles compel the State to formulate?
(A) Laws that prioritize formal legal equality over general social equality
(B) Laws that alleviate poverty and ensure equitable development
(C) Policies that restrict the fair distribution of various state resources
(D) Policies that ignore established international standards of social justice

263. How are the Directive Principles characterized in terms of judicial enforcement?
(A) They are strictly enforceable by the courts.
(B) They are conditionally enforceable by local tribunals.
(C) They are not enforceable by the courts.
(D) They are enforceable only during financial emergencies.

264. What tension is frequently highlighted in case evaluations of developmental policies?
(A) Between the authority of state power and global international law
(B) Between historical civilizational continuity and societal modernity
(C) Between proactive judicial activism and periodic legislative amendments
(D) Between enforceable rights and non-enforceable directives

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Constitution is rigorously scrutinized to prevent any structural erosion of democratic principles. Thus, constitutional amendments function as a critical bridge between the original intent of the framers and the progressive demands of modern society, ensuring that the legal system accommodates change while firmly maintaining constitutional continuity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What do constitutional amendments formally represent in the Indian Constitution?
(A) The mechanism to maintain relevance embodying change and continuity
(B) A significant and problematic departure from basic democratic principles
(C) A radical method to completely rewrite established foundational values
(D) The systematic and total elimination of complex sociological realities

277. Why are amendments deemed essential by academic researchers?
(A) To permanently sever ties with the historical Freedom Movement's values
(B) To establish an entirely unchanging and inherently rigid legal framework
(C) To bypass the foundational sociological values established by the framers
(D) To adapt the text to contemporary socio-political realities

278. What constraints must modifications to the Constitution adhere to?
(A) They must prioritize international standards over domestic law.
(B) They must preserve the core constitutional philosophy.
(C) They must eliminate all historical references from the text.
(D) They must exclusively serve the interests of the executive branch.

279. What is a deliberate legislative strategy evident in the trajectory of amendments?
(A) Preventing the domestic legal system from accommodating any form of change
(B) Encouraging the structural erosion of foundational democratic principles
(C) Updating the Constitution in response to shifting standards
(D) Rejecting all progressive and evolving demands of modern secular society

280. How do constitutional amendments function according to the passage?
(A) As a mechanism to undermine original constitutional intent
(B) As a barrier against all forms of societal progress
(C) As a tool for the judiciary to bypass legislative processes
(D) As a bridge between original intent and modern demands

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The incorporation and enforcement of Fundamental Duties represent a critical dimension of the constitutional framework, emphasizing the responsibilities of citizens in maintaining the integrity of the Indian civilization. A theoretical case study of civic behavior indicates that while these duties are not directly enforceable through legal sanctions, judicial interpretations frequently utilize them to balance the extensive scope of Fundamental Rights. In several landmark judgments, the judiciary has interpreted constitutional obligations by reading Fundamental Duties in conjunction with the constitutional vision of freedom and justice. This interpretive approach ensures that individual liberties are not exercised in a manner that undermines societal harmony or national interests. The articulation of Fundamental Duties serves as a constant reminder that the preservation of constitutional democracy requires active citizen participation and adherence to civilizational ethics. Academic evaluations of these judicial interpretations highlight a growing legal trend where courts emphasize civic responsibility as a prerequisite for claiming constitutional privileges. Consequently, Fundamental Duties act as a moral compass within the Constitution, guiding both judicial reasoning and citizen conduct toward a more responsible and cohesive society.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What do Fundamental Duties emphasize within the constitutional framework?

NODIA

that delineate the exact responsibilities of the State in protecting citizen welfare while maintaining administrative integrity. Through these authoritative interpretations, the judiciary has frequently clarified the intricate balance between state power and individual autonomy. When the State enacts legislation that seemingly contravenes the foundational structure of the Constitution, judicial review becomes the primary mechanism to restore constitutional equilibrium. These landmark judgments do not merely resolve isolated disputes; they construct a binding jurisprudential framework that dictates the future conduct of the State. Consequently, the evolving constitutional vision of the role of the State is intrinsically linked to how the judiciary interprets textual ambiguities, ensuring that governance remains strictly confined within the philosophical and structural limits established by the Constitution.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What establishes clear boundaries on legislative and executive powers?
(A) Complex and binding international trade agreements
(B) Traditional and historical civilizational values
(C) Judicial interpretations through landmark judgments
(D) Various non-binding and unenforceable constitutional directives

272. What role do landmark judgments play regarding the responsibilities of the State?
(A) They encourage the arbitrary exercise of authority.
(B) They serve as precedents delineating state responsibilities.
(C) They remove all constraints on legislative actions.
(D) They prioritize administrative efficiency over citizen welfare.

273. When does judicial review become the primary mechanism to restore constitutional equilibrium?
(A) When citizens consistently fulfill their prescribed fundamental duties
(B) When international human rights standards are successfully and fully met
(C) When public interest litigations are summarily dismissed by the courts
(D) When the State enacts legislation contravening the foundational structure

274. What do landmark judgments construct according to the passage?
(A) A binding jurisprudential framework dictating future state conduct
(B) A theoretical framework without practical implications
(C) A restrictive system that halts all legislative processes
(D) A provisional guideline that can be easily bypassed by the executive

275. How is the evolving constitutional vision of the role of the State maintained?
(A) By ignoring textual ambiguities within the Constitution
(B) By restricting governance entirely to international norms
(C) By judicial interpretations of textual ambiguities
(D) By expanding the arbitrary powers of the executive

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Constitutional amendments represent the formal mechanism through which the Indian Constitution maintains its relevance, embodying the civilization's inherent capacity for change and continuity. In a systemic review of legislative modifications, academic researchers observe that amendments are essential for adapting the constitutional text to contemporary socio-political realities. While these modifications introduce necessary changes to address emerging governance challenges, they are simultaneously constrained by the imperative to preserve the core constitutional philosophy. This delicate balance ensures that the legal framework evolves without severing its ties to the foundational sociological values established during the Freedom Movement. Evaluating the trajectory of various constitutional amendments reveals a deliberate legislative strategy to update the Constitution in response to shifting domestic and international standards. However, the process of amending the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

maintaining law and order
(C) As an active entity to dismantle inequalities and promote welfare
(D) As an institution designed to uphold traditional social hierarchies

288. What is the State constitutionally obligated to prioritize according to the passage?
(A) The expansion of colonial administrative practices
(B) The eradication of discrimination
(C) The restriction of civil liberties
(D) The isolation of domestic policy from social revolution

289. What do case evaluations of post-independence legislative agendas demonstrate?
(A) That the State has entirely abandoned its original egalitarian aspirations
(B) That legislative agendas are completely decoupled from historical ideology
(C) That social revolution is no longer considered a constitutional mandate
(D) That responsibilities are anchored in the Freedom Movement's legacy

290. What ultimate objective is the role of the State perpetually aligned with?
(A) Securing social and economic liberation for all citizens
(B) Maintaining the exact sociological foundation of pre-colonial India
(C) Prioritizing political independence over substantive economic equality
(D) Ensuring that state responsibilities remain static and entirely unchanging

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The constitutional vision of justice is intricately interwoven with the broader paradigm of human rights, necessitating a proactive State to fulfill its obligations. An academic review of institutional mechanisms highlights that achieving justice requires the State to align its domestic policies with established international standards of human dignity. The constitutional framework envisions a holistic approach where justice is not confined to legal equality but extends to substantive socio-economic empowerment. By interpreting human rights through the lens of constitutional justice, policymakers are compelled to formulate strategies that address systemic vulnerabilities and ensure equitable resource distribution. The Indian Judiciary frequently evaluates state actions against this comprehensive vision, ensuring that administrative policies do not inadvertently violate the fundamental human rights of marginalized communities. This alignment between justice and human rights creates a robust accountability structure, demanding that the State persistently pursues legislative reforms. Consequently, the realization of the constitutional vision of justice relies on the dynamic integration of human rights principles into everyday governance, ensuring that the theoretical promises of the Constitution translate into tangible societal benefits.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the constitutional vision of justice intricately interwoven with?
(A) The restrictive policies of international trade
(B) The ancient texts of domestic legislation
(C) The broader paradigm of human rights
(D) The fundamental duties of administrative officials

292. How does the constitutional framework approach the concept of justice?
(A) By extending it to substantive socio-economic empowerment
(B) By confining it strictly to the narrow definition of legal equality
(C) By excluding any form of substantive socio-economic empowerment
(D) By limiting state obligations to specific domestic standards only

293. What are policymakers compelled to do by interpreting human rights through constitutional justice?
(A) Ignore the demands for equitable resource distribution
(B) Restrict the application of human dignity to political realms
(C) Bypass established international standards
(D) Formulate strategies addressing systemic vulnerabilities

NODIA

(A) The responsibilities of citizens in maintaining civilizational integrity
(B) The absolute and unconditional enforcement of various international standards
(C) The restriction of all forms of proactive judicial intervention in politics
(D) The limitless and arbitrary expansion of executive authority across the State

282. How do judicial interpretations frequently utilize Fundamental Duties?
(A) To completely invalidate Fundamental Rights
(B) To balance the extensive scope of Fundamental Rights
(C) To enforce direct legal sanctions against ordinary citizens
(D) To bypass the constitutional vision of freedom

283. What is the purpose of reading Fundamental Duties in conjunction with the vision of freedom?
(A) To prioritize state control over individual autonomy
(B) To ensure liberties do not undermine societal harmony
(C) To eliminate the necessity for public interest litigation
(D) To restrict access to justice for marginalized communities

284. What does the articulation of Fundamental Duties constantly remind citizens of?
(A) That democracy requires active participation and civilizational ethics
(B) That constitutional privileges are entirely unconditional for all citizens
(C) That the State alone bears the full burden of ensuring societal cohesion
(D) That judicial interpretations are inherently irrelevant to daily citizen conduct

285. What growing legal trend is highlighted in the evaluation of judicial interpretations?
(A) Courts entirely ignoring Fundamental Duties within major landmark judgments
(B) Courts declaring Fundamental Duties to be directly legally enforceable statutes
(C) Courts emphasizing civic responsibility as a prerequisite for privileges
(D) Courts reducing the total scope of justice to simple and mere legal equality

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The philosophical underpinnings derived from the Freedom Movement significantly dictate the constitutional vision of the role of the State in modern India. A historical and political analysis reveals that the anti-colonial struggle was not merely a quest for political independence but a profound demand for a transformative state apparatus. The leaders of the Freedom Movement envisioned a State that would actively intervene to dismantle entrenched sociological inequalities and promote collective welfare. This historical vision was meticulously translated into the constitutional architecture, mandating the State to function as an instrument of social revolution. The Constitution structurally obligates the State to prioritize the eradication of discrimination, thereby reflecting the egalitarian aspirations of the freedom fighters. Case evaluations of post-independence legislative agendas demonstrate that the State's foundational responsibilities are permanently anchored in the ideological legacy of the Freedom Movement. By embedding these historical aspirations into the constitutional mandate, the drafters ensured that the role of the State remains perpetually aligned with the objective of securing comprehensive social and economic liberation for all citizens.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What dictates the constitutional vision of the role of the State in modern India?
(A) The immediate requirements of contemporary global trade organizations
(B) The arbitrary decisions made by the post-independence executive branch
(C) The historical texts authored by various ancient colonial administrators
(D) The philosophical underpinnings derived from the Freedom Movement

287. How did the leaders of the Freedom Movement envision the State apparatus?
(A) As a passive observer of socio-economic transitions
(B) As an instrument strictly limited to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

guiding force for contemporary constitutional dynamics and societal progress.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what does the Indian Constitution structurally function as?
(A) A regulatory document strictly limiting international trade networks
(B) A sociological blueprint codifying philosophical aspirations
(C) A legal mechanism designed primarily for historical archiving purposes
(D) A framework structured to maintain traditional social hierarchies

252. How is the transition of traditional communal paradigms described in the passage?
(A) A seamless transition into a democratic framework
(B) A violent disruption of historical cultural continuity
(C) An absolute rejection of foundational ancient ethical values
(D) A temporary phase preceding established colonial governance

253. What must be dismantled according to the sociological foundation of the Constitution?
(A) The democratic institutions
(B) The pluralistic traditions
(C) The orthodox social barriers
(D) The modern legal frameworks

254. Which civilizational values does the Constitution seek to preserve while instituting changes?
(A) Autocracy and exclusion
(B) Orthodoxy and hierarchy
(C) Isolation and stagnation
(D) Pluralism and tolerance

255. The legacy of which historical event is identified as the guiding force for contemporary constitutional dynamics?
(A) The industrial revolution
(B) The ancient civilization
(C) The freedom movement
(D) The modern globalization

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The constitutional vision of freedom is predominantly articulated through Fundamental Rights, which closely align with international standards of human rights. A critical analysis of a recent socio-legal case demonstrates how the State is constitutionally mandated to protect individual liberties against arbitrary interference. By embedding these rights within the constitutional framework, the drafters ensured that the vision of freedom transcends domestic boundaries and reflects universal human rights declarations. The interplay between Fundamental Rights and international standards creates a robust legal environment where citizens can challenge state actions that infringe upon their constitutionally guaranteed freedoms. Academic scrutiny of constitutional jurisprudence reveals that whenever the State attempts to curtail fundamental liberties, the judiciary heavily relies on international human rights norms to interpret the breadth of these freedoms. This alignment not only strengthens the domestic protection of liberties but also holds the constitutional vision of the State accountable to a global paradigm. Consequently, the interpretation of Fundamental Rights remains dynamic, continuously expanding to incorporate emerging international standards and ensuring that the constitutional vision of freedom remains a vital, protective shield for every citizen.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. How is the constitutional vision of freedom predominantly articulated?
(A) Through Directive Principles
(B) Through Fundamental Rights
(C) Through Fundamental Duties
(D) Through Constitutional Amendments

257. What does the judiciary heavily rely on when the State attempts to curtail fundamental liberties?
(A) Domestic economic policies
(B) Historical civilizational changes
(C) Arbitrary administrative rules
(D) International human rights norms

258. Why did the drafters embed Fundamental Rights within the constitutional framework?
(A) To transcend domestic boundaries and reflect universal declarations
(B) To isolate the domestic legal system from all

NODIA

294. What role does the Indian Judiciary play in this context?
(A) It encourages administrative policies that consistently marginalize communities.
(B) It ensures policies do not violate fundamental human rights.
(C) It isolates domestic justice from the much broader human rights paradigm.
(D) It prevents the State from pursuing necessary and progressive legislative reforms.

295. What does the realization of the constitutional vision of justice rely on?
(A) The total separation of justice from all existing human rights principles
(B) The theoretical promises remaining abstract without any tangible benefits
(C) The integration of human rights principles into everyday governance
(D) The significant reduction of various state accountability structures

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The intersection of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), constitutional amendments, and landmark judgments forms the procedural core of contemporary constitutional evolution in India. In an academic analysis of systemic legal reforms, PILs frequently act as the catalyst for judicial scrutiny, compelling courts to interpret constitutional provisions in light of emerging societal demands. When judicial interpretations identify statutory inadequacies, the legislative branch often responds through constitutional amendments to rectify these governance gaps. This cyclical interaction ensures that the Constitution remains a living document, responsive to the complexities of modern administration. Landmark judgments resulting from PILs not only provide immediate relief to aggrieved populations but also establish jurisprudential precedents that guide future constitutional amendments. The judiciary and the legislature thus engage in a continuous dialogue, balancing the necessity for progressive legal evolution with the imperative of structural stability. By analyzing this interplay, researchers conclude that the synergy between PILs, landmark judgments, and amendments is fundamentally responsible for sustaining the democratic vitality of the Constitution and ensuring its enduring relevance in protecting fundamental human rights and guiding state policy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What forms the procedural core of contemporary constitutional evolution in India?
(A) The complete replacement of the existing fundamental rights framework
(B) The exclusive reliance on basic fundamental duties for policy making
(C) The deliberate isolation of the legislative branch from judicial review
(D) The intersection of PIL, amendments, and landmark judgments

297. What frequently acts as the catalyst for judicial scrutiny in systemic legal reforms?
(A) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
(B) Historical civilizational texts
(C) Non-enforceable directive principles
(D) Traditional administrative delays

298. How does the legislative branch typically respond to statutory inadequacies identified by the judiciary?
(A) By rejecting judicial review of administrative actions entirely
(B) By passing amendments to rectify governance gaps
(C) By completely rewriting the foundational constitutional text
(D) By dissolving the fundamental duties of citizens and residents

299. What dual purpose do landmark judgments resulting from PILs serve?
(A) Restricting legislative powers and eliminating various public interest petitions
(B) Providing relief and establishing jurisprudential precedents
(C) Delaying administrative actions and undermining overall constitutional stability
(D) Invalidating fundamental rights and promoting further societal complexities

300. What is the result of the continuous dialogue between the judiciary and the legislature?
(A) It balances progressive legal evolution with structural stability.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

42. (A) Protection of monuments of national importance - Article 50
The protection of monuments and places of national importance is addressed under Article 49 of the Constitution, while Article 50 specifically focuses on the separation of the judiciary from the executive. Other principles, such as providing free legal aid and promoting international peace, are correctly mapped to Articles 39A and 51, respectively. This demonstrates the varied socio-political goals outlined in the Directive Principles.

43. (D) I, II, III, and V only
Fundamental Duties were introduced based on the Swaran Singh Committee's suggestions and originally numbered ten before an eleventh was added. While they are not directly enforceable by writs, the Parliament can enact laws to impose penalties for their violation. Additionally, these duties serve as vital tools for the judiciary to interpret the constitutionality of various statutes and resolve legal ambiguities.

44. (B) Article 19(1)(a); State defends on grounds of reasonable restrictions.
A journalist can challenge an arrest for criticizing the government by invoking the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a). In response, the State typically defends its action by arguing that the arrest was a "reasonable restriction" necessary for interests such as public order or national security. This reflects the balance between individual liberty and the State's duty to maintain stability.

45. (C) It is a part of the Constitution subject to amendments of non-basic features.
In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court clarified that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and can be amended by the Parliament. However, any such amendment must not alter or destroy the basic features of the Constitution. This decision recognized the Preamble as a guiding light for interpreting the document while subjecting it to the same limitations as other parts.

46. (D) 93rd Amendment
The 93rd Amendment Act is a critical constitutional development that empowered the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes, as well as Scheduled Castes and Tribes, regarding admissions to educational institutions. This includes both government-aided and private institutions. This amendment was essential for implementing affirmative action and promoting social justice through broader access to education.

47. (A) Integration of 'Dharma' into the framework of Fundamental Duties.
The concept of "Dharma," which emphasizes moral duty and societal obligation, is reflected in the modern framework of Fundamental Duties. By including responsibilities such as preserving national heritage and promoting brotherhood, the Constitution maintains a link with ancient Indian values that prioritize the collective good. This integration demonstrates how traditional ethical concepts are adapted to fit a secular and democratic constitutional republic.

48. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian Constitution was not created in a vacuum; it was the culmination of a long struggle for independence that prioritized civil liberties and democratic ideals. The movement's experiences under colonial rule directly influenced the inclusion of fundamental rights and parliamentary governance. This historical context ensures that the document reflects the aspirations and values of the people who fought for the nation's freedom.

49. (B) The judiciary reads international human rights norms into domestic law.
The Indian judiciary has played a proactive role in expanding the scope of human rights by incorporating international norms and conventions into domestic legal interpretations. By reading international standards alongside constitutional provisions, the courts have been able to recognize new rights, such as the right to a clean environment or privacy, ensuring that the Indian legal system remains aligned with global human rights developments.

50. (A) Recognition that locus standi limited justice for marginalized masses.
The development of Public Interest Litigation was driven by the realization that strict rules of locus standi often prevented marginalized and

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Synthesis and dynamic integration of diverse cultural elements
Indian civilization has survived for millennia by integrating diverse cultural influences while maintaining its core identity. This process involves a dynamic synthesis where foreign elements are absorbed and adapted rather than rejected. This flexibility allows for progress through change while preserving a distinct sense of cultural continuity and a unique historical heritage for the modern constitutional nation.

2. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian Constitution is not merely a Western replica but is deeply rooted in the country's social realities. While it adopts democratic structures, it uniquely addresses indigenous issues such as caste-based untouchability and historical inequalities. This dual approach ensures that universal legal principles are effectively adapted to the specific sociological context of the Indian subcontinent to achieve social justice.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental Rights serve as essential constitutional checks on the State's authority, ensuring that the government does not infringe upon the basic freedoms of citizens. By defining specific areas where state power is restricted, these rights protect individual liberties from arbitrary actions. This legal framework establishes a necessary balance between administrative power and the preservation of human dignity and personal freedom.

4. (D) The State is a welfare state that actively promotes socio-economic justice.
The Indian constitutional framework envisions the State as an active agent of social and economic change rather than a mere law enforcement body. By adopting a welfare model, the government is mandated to promote the well-being of all citizens through policies that ensure social justice, reduce economic disparities, and provide essential services to the marginalized sections of the society.

5. (C) It embedded ideals of socio-economic rights into national consciousness.
The Karachi Resolution of 1931 was a pivotal moment in the Indian freedom struggle, articulating a comprehensive vision of economic and social justice. It laid the foundation for the future constitutional framework by emphasizing civil liberties alongside fundamental economic reforms. These ideals were later integrated into the Directive Principles of State Policy, shaping the nation's long-term commitment to social welfare.

6. (B) Right to unhindered speech during national emergencies
While the Indian Constitution incorporates many international human rights standards, it allows for the reasonable restriction of certain liberties during national emergencies to protect national sovereignty. Freedom of speech is not absolute and can be curtailed under specific conditions, unlike the core right to life or protection against double jeopardy, which maintain a higher level of constitutional and international protection.

7. (D) They are legally enforceable in the courts of law.
Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental to the governance of India and guide the State in creating a welfare society. However, unlike Fundamental Rights, they are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by courts if the government fails to implement them. Their primary purpose is to serve as moral and political instructions for the legislature and the executive.

8. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Indian Constitution specifies various protections through distinct articles: Article 14 ensures equality before the law, while Article 17 explicitly abolishes the practice of untouchability. Article 21 provides the essential right to life and personal liberty. To ensure these rights are

NODIA

detention, it is intended to prevent potential offenses before they occur. The Constitution provides specific procedural safeguards, such as a time limit on detention and the right to representation, to ensure that this power is not used arbitrarily.

26. (A) Ensured Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during a National Emergency
The 44th Amendment Act significantly strengthened the protection of human rights by ensuring that the right to life and protection in respect of conviction for offenses cannot be suspended, even during a national emergency. This change was a response to past experiences where civil liberties were curtailed, establishing a permanent constitutional guarantee for the most fundamental aspects of individual freedom.

27. (D) Justice encompasses social, economic, and political holistic development.
The constitutional vision of justice in India is holistic, encompassing social, economic, and political dimensions as mentioned in the Preamble. It goes beyond mere legal procedures to include the removal of social inequalities, the reduction of economic disparities, and the guarantee of equal participation in the political process. This comprehensive approach aims to ensure the overall dignity and welfare of every citizen.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Directive Principles are characterized as fundamental to the governance of the country because they impose a moral and political duty on the State to apply them when enacting laws. By striving to implement these principles, the government works toward establishing a socio-economic democracy. This relationship ensures that the country's administration remains focused on the long-term goal of social welfare and justice.

29. (C) Convention on the Rights of the Child - Fundamental Duties exclusively
While the Convention on the Rights of the Child is reflected in the Indian legal system, its principles are found in Fundamental Rights like Article 21A and 24, as well as several Directive Principles. It is not limited exclusively to the Fundamental Duties. The Constitution uses multiple parts to ensure the protection and development of children, aligning with various international human rights frameworks.

30. (D) Article 51A(g)
Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution explicitly lists the protection and improvement of the natural environment, including forests, lakes, and rivers, as a fundamental duty of every citizen. This provision emphasizes that environmental conservation is not just a government responsibility but also a collective civic obligation. By participating in environmental efforts, citizens fulfill their constitutional duty to show compassion for nature.

31. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian freedom movement was not limited to seeking political independence; it was also a struggle for social justice and human rights. Leaders recognized that true freedom required the eradication of social hierarchies like the caste system. Consequently, they envisioned a constitution that would provide a legal framework for equality and dignity, ensuring that independence would benefit all sections of society.

32. (B) Judiciary's proactive role in protecting rights and filling legislative vacuums.
Judicial activism refers to the proactive role of the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution to protect fundamental rights and address social issues. This often involves filling legislative vacuums where existing laws are absent or inadequate. In India, this approach has led to significant advancements in human rights, environmental protection, and government accountability, ensuring that the spirit of the Constitution is upheld.

33. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Indian landmark judgments have defined specific rights: the Vishaka case provided guidelines for workplace sexual harassment, while the M.C. Mehta cases focused on environmental protection. The NALSA judgment recognized the rights of transgender persons as a third gender, and the Puttaswamy case affirmed that privacy is a fundamental right. These decisions

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

17. (B) Retention of ancient democratic ideals within modern democracy.
Indian civilization demonstrates continuity by preserving ancient concepts of community participation and local self-governance, such as assembly systems, within its modern democratic framework. This evolution reflects the capacity to adapt traditional values to contemporary political structures. By integrating historical ideals into a constitutional republic, the nation maintains its cultural identity while progressing through modern legal and democratic systems.

18. (A) I, III, IV, and V only
The Indian Constitution was shaped by decades of political activism, starting with early demands for rights in the Motilal Nehru Report. The struggle popularized core values of liberty and equality, which became central to the document. While the 1935 Act provided an administrative blueprint, the movement's commitment to universal adult franchise ensured the creation of a truly democratic state.

19. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Fundamental Rights in India are not absolute; they are subject to reasonable restrictions to maintain public order, morality, and the sovereignty of the nation. This ensures that the exercise of individual liberty does not jeopardize the collective interests of society or the security of the state. The Constitution provides a framework where rights are balanced against essential social and national requirements.

20. (D) UDHR economic and social rights are reflected in the Directive Principles.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Indian Constitution share a common philosophical foundation. While civil and political rights from the UDHR are primarily reflected in India's Fundamental Rights, the economic and social aspirations are embodied in the Directive Principles of State Policy. This structure demonstrates India's commitment to international human rights standards through both justiciable and non-justiciable constitutional provisions.

21. (C) Eradication of social evils to fulfill needs for dignity.
The inclusion of Article 17 was a direct response to centuries of systemic social exclusion and discrimination faced by marginalized communities in India. By abolishing untouchability and making its practice a punishable offense, the Constitution aimed to restore human dignity and ensure social equality. This provision is central to the transformative vision of creating a just society free from oppressive hierarchies.

22. (B) To cast a vote in local and national elections
Fundamental Duties listed under Article 51A include responsibilities such as respecting the Constitution, protecting the environment, and safeguarding public property. However, the act of casting a vote in elections, while a crucial civic responsibility in a democracy, is not explicitly mentioned as one of the eleven Fundamental Duties. Instead, voting is treated as a constitutional or statutory right and a general civic expectation.

NODIA

23. (A) II, I, III, IV
The evolution of Indian constitutional law is marked by several key judgments. The A.K. Gopalan case occurred first in 1950, followed by the landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment in 1973. The Maneka Gandhi case in 1978 significantly expanded the scope of personal liberty, while the Minerva Mills case in 1980 further clarified the relationship between Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.

24. (A) It can be filed in any Subordinate Court, High Court, or the Supreme Court.
Public Interest Litigation is a specialized judicial mechanism that can be filed only in the High Courts under Article 226 or the Supreme Court under Article 32. It cannot be initiated in subordinate or district courts. This procedure was developed to protect the rights of those who are marginalized and to ensure that the higher judiciary can address systemic issues.

25. (C) Article 22 allows it for state security with procedural safeguards.
Preventive detention is permitted under Article 22 of the Indian Constitution as a measure to protect state security and public order. Unlike punitive

59. (D) Broad interpretation of Article 21
Through broad judicial interpretation, the right to life under Article 21 has been expanded to include the right to a dignified livelihood. This innovation allows marginalized communities, such as indigenous tribes facing displacement, to challenge government actions that threaten their traditional ways of living. By linking livelihood to the core right to life, the judiciary provides a powerful tool for protecting vulnerable populations against systemic disruptions.

60. (B) Includes Government, Parliament, States, and local or other authorities.
Article 12 provides an expansive definition of the "State" to ensure that various governing bodies are held accountable for upholding Fundamental Rights. This includes not only the central and state governments and legislatures but also local authorities like municipalities and other statutory bodies. This broad scope ensures that citizens are protected from arbitrary actions by any entity that exercises public or governmental power.

61. (C) Mandamus
The writ of Mandamus, which literally means "we command," is the appropriate legal tool when a public official or authority fails to perform a duty mandated by law. It allows a citizen to seek a court order requiring the official to carry out their statutory obligations. This mechanism is essential for ensuring administrative accountability and protecting the rights of individuals affected by executive inaction.

62. (D) Recognition of multiple languages under the Eighth Schedule
The adaptation of ancient Indian pluralism is best reflected in the constitutional recognition of multiple languages under the Eighth Schedule. Rather than imposing a single uniform language, the Constitution celebrates linguistic diversity and provides a framework for the protection and development of various regional languages. This approach acknowledges the multi-cultural fabric of the nation and ensures that different linguistic groups feel represented.

63. (A) II, III, and IV only
The Indian freedom movement significantly shaped the nation's human rights vision through the 1931 Karachi Resolution and demands for judicial independence. Leaders consistently championed the rights of minorities and depressed classes, seeking to create an inclusive society. These efforts ensured that the final Constitution was not just a colonial legal document but a reflection of the people's struggle for justice, equality, and dignity.

64. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While Directive Principles are non-justiciable, they are not without constitutional weight; they are fundamental to the country's governance. The judiciary has established that the harmony between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is a basic feature of the Constitution. This means both sets of provisions must be read together to achieve a balanced and just society, where individual rights and collective welfare are integrated.

65. (B) It introduced Part IVA containing Fundamental Duties.
The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, often referred to as the "Mini-Constitution," introduced several major changes, including the addition of Part IVA, which lists the Fundamental Duties of citizens. It also added the words "Socialist" and "Secular" to the Preamble, rather than removing them. These modifications were intended to emphasize the responsibilities of the people and the nation's commitment to social equality.

66. (A) Continuous evolution toward an egalitarian society.
Transformative constitutionalism refers to the idea that the Constitution is a dynamic document intended to fundamentally transform society from a colonial and hierarchical past into an egalitarian future. This concept drives continuous legal and social evolution by prioritizing the rights of the marginalized and challenging oppressive norms. It ensures that the state and judiciary work proactively to achieve the promises of justice.

67. (C) International treaties are automatically enforceable without domestic legislation.
Under the Indian constitutional scheme, international treaties and agreements are not automatically enforceable in domestic courts. The Parliament must pass specific legislation

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

demonstrate the judiciary's role in expanding human rights.

34. (A) Freedom is conceptualized balancing individual liberty with social control and public order.
The constitutional vision of freedom in India is based on a delicate balance between the liberty of the individual and the interests of the collective society. While citizens are guaranteed various freedoms, the State has the authority to impose reasonable restrictions to maintain public order, morality, and national security. This ensure that the exercise of rights does not lead to anarchy.

35. (C) Conflict between Parliament's amending power and judicial review of principles.
The Basic Structure Doctrine emerged from a prolonged conflict between the Parliament's desire for unlimited power to amend the Constitution and the judiciary's responsibility to protect its core principles. This tension was centered on whether the legislature could alter the fundamental identity of the document. The resulting doctrine established that certain essential features are unamendable, ensuring the stability of the democratic framework.

36. (D) A.D.M. Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla
Most landmark cases like Sunil Batra or Olga Tellis significantly expanded the interpretation of the right to life to include dignity and livelihood. However, the A.D.M. Jabalpur case is known for a restrictive interpretation during the Emergency, where the court held that even the right to life could be suspended. This decision was later criticized and overruled by the 44th Amendment.

37. (C) They removed the state government's power to conduct local elections.
The 73rd and 74th Amendments were designed to strengthen grassroots democracy by granting constitutional status to local bodies and mandating reservations for women. While they established State Election Commissions to oversee these polls, they did not remove the overall authority of state governments to manage local governance. Instead, they formalized the process to ensure that elections are held regularly and transparently.

38. (B) I, III, and IV only
The Indian State is empowered to take proactive measures for social welfare, such as making special provisions for women and children and working to reduce economic inequalities. It also possesses the authority to acquire property for public purposes under the law. However, the State does not maintain a policy of complete non-intervention in religious affairs; it can intervene for social reform.

39. (D) Right to Equality and Secularism
Prohibiting individuals from holding public office based on their religion directly violates the core principles of equality and secularism. The Indian Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity in public employment and ensures that the State does not discriminate against citizens on religious grounds. Such a law would undermine the neutral and inclusive nature of the democratic framework intended to protect all citizens equally.

40. (A) Historical disadvantages and discrimination based on the caste system.
The drafting of Fundamental Rights and special provisions was profoundly influenced by India's history of caste-based discrimination and social exclusion. The framers recognized that formal equality would be insufficient to correct deep-rooted historical wrongs. Consequently, they included specific protections and affirmative action measures to ensure that marginalized communities could achieve social dignity, representation, and genuine equality within the newly formed republic.

41. (C) Procedure established by law must be just, fair, and reasonable.
Following the Maneka Gandhi case, the Indian judiciary transitioned from a literal interpretation of "procedure established by law" to a more substantive "due process" approach. This means that any law depriving a person of their liberty must not only follow a legal procedure but that the procedure itself must be just, fair, and non-arbitrary. This interpretation significantly strengthened the protection of individual rights.

NODIA

meaningful, Article 32 empowers citizens to approach the Supreme Court for legal remedies, acting as a safeguard for justice.

9. (C) Directive Principles of State Policy framework
Issues concerning maternity relief and socio-economic justice are specifically addressed within the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles mandate the State to provide just and humane conditions of work, even though they are not directly enforceable in a court of law. Using this framework highlights the government's constitutional obligation to promote social welfare and protect the rights of workers.

10. (A) Kesavananda Bharati case - Basic Structure Doctrine
The Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure Doctrine, which limits the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. This doctrine ensures that the core principles and essential features of the document remain intact and cannot be altered by legislative action. This landmark judgment preserved the constitutional identity of India and remains the cornerstone of judicial review and the rule of law.

11. (D) A judicial innovation for the enforcement of rights of the marginalized.
Public Interest Litigation represents a significant judicial innovation in India, designed to increase access to justice for disadvantaged and marginalized groups. By relaxing the traditional rule of locus standi, it allows any public-spirited individual or organization to file petitions on behalf of those unable to approach the court themselves. This mechanism has become vital for protecting human rights and social welfare.

12. (B) 73rd Amendment - Anti-Defection Law
The 73rd Amendment Act is associated with the constitutional recognition of rural local bodies, known as Panchayati Raj institutions, rather than the Anti-Defection Law. In contrast, the Anti-Defection Law was introduced through the 52nd Amendment to prevent political instability. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for grasping how the Indian Constitution has evolved to strengthen grassroots democracy and ensure stable governance.

13. (C) I and II only
Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, drawing inspiration from the Constitution of the USSR. These duties serve as moral obligations for citizens rather than being directly enforceable through court writs. Furthermore, these specific provisions are applicable only to Indian citizens and do not extend to foreigners residing within the country's national territory.

14. (D) Public Interest Litigation; Right against Exploitation
Public Interest Litigation allows third parties, such as NGOs, to represent the interests of those who cannot defend their own rights due to poverty or social disability. In cases involving hazardous child labor, this mechanism is used to invoke the Right against Exploitation under Article 24. This proactive judicial approach ensures that fundamental human rights are protected for the most vulnerable.

15. (A) Legal framework addressing realities of caste and diversity.
The sociological foundation of the Indian Constitution refers to its unique ability to address the complex social realities of the country, particularly the history of caste-based discrimination and cultural diversity. Instead of applying abstract legal concepts, the framers created specific provisions for reservations and protections to ensure that marginalized communities could achieve actual equality and dignity within a pluralistic modern society.

16. (B) Interpret FR and DPSP as complementary to achieve goals without violating liberties.
The principle of harmonious construction suggests that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy should be interpreted as complementary to one another. Both are essential parts of the constitutional scheme, aimed at achieving social transformation without sacrificing individual liberties. This balanced approach allows the State to pursue welfare objectives while ensuring that the core freedoms of citizens remain legally protected.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

impoverished citizens from seeking justice. By allowing third parties to file cases on behalf of the disadvantaged, the judiciary sought to make the legal system more accessible and responsive to social inequalities. This shift prioritized substantive justice over rigid procedural requirements.

51. (C) Authoritarian centralization
The constitutional vision of the Indian State is characterized by democracy, secularism, and a socialist orientation aimed at social welfare. It explicitly rejects authoritarian centralization in favor of a federal structure and the separation of powers. This framework is designed to prevent the concentration of authority and ensure that the government remains accountable to the people while promoting a diverse and inclusive society.

52. (D) International treaties automatically become enforceable Fundamental Rights in India.
While many Fundamental Rights align with international standards like the UDHR and ICCPR, international treaties do not automatically become enforceable in Indian courts. For a treaty to have the force of law, the Parliament must enact specific domestic legislation to implement its provisions. The judiciary, however, frequently refers to these international instruments to interpret and expand the meaning of existing constitutional rights.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Supreme Court is the primary guarantor of Fundamental Rights because Article 32 provides a direct and effective mechanism for their enforcement. This article empowers citizens to approach the court for the issuance of various writs, such as habeas corpus or mandamus, when their rights are violated. This constitutional remedy ensures that Fundamental Rights are not just theoretical but possess a practical legal binding.

54. (B) Exploitation of child labor - Article 24
The Indian Constitution provides specific remedies for deep-seated sociological issues; for instance, Article 24 directly addresses the exploitation of child labor by prohibiting the employment of children in hazardous environments. This provision is a crucial tool for protecting the rights and future of vulnerable minors. Other issues, like untouchability or gender discrimination, are handled through Articles 17 and 15, respectively, to ensure equality.

55. (D) By moving property to Article 300A to allow for state regulation.
To balance individual property interests with the broader goals of social justice and land reform, the Indian Constitution was amended to move the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights. It is now a constitutional right under Article 300A, which allows the State to regulate property by the authority of law. This enables the government to implement welfare policies without facing absolute legal barriers.

56. (A) Certiorari - To forbid or stop
The writ of Certiorari is issued by a higher court to a lower court to quash its order or to transfer a case for review, essentially meaning "to be certified." In contrast, the writ of Prohibition is used to "forbid" or stop a lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction. Understanding the distinct functions of these writs is essential for navigating the constitutional remedies available to citizens.

NODIA

57. (C) I, II, III, and IV
The Right to Education was established as a fundamental right through the 86th Amendment, which introduced Article 21A for children aged 6 to 14. This change was supported by a corresponding Directive Principle and a new Fundamental Duty for parents. Together, these provisions create a comprehensive legal framework that mandates the State and citizens to ensure every child receives basic education for their development.

58. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Indian Constitution was influenced by several global models: the Directive Principles were inspired by Ireland, while Fundamental Rights were modeled after the United States' Bill of Rights. The Concurrent List was adapted from the Australian Constitution, and Fundamental Duties were drawn from the Soviet model. These diverse influences reflect the framers' effort to adopt the best democratic practices from around the world.

(B) It permanently halts the progressive legal evolution.
(C) It eliminates the need for any future constitutional amendments.
(D) It disconnects the Constitution from protecting fundamental human rights.

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

to give these treaties the force of law within the country. While the judiciary uses international conventions as interpretative tools and the State is encouraged to respect international law, the formal implementation remains a legislative function to ensure national sovereignty.

68. (D) I, II, III, and IV only
The Indian judiciary has progressively expanded personal liberties through landmark cases. Early judgments like A.K. Gopalan took a narrow view, but the Maneka Gandhi case introduced substantive fairness. Recent decisions have decriminalized same-sex relations and struck down instant triple talaq, highlighting a shift toward protecting individual dignity. These cases illustrate the evolving nature of human rights and the court's role in addressing social issues.

69. (C) The Constitution ignores the existence of caste-based discrimination.
The sociological foundation of the Indian Constitution is built on the explicit recognition of caste-based discrimination and the need for its eradication. The document includes numerous provisions for the upliftment of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, as well as protections for minority rights. To suggest the Constitution ignores these realities is factually incorrect, as its primary goal is to establish social democracy and achieve equality.

70. (B) Article 23 Right against Exploitation
Through an expansive interpretation of Article 23, the Supreme Court has ruled that denying a worker the legal minimum wage constitutes a form of forced labor. This interpretation recognizes that economic compulsion can be as oppressive as physical force. By invoking the right against exploitation, the Constitution provides a vital protection for workers, ensuring that their labor is not undervalued or obtained through systemic unfairness.

71. (D) Right to work (Art 41) - Article 23 of UDHR
The Directive Principles of State Policy often mirror international human rights standards. For instance, the goal of securing the right to work mentioned in Article 41 of the Indian Constitution corresponds directly to the protections provided in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This alignment shows how India has integrated global aspirations for economic and social rights into its domestic framework.

72. (A) To remind citizens of responsibilities toward the nation.
Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution to serve as a reminder to citizens that they have responsibilities toward the nation and their fellow countrymen. While Fundamental Rights protect individuals from the State, these duties emphasize the importance of civic obligations in maintaining social harmony and national unity. They act as moral and civic guideposts to foster a sense of discipline.

73. (A) II, III, I, IV
The chronological sequence of these significant constitutional milestones begins with the First Amendment in 1951. This was followed by the landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment in 1973, which established the Basic Structure Doctrine. Subsequently, the 42nd Amendment was passed in 1976 during the Emergency, and the 44th Amendment followed in 1978 to rectify various provisions and restore essential civil liberties and democratic norms.

74. (A) SP Gupta case - Established the collegium system
While the S.P. Gupta case, also known as the First Judges case, dealt with the appointment of judges and judicial independence, it did not establish the collegium system; rather, it initially upheld executive primacy. Other cases like Hussainara Khatoon and M.C. Mehta correctly represent the expansion of PIL in areas of prisoner rights and environmental law, demonstrating how this tool has been used.

75. (D) Challenges violation of Equality and Profession rights.
A law that prevents women from working night shifts for "protection" can be challenged as a violation of the right to equality under Article 14 and the freedom to practice any profession under Article 19(1)(g). Such laws are often seen as paternalistic and discriminatory if they lack a reasonable basis and impede a woman's economic autonomy. This highlights the need to balance protection with freedom.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

to promoting the well-being and rights of all citizens. By including socio-economic goals in the Directive Principles, the framers ensured that the nation would prioritize welfare.

127. (A) Article 21 (Right to life and personal liberty)
While most fundamental rights, such as protection from discrimination and equality of opportunity in employment, are available only to Indian citizens, Article 21 is more universal. It guarantees the right to life and personal liberty to all persons, including foreigners residing in India. This reflects the commitment to universal human rights and ensures that every individual within the nation's jurisdiction is protected.

128. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Public Interest Litigation has faced criticism for leading to judicial overreach when the courts intervene in matters traditionally reserved for the executive and legislative branches. This occurs when judicial orders dictate policy-making or administrative functions to address public grievances. While such interventions are often intended to protect human rights, they raise concerns about the separation of powers and the proper judicial role.

129. (B) Right to acquire unlimited land - Article 19(1)(f) currently
The right to acquire unlimited land is not currently protected under Article 19(1)(f), as the right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights. Today, the judiciary recognizes rights to clean water, sleep, and primary education as part of the expanded right to life under Article 21. These interpretations reflect a shift from protecting individual material assets to ensuring dignity.

130. (A) Violation of Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish educational institutions)
Denying a minority community the license to open an educational institution can be challenged as a violation of Article 30, which specifically protects the right of all minorities to establish and administer such institutions. This right is essential for preserving the distinct culture of minority groups. The constitutional framework ensures that pluralism is maintained by preventing the State from unfairly restricting educational efforts.

131. (C) National Commission for SCs - Article 338
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established under Article 338 to safeguard the interests of marginalized communities. It investigates violations of rights and monitors the implementation of constitutional protections for SCs. Other bodies like the NHRC are statutory, and commissions for women have their own specific mandates. These institutions are vital for ensuring that social justice is upheld.

NODIA

132. (D) To balance rights with obligations during political turmoil.
Fundamental Duties were added during the Internal Emergency to foster a sense of responsibility among citizens during a period of significant political and social turmoil. The government aimed to balance the extensive rights guaranteed by the Constitution with a set of moral and civic obligations. By emphasizing duties, the amendment sought to strengthen national unity and discipline while reminding people of their role.

133. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Constitutional amendments have reshaped the political landscape: the 52nd Amendment introduced the Anti-Defection Law, while the 61st lowered the voting age to 18. The 73rd Amendment provided for the Panchayati Raj system, and the 86th established the fundamental right to education. These changes reflect the evolution of the democratic process and the continuous expansion of rights and responsibilities to local communities.

134. (B) It mandates the preservation of unequal gender relations to maintain cultural continuity.
The sociological foundation of the Indian Constitution is based on the pursuit of equality and the eradication of traditional social hierarchies, including those based on gender. Rather than preserving unequal relations, the document includes numerous provisions, such as Article 15, to prohibit discrimination and empower women. The Constitution is an instrument for social engineering that seeks to transform traditional social practices.

84. (D) Citizens have absolute rights to manage affairs without State order.
While the Indian Constitution provides for freedom of conscience and religious management, these rights are not absolute. The State has the authority to intervene in religious affairs to maintain public order, morality, and health, and to facilitate social reform. This "principled distance" allows the State to remain neutral while ensuring that religious practices do not infringe upon the fundamental rights of individuals.

85. (C) (C) Article 19(1)(a) Freedom of Speech and Expression
A state-imposed ban on a book directly affects the freedom of speech and expression guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a). Since such a restriction curtails the flow of ideas and information, it must be justified based on the specific grounds mentioned in Article 19(2), such as public order or morality. The absence of provided reasons makes the ban appear arbitrary and susceptible to challenge.

86. (B) Article 46 - Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections
Article 46 is a significant Directive Principle that mandates the State to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections of society. This provision reflects the constitutional commitment to social justice and the protection of vulnerable groups from exploitation. By guiding government policy toward upliftment, it works to address long-standing historical inequalities and marginalization.

87. (D) It provides the enforcement mechanism for all rights.
Article 32 is described as the "heart and soul" of the Constitution because it provides the essential enforcement mechanism for all Fundamental Rights. Without this right to constitutional remedies, other liberties would be merely decorative. By allowing citizens to directly approach the Supreme Court for the protection of their freedoms, it ensures that the Constitution remains a living document capable of protecting individuals.

88. (A) I, II, and III only
Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable moral obligations, but the Parliament has the power to pass laws that impose penalties for failing to fulfill them. These duties, such as developing a scientific temper, were added to encourage civic responsibility. However, they were recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee rather than the Kothari Commission, highlighting the specific political context in which they were integrated.

89. (C) Fundamental Duty under Article 51A(f)
Reporting the vandalism of a historical monument is an action rooted in Article 51A(f), which mandates citizens to value and preserve the rich heritage of the nation's composite culture. This fundamental duty encourages active participation in safeguarding the physical and cultural symbols of India's history. Such actions demonstrate a citizen's commitment to the collective national interest and the preservation of shared heritage.

90. (A) Distribution of resources and elimination of discrimination.
Social justice in the Indian constitutional context involves the equitable distribution of resources and the elimination of all forms of discrimination. The framers envisioned a society where individual status is not determined by birth or caste, and where the State actively works to remove systemic barriers to equality. This vision aims to provide every citizen with the opportunity to live with dignity.

91. (D) Assessing if the law passes proportionality tests.
Modern judicial standards require that any law infringing upon personal liberty must pass a proportionality test. This involves ensuring that the law serves a legitimate goal, is suitable for achieving that goal, is necessary because no less restrictive measure exists, and maintains a balance between the right and the objective. This competency is essential for protecting individuals from excessive or unnecessary State interference.

92. (B) Institutionalization of ancient village assembly concepts.
The institutionalization of Panchayati Raj reflects the continuity of ancient Indian village assembly concepts within a modern constitutional

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

76. (B) Entertainment of PILs based on letters addressed to the court.
Epistolary jurisdiction is a unique aspect of Public Interest Litigation in India where the courts can treat simple letters or telegrams addressed to them as formal writ petitions. This practice significantly lowers the barrier to entry for the poor and marginalized who cannot afford legal services. It allows the judiciary to take notice of human rights violations based on informal communications.

77. (C) The Right to Equality under Article 14
The right to equality under Article 14 is a fundamental pillar of the rule of law, as it ensures that the State cannot act arbitrarily or treat citizens unfairly. It requires that all government actions be based on reasonable classification and have a rational connection to a legitimate objective. By providing a check against favoritism and discrimination, this principle protects the core of democratic governance.

78. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution includes provisions for affirmative action, such as reservations, because the framers recognized that true equality cannot exist without addressing historical injustices. For marginalized groups to compete fairly, the State must take positive steps to provide them with opportunities and support. This reasoning justifies unequal treatment as a means to achieve ultimate substantive equality and ensure a level playing field.

79. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
International human rights standards have a profound impact on the interpretation of Fundamental Rights in India. The judiciary frequently refers to international conventions, such as CEDAW, to fill gaps in domestic law, as seen in the creation of the Vishaka Guidelines for workplace safety. This demonstrates how the Supreme Court uses global human rights frameworks to enhance the protection of citizens and promote equality.

80. (B) It gave constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies.
The 97th Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted to provide constitutional status and protection to cooperative societies in India. It introduced specific provisions regarding their incorporation, management, and regulation, aiming to promote economic democracy and social welfare at the local level. This amendment highlights the state's effort to encourage community-based economic activities and ensure that these organizations function in a transparent and democratic manner.

81. (B) Enhanced transparency and state accountability.
The Right to Information Act has transformed the relationship between the State and its citizens by mandating greater transparency in government operations. By allowing individuals to access public records, it acts as a check against corruption and administrative secrecy, thereby enhancing state accountability. This empowerment of citizens is crucial for a healthy democracy, as it ensures that the exercise of public power remains visible.

82. (A) Retributive Tribal Justice
The constitutional vision of justice is composed of social, economic, and political dimensions, as stated in the Preamble. These categories aim to create an inclusive society by removing social barriers, reducing economic disparities, and ensuring political participation. Traditional or retributive tribal justice, which may conflict with modern constitutional and human rights principles, is not recognized as a formal part of this national vision.

83. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Judicial doctrines help interpret the Constitution: the Basic Structure doctrine protects its unamendable core, while Harmonious Construction resolves conflicts between different provisions. The Doctrine of Eclipse makes inconsistent pre-constitutional laws dormant, and Severability allows courts to strike down only the invalid parts of a law. These tools ensure that the legal system remains consistent with fundamental rights while allowing for necessary legislative functions.

NODIA

of the Indian Constitution as a transformative document aimed at justice.

101. (C) To ensure harmony within the Indian sociological fabric.
The framers of the Constitution chose a secular model to ensure harmony within India's deeply diverse and multi-religious sociological fabric. Rather than rejecting religion, the Indian version of secularism maintains a "principled distance," allowing the state to protect all religions equally while intervening for social reform. This approach was essential for maintaining national unity and ensuring that every citizen feels included in democracy.

102. (B) Shah Bano case - Decriminalization of homosexuality
The Shah Bano case was a landmark judgment concerning the right to maintenance for divorced Muslim women, highlighting issues of personal law and gender justice. It did not deal with the decriminalization of homosexuality; that issue was addressed much later in the Navtej Singh Johar case. Understanding the specific subject matter of these cases is crucial for tracking the evolution of human rights.

103. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental Rights are not absolute because they must be balanced with the needs of the community and the stability of the State. The Constitution allows for reasonable restrictions to ensure that the exercise of individual liberty does not infringe upon the rights of others or compromise public safety. This balanced framework allows for a stable democracy where rights and social controls effectively coexist.

104. (A) Article 42 - Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
Government policies providing free maternal healthcare are primarily conceptualized under Article 42 of the Directive Principles. This article mandates the State to make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and specifically for maternity relief. By implementing such schemes, the government fulfills its constitutional obligation to improve health, which is essential for social development and human rights protection.

105. (C) Synthesis of diverse groups into a unified identity.
The Indian freedom movement made a significant sociological contribution by synthesizing diverse regional, linguistic, and religious groups into a unified national identity. This collective struggle for liberty fostered a sense of brotherhood and common purpose, which became the foundation for the constitutional value of fraternity. The movement's success lay in its ability to bring various social segments together to demand a democracy.

106. (A) Monitor implementation of orders over time in PILs.
The concept of continuous mandamus involves the judiciary monitoring the implementation of its orders over an extended period, particularly in complex Public Interest Litigation cases. This approach ensures that government agencies actually carry out mandated reforms in areas like environmental protection or prison conditions. By maintaining ongoing supervision, the court prevents its judgments from becoming ineffective and ensures that justice is achieved.

107. (D) Abolition of untouchability and affirmative action.
The abolition of untouchability and the introduction of affirmative action represent the most significant "changes" in Indian civilization accommodated by the Constitution. These provisions sought to break millennia-old social hierarchies and replace them with a legal framework based on equality and dignity. By proactively addressing historical wrongs, the Constitution aimed to engineer a more just society, marking a shift from traditional social structures.

108. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
International human rights concepts are mapped to various parts of the Indian Constitution: civil and political rights are found in Fundamental Rights, while economic and social rights are embodied in Directive Principles. Environmental protection is specifically addressed under Article 48A, and children's rights are protected through Article 24 and 21A. This comprehensive structure demonstrates how the nation has integrated global standards.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

144. (B) Article 21 - Protection against preventive detention
While Article 21 guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, it is Article 22 that specifically deals with protections against arrest and detention, including the rules and safeguards for preventive detention. Other articles like 20 correctly address protections against ex post facto laws, double jeopardy, and self-incrimination. Understanding these specific legal locations is essential for accurately invoking constitutional protections in criminal proceedings.

145. (B) Testing against Article 19(2) grounds like public order.
A law restricting dissenting opinions on social media must be evaluated against the specific grounds for reasonable restrictions listed in Article 19(2). To be valid, the State must prove that the restriction is necessary for interests like public order or national security. This "proportionality" test ensures that freedom of speech is not curtailed arbitrarily and that the government's interference is justifiable.

146. (A) Article 43 - Securing a living wage and decent standard of life for workers
Article 43 is a crucial Directive Principle that directs the State to ensure a living wage and a decent standard of life for all workers. This principle reflects the socialist and welfare orientation of the Constitution, focusing on protecting the dignity and economic well-being of the working class. By guiding labor policy, it seeks to improve the quality of life across the nation.

147. (C) Transcendence of regional divisions to assure unity and dignity.
Fraternity in the Indian Constitution refers to the sense of brotherhood that transcends regional, linguistic, and religious divisions to ensure national unity and the dignity of every individual. It is a foundational value intended to overcome the historical fragmentation of Indian society. By promoting mutual respect and social cohesion, fraternity provides the psychological basis for a successful and integrated democracy.

148. (C) A is true but R is false.
While the Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion, it explicitly allows the State to regulate secular activities associated with religious practices, such as financial or political matters. This ensures that religious institutions remain subject to the law and do not engage in harmful activities. The assertion is true, but the reason is false because it ignores the State's authorized regulatory powers.

149. (C) They allow citizens to legally sue other citizens for non-compliance.
Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution to encourage civic responsibility, but they do not allow individual citizens to legally sue each other for non-compliance. These duties are essentially non-justiciable moral obligations, though the State can pass specific laws to enforce them and impose penalties. Their primary role is to serve as guiding principles for citizens to contribute to national unity.

150. (B) Application of Article 15(2) non-discrimination for public access.
Challenging a discriminatory practice that denies access to public places involves the application of Article 15(2). This constitutional provision specifically prohibits discrimination by both the State and private individuals regarding access to public facilities based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth. By ensuring equal access, the Constitution works to dismantle social barriers and protect the dignity of marginalized communities.

151. (D) Inconsistent pre-constitutional law dormant until rights amended.
The Doctrine of Eclipse states that pre-constitutional laws that are inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are not completely void but remain dormant or "eclipsed." If the relevant Fundamental Right is later amended to remove the inconsistency, the law can become active again. This principle applies only to laws enacted before the Constitution came into force, ensuring a managed transition to the new legal framework.

152. (A) The Nehru Report, 1928
The 1928 Nehru Report was the first systematic attempt by Indians to outline a constitutional framework for their country, including a detailed demand for Fundamental Rights. It included rights to free speech, equality before the law, and the protection of minority interests. These

NODIA

these instruments is necessary for seeing how they influence domestic human rights laws.

118. (B) I, III, and V only
The constitutional vision of freedom includes the right to peaceful assembly without arms and ensures that state trade activities do not infringe on individual rights. Furthermore, the right to information has been implicitly derived from the freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a). These freedoms are not absolute and can be restricted in the public interest, but they form the basis for democracy.

119. (D) Expansion of Article 21 to include human dignity.
A marginalized community can argue for food security by relying on the judicial expansion of Article 21, which interprets the right to life as including the right to live with human dignity. This interpretation encompasses basic necessities like food, clothing, and shelter. By broadening the scope of personal liberty to include socio-economic requirements, the judiciary ensures that fundamental rights remain protective.

120. (A) Only the person whose legal right has been violated can seek judicial redress.
Traditionally, the doctrine of locus standi required that only the individual whose legal rights were directly violated could approach the court for a remedy. This restrictive rule often excluded those who were too poor or marginalized to pursue legal action. The advent of Public Interest Litigation fundamentally changed this by allowing any public-spirited person to represent others, thereby democratizing access to justice.

121. (C) Article 21 and Article 14
Analyzing the constitutionality of laws restricting inter-caste marriages requires the competency to recognize violations of the right to equality under Article 14 and the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21. Choosing a partner is an essential part of an individual's autonomy and dignity. Any state interference in this choice without a compelling reason undermines the core values of freedom.

122. (A) Article 25
Article 25 reflects the historical continuity of India's tradition of religious tolerance by guaranteeing every individual the freedom of conscience and the right to practice and propagate their religion. This provision ensures that the pluralistic nature of Indian society is legally protected within a secular framework. By allowing diverse faiths to coexist peacefully, the Constitution maintains a vital link with the nation's past.

123. (A) II, I, IV, III
The evolution of the right to property began with its inclusion as a fundamental right in 1950. This was followed by the creation of the Ninth Schedule in 1951 to protect land reforms. The 1973 Kesavananda Bharati case later limited the amending power regarding the basic structure. Finally, the 44th Amendment in 1978 removed property from the fundamental rights list, reclassifying it.

124. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Directive Principles serve as essential benchmarks for evaluating government performance in achieving socio-economic justice. However, they are non-justiciable, and a state government cannot be dismissed by the President solely for failing to implement a specific principle. Such a dismissal would likely be seen as an arbitrary use of power. The primary role of these principles is to guide policy and legislative actions.

125. (C) It mandated Presidential assent for Amendment Bills.
The 24th Amendment Act was significant because it mandated that the President must give assent to constitutional amendment bills passed by the Parliament. This change clarified the process for altering the Constitution and affirmed the legislature's authority to amend any part of the document, including fundamental rights. This amendment was part of a larger historical tension between the executive and the judiciary branches.

126. (D) Adopting the Constitution embodying freedom struggle ideals.
The shift from a colonial police state to a modern welfare state was a direct result of adopting the Indian Constitution, which embodied the ideals of the freedom struggle. The document transitioned the government's focus from maintaining order

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

109. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The 86th Amendment established education as a fundamental right specifically for children aged 6 to 14 by adding Article 21A. While it also addressed early childhood care for children under six, it did so by modifying a Directive Principle under Article 45 rather than making it a justiciable fundamental right. This distinction highlights the state's prioritizing of primary education as a legal obligation.

110. (D) The 103rd Amendment introduced reservation for EWS.
The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced a significant change in the human rights and social justice framework by providing a 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in education and public employment. This moved beyond the traditional caste-based reservation system to include economic status as a basis for affirmative action. Other amendments, like the 44th, removed rather than added property rights.

111. (A) Recognition that prolonged incarceration violates dignity.
The judiciary's interpretation of the right to a swift trial as part of Article 21 stems from the recognition that prolonged incarceration without trial violates human dignity and personal liberty. This judicial expansion ensures that the legal process itself does not become a form of punishment. By protecting individuals from indefinite delays, the courts uphold the principle that justice delayed is justice denied.

112. (B) Concentrating the ownership and control of material resources in the hands of a few.
The constitutional vision for the Indian State focuses on promoting the interests of weaker sections, raising nutrition levels, and ensuring equal pay for equal work. It explicitly directs the State to prevent the concentration of wealth and material resources in the hands of a few, aiming instead for equitable distribution. This socialist orientation is intended to create a more egalitarian society.

113. (B) I, II, and IV only
The Indian judiciary possesses significant powers to protect human rights, including taking suo motu cognizance of violations and using judicial review as a basic feature. High Courts also have the authority under Article 226 to issue writs for enforcing fundamental rights. Furthermore, the expansion of Article 21 to include environmental rights highlights the court's proactive role in addressing modern challenges.

114. (A) It violates Article 19(1)(a) and Article 25.
Based on the Bijoe Emmanuel case, forcing individuals to sing the national anthem when they have genuine religious objections violates their freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a) and freedom of religion under Article 25. The court held that standing respectfully is sufficient to show patriotism without violating conscience. This demonstrates the protection of minority beliefs and the importance of individual liberty.

115. (C) Dignity of the Individual - Preamble
The dignity of the individual is a core value explicitly mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, along with justice, liberty, and equality. While concepts like fraternity are also in the Preamble, and the Uniform Civil Code is a Directive Principle, the Preamble serves as the introductory statement of the nation's objectives. Ensuring dignity is foundational to the entire legal framework.

116. (D) Moral and civic obligations to promote brotherhood.
Fundamental Duties are best described as moral and civic obligations designed to promote a sense of brotherhood and national unity among citizens. While they are not directly punishable like criminal laws, they provide a framework for responsible citizenship. These duties encourage individuals to contribute to the nation's progress and respect its core values, balancing the rights they enjoy with their responsibilities.

117. (C) CAT - Promotion of cultural assimilation
The Convention Against Torture (CAT) is an international human rights treaty aimed at preventing torture and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment, rather than promoting cultural assimilation. In contrast, other conventions like CEDAW and the CRC correctly focus on the rights of women and children, respectively. Understanding the objectives of

NODIA

135. (D) Detention periods in Article 22 and proportionality.
A law allowing five years of detention without trial for minor offenses would violate the procedural safeguards and time limits established under Article 22. Such a law would also fail the proportionality test, as the restriction on liberty would be excessive relative to the nature of the offenses. Article 22 provides essential protections against arbitrary arrest and ensures judicial oversight of detention.

136. (A) Order to lower court to halt proceedings outside jurisdiction.
The writ of Prohibition is a preventive judicial remedy issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to stop it from proceeding in a case where it lacks jurisdiction. Its primary purpose is to keep inferior courts within their legal limits and prevent them from usurping authority they do not possess. This ensures that legal proceedings are conducted by competent authorities.

137. (C) Principled Distance (Indian Secularism)
The Indian model of secularism is characterized by "principled distance," where the State maintains neutrality in religious matters but retains the authority to intervene for social reform and justice. This differs from a total separation of church and state. By allowing the State to address oppressive practices, this concept ensures that religious freedom does not come at the expense of individual rights.

138. (A) I, III, and IV only
Public Interest Litigation has transformed Indian law by addressing critical issues like prison reform and environmental protection. It moves away from a strictly adversarial model to a more inquisitorial approach, where courts may appoint amicus curiae or fact-finding committees to assist them. By allowing direct access to the higher judiciary for public matters, PIL ensures that the rights of marginalized are protected.

139. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian Constitution originally had no fundamental duties until ten were added by the 42nd Amendment. The eleventh duty, which requires parents and guardians to provide educational opportunities for children aged 6 to 14, was introduced by the 86th Amendment in 2002. This addition reflects the nation's increasing focus on primary education as a shared responsibility between the State and families.

140. (B) Amending power cannot destroy the constitutional core identity.
The Basic Structure Doctrine established that while the Parliament has broad powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter or destroy its essential features or core identity. This judicial principle ensures that the fundamental character of the democratic republic, including secularism, remains intact. By limiting the amending power, the doctrine protects the Constitution from being hollowed by majorities.

141. (C) DPSP used to interpret the Right to Equality.
The principle of equal pay for equal work is a Directive Principle under Article 39(d), which the judiciary uses to interpret and expand the meaning of the fundamental right to equality under Article 14. While it is not an independent fundamental right, it provides a substantive basis for challenging wage discrimination. This approach shows how social goals and individual rights are integrated.

142. (D) The Warsaw Pact
The Indian judiciary frequently draws on international human rights instruments like CEDAW, ICCPR, and the CRC to interpret constitutional rights and fill legal gaps. These conventions provide a global standard for the protection of women, political liberties, and children. In contrast, the Warsaw Pact was a collective defense treaty among socialist states and has no direct influence on domestic human rights law.

143. (A) I, II, and IV only
The vision for the Indian Constitution was shaped by historical milestones like the 1931 Karachi Resolution and the 1945 Sapru Committee report, which distinguished between justiciable and non-justiciable rights. Leaders like B.R. Ambedkar emphasized that political democracy would be hollow without social democracy and economic justice. These ideals ensured that the final document prioritized universal adult franchise and a proactive welfare State.

NODIA

framework. By granting constitutional status to local self-government, the nation revived traditional forms of community decision-making and adapted them to contemporary democratic needs. This approach ensures that governance remains rooted in the historical social fabric of the country while promoting decentralization and participation.

93. (C) I, II, IV, and V only
The Indian Constitution's human rights framework was significantly influenced by the UDHR, and India is a signatory to major covenants like the ICCPR and ICESCR. While international treaties are not automatically enforced without domestic legislation, the judiciary uses these standards to expand the interpretation of fundamental rights. Additionally, the Directive Principles reflect the social and economic goals found in international instruments.

94. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The original text of the Indian Constitution did not explicitly include a right to privacy. However, in the landmark Puttaswamy judgment, the Supreme Court recognized it as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21. This judicial interpretation demonstrates the evolving nature of the Constitution, where new rights are identified to meet the needs of modern society.

95. (A) Minerva Mills established a balance between Part III and IV.
The Minerva Mills case established that the Constitution is founded on a bedrock of balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. This judgment clarified that neither should be sacrificed for the other, as both are essential for achieving the goal of a just society. This harmonious relationship ensures that individual liberties are protected even as the State pursues significant socio-economic reforms.

96. (B) Protection of land reform laws from rights challenges.
The Ninth Schedule was introduced by the First Amendment to protect land reform legislation from being challenged in courts on the grounds of violating fundamental rights, particularly the right to property. By placing these laws in a special schedule, the government sought to ensure that essential socio-economic changes could be implemented without prolonged legal delays. This was a crucial part of developmental agenda.

97. (B) Immunity of public servants from prosecution for corruption.
Article 14 guarantees equality before the law but allows for specific exceptions, such as the immunities granted to the President and Governors or the privileges of foreign diplomats. These exceptions are based on the functional requirements of high offices or international norms. However, there is no constitutional exception that provides public servants with immunity from prosecution for corruption, as this would violate accountability.

98. (A) Freedom to form associations includes the right to strike as a fundamental right.
While the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom to form associations or unions under Article 19(1)(c), the right to strike is not considered a fundamental right. It is instead a statutory right that is governed by specific labor laws. In contrast, other freedoms like movement and profession are fundamental but remain subject to reasonable restrictions to protect public interests and social order.

99. (C) Article 21 and Article 51A(g) environmental duties.
Applying the 'Polluter Pays Principle' in a PIL bridges the right to a clean environment under Article 21 with the fundamental duty of citizens to protect the natural environment under Article 51A(g). This judicial approach recognizes that individual rights and collective duties are interconnected when addressing ecological damage. By holding industries accountable for pollution, the court reinforces the right to health.

100. (D) Article 38 - State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
Article 38 is a foundational Directive Principle that mandates the State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people. It focuses on achieving social, economic, and political justice and requires the government to minimize inequalities in income and status. This article encapsulates the overarching theme

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

early proposals significantly influenced the subsequent drafting of the Indian Constitution, demonstrating that the struggle for human rights was indigenous.

153. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights to prevent legal challenges from hindering the State's socio-economic reform agenda, particularly land redistribution. However, it was not completely deleted from the Constitution; it remains a legal and constitutional right under Article 300A. This ensures that while the State can regulate property, individuals are protected from arbitrary deprivation.

154. (A) DPSP legislation can be protected from certain rights challenges.
While Directive Principles are not directly enforceable by courts, legislation enacted to implement certain principles can be protected from challenges based on violations of the right to equality or certain freedoms. This limited legal protection ensures that the State can effectively pursue its socio-economic welfare goals. However, these principles cannot be used to destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.

155. (D) Historical marginalization and representation needs of lower castes.
Affirmative action policies like reservations are a direct constitutional response to the historical marginalization and systemic underrepresentation of lower castes and tribal communities. By providing guaranteed seats in education and public employment, the State seeks to achieve substantive equality rather than mere formal legal equality. This proactive approach is necessary to address deep-rooted social inequalities and ensure that all sections have a voice.

156. (B) Right to strike
Through expansive judicial interpretation, Article 21 has come to include various rights necessary for a dignified life, such as the right to livelihood, free legal aid, and protection against solitary confinement. However, the right to strike is not considered an inherent part of the fundamental right to life; it is a statutory right. This distinction highlights the court's focus on essential dignity.

157. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Landmark cases have defined crucial constitutional principles: S.R. Bommai established secularism as part of the basic structure, while T.M.A. Pai clarified the rights of minority educational institutions. Mohini Jain affirmed the right to education as a part of the right to life, and Hussainara Khatoon recognized the right to a speedy trial. Together, these judgments have significantly expanded human rights.

NODIA

158. (D) Laissez-faire Justice - Complete state control of all industries
The Indian constitutional vision of justice includes distributive justice to equalize wealth, corrective justice for grievances, and social justice to eradicate untouchability. It explicitly rejects a laissez-faire model that would allow for complete state control of all industries or an unregulated market. Instead, the Constitution adopts a "socialist" orientation aimed at achieving welfare goals through a mixed economy where the State intervenes.

159. (A) DPSP (Article 48) vs. Fundamental Rights (Article 21 and 19(1)(g))
A ban on animal slaughter, often justified by agricultural economics under Directive Principle Article 48, can conflict with the fundamental rights of marginalized communities to food and livelihood under Articles 21 and 19(1)(g). This conflict requires the judiciary to balance the State's social goals with individual liberties. Such cases highlight the ongoing tension between implementing non-justiciable welfare directives and protecting fundamental rights.

160. (B) Article 21 - Can never be suspended during a national emergency
Following the 44th Amendment, the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21, along with protection in respect of conviction for offenses under Article 20, cannot be suspended even during a national emergency. This is a vital safeguard against state overreach during times of crisis. Other rights, like those in Article 19, may be suspended, but the core protection of life remains.

161. (B) Framers integrated UDHR civil and social rights into Parts III and IV.
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights had a significant impact on the framing of the Indian Constitution. The framers integrated the civil and political rights from the UDHR into the justiciable Fundamental Rights, while the economic, social, and cultural rights were embodied in the Directive Principles of State Policy. This structure demonstrates India's early commitment to international human rights standards.

162. (A) I and II only
Public Interest Litigation is a direct product of judicial activism in India, allowing the courts to address systemic grievances by converting letters and informal complaints into formal writ petitions. While it relaxes the rule of locus standi, it is not open to interlopers seeking personal gain; petitions must be filed in genuine public interest. Furthermore, PIL often utilizes more flexible procedures.

163. (C) Article 265 allows state tax levies, and property rights are limited.
A challenge to paying taxes based on property rights fails because Article 265 explicitly allows the State to levy and collect taxes as long as it is done by the authority of a valid law. Furthermore, the right to property is no longer a fundamental right and is subject to reasonable state regulation. Citizens have a legal obligation to contribute to public revenue.

164. (D) The state protects all religions equally and remains neutral.
The term "Secular," as added by the 42nd Amendment, signifies that the Indian State has no official religion and treats all faiths with equal respect and protection. This version of secularism is "positive," meaning the State can interact with and regulate religious practices for social reform while remaining neutral in matters of belief. This approach ensures that the nation's diverse religious fabric is preserved.

165. (C) Eighth Schedule recognition of twenty-two official languages
The recognition of twenty-two official languages under the Eighth Schedule reflects the continuity of Indian pluralism within the modern constitutional framework. Instead of imposing a single uniform culture or language, the Constitution provides a space for regional identities to flourish. This model of linguistic protection is essential for maintaining national unity in a country characterized by its immense cultural and linguistic variety.

166. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Directive Principles were made non-justiciable because the framers recognized that the newly independent State lacked the immediate financial and administrative capacity to guarantee all socio-economic rights as enforceable legal claims. Instead, they were designed as moral and political guideposts for future governments to follow as the nation developed. This practical approach allowed for a flexible roadmap toward social justice.

167. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While India has a comprehensive written Constitution, judicial interpretations have been instrumental in expanding the scope of human rights far beyond the literal text. The courts have read new rights, such as the right to information and privacy, into existing articles to keep the document relevant to contemporary society. This dynamic interpretation ensures that the Constitution remains a living instrument capable of protecting citizens.

168. (A) I, III, and IV only
The Indian freedom movement was deeply committed to socio-economic reform, advocating for the abolition of the Zamindari system and the promotion of self-reliant village industries. By the 1930s, socialist ideals increasingly influenced the movement's vision, leading to demands for labor rights and land redistribution. These aspirations were not limited to political freedom but aimed at restructuring Indian society to benefit everyone.

169. (C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called it the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution.
Article 32 is uniquely significant as it provides a direct constitutional remedy to citizens for the enforcement of their Fundamental Rights. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously called it the "heart and soul" of the Constitution because, without

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

it, all other rights would be meaningless. By empowering the Supreme Court to issue writs to protect individuals from the State, this article ensures accountability.

170. (A) Evolution of environmental jurisprudence and the creation of NGT.
Persistent judicial intervention in environmental issues has led to the evolution of a robust environmental jurisprudence in India, including the creation of specialized bodies like the National Green Tribunal. These actions were a response to the State's failure to adequately protect the environment and public health. By applying principles like "polluter pays," the courts have established a legal framework for sustainability.

171. (D) Criticism of the government's economic policies
Freedom of speech and expression is subject to specific reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2), such as protecting the security of the state, preventing defamation, or maintaining public order. However, criticizing the government's economic or political policies is not a valid ground for restriction. In a democracy, dissent and the ability to challenge state decisions are vital for accountability and informed public debate.

172. (B) It recognizes racial minorities for the purpose of establishing educational institutions under Article 30.
Article 30 of the Indian Constitution specifically recognizes religious and linguistic minorities, granting them the right to establish and administer educational institutions. It does not mention "racial" minorities as a separate category for this purpose. The focus of these protections is to preserve the diverse cultural, religious, and linguistic heritage of the nation, ensuring that minority communities maintain their distinct identity.

173. (A) III, I, IV, II
The timeline of key human rights developments in India begins with the 1978 Maneka Gandhi judgment, which expanded the scope of personal liberty. This was followed by the enactment of the Right to Information Act in 2005 and the Right to Education Act in 2009. Finally, the 2017 Puttaswamy judgment declared privacy to be a fundamental right. These events reflect a consistent effort.

174. (D) National Commission for Women - Investigates matters related to constitutional safeguards for women
The National Commission for Women is a statutory body that investigates matters related to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution. It plays a critical role in monitoring policies, recommending legislative changes, and addressing grievances concerning women's rights. Other commissions, such as those for Scheduled Castes, have specialized mandates to protect specific vulnerable groups, ensuring that constitutional promises are actively pursued.

175. (A) Article 16(2) non-discrimination regarding place of birth in employment.
A state law that reserves the vast majority of jobs for local residents directly violates Article 16(2), which prohibits discrimination in public employment on the grounds of place of birth or residence. The Constitution promotes the idea of a single citizenship and a unified national labor market. While some minor preferences are allowed, wholesale exclusion of citizens from other states undermines national unity.

176. (B) Articles 14, 19, and 21, protecting core personal liberties from the state.
The "Golden Triangle" of the Indian Constitution consists of Articles 14, 19, and 21, which together form the core of personal liberties and the rule of law. These articles are interconnected and must be read together to ensure that no person is deprived of their freedom except by a procedure that is just, fair, and non-arbitrary. This triad provides protection.

NODIA

177. (B) Executive Action - Subject to tests of non-arbitrariness
Constitutional amendments are not completely immune from judicial review; they can be challenged and struck down if they violate the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution. This principle, established in the Kesavananda Bharati case, ensures that the legislature cannot use its amending power to destroy essential features like democracy or secularism. While legislative actions are also subject to review, scrutinizing amendments is vital.

and maintaining honorable relations between nations. This commitment reflects peace.

230. (B) Void; violates Article 17 untouchability and Article 15 discrimination bans.
A local law banning specific castes from using a community well is unconstitutional and void as it violates both Article 17, which abolishes untouchability, and Article 15, which prohibits discrimination in access to public places. Such a law directly contradicts the constitutional promise of social equality and dignity. The Constitution was designed to eradicate these oppressive traditional practices for all citizens.

231. (D) Separation of unconstitutional parts from valid parts of a statute.
The Doctrine of Severability allows a judge to separate the unconstitutional parts of a statute from the valid ones, striking down only the problematic sections while keeping the rest of the law in force. This competency is essential for judicial efficiency and respects the legislature's intent. If the valid parts cannot be separated, the entire statute must be invalidated for rights.

232. (A) Minority rights to conserve culture and establish educational institutions.
Cultural and Educational Rights are provided in Articles 29 and 30 to allow minority communities to conserve their distinct language, script, and culture. They also grant minorities the specific right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. These rights are essential for maintaining the pluralistic nature of Indian society, ensuring that diverse identities are legally protected and fully supported.

233. (C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Directive Principles are categorized based on their ideological goals: socialistic principles aim for economic justice like free legal aid, while Gandhian principles focus on village panchayats. Liberal-intellectual principles include the push for a Uniform Civil Code, and international principles mandate the promotion of global peace. This classification helps understand the diverse socio-political aspirations of the framers, guiding the State effectively.

234. (A) Ancient village republic concepts informing Article 40.
The inclusion of Article 40, which directs the State to organize village panchayats, reflects the continuity of ancient Indian traditions of local self-governance. Leaders in the Constituent Assembly viewed these ancient "village republics" as the foundational units of Indian democracy. By institutionalizing these concepts, the Constitution aimed to empower rural populations and ensure that governance remains rooted in the traditional fabric.

235. (C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Fundamental Duties do not serve as an independent source of legislative power; instead, they are used by the courts as an interpretative tool. When examining the constitutional validity of a law, the judiciary may refer to these duties to see if the legislation supports the fulfillment of civic responsibilities. This interaction ensures that laws are interpreted balancing individual rights and duties.

236. (B) I, II, and IV only
The sociological foundations of the Indian Constitution are built on the recognition of the country's pluralism and the need to transform a hierarchical society into an egalitarian one. While it included special provisions for specific groups like Anglo-Indians, it does not guarantee the preservation of personal laws without intervention. Instead, it allows the State to pursue social reform and collective identity.

237. (C) Includes expanded rights to environment, privacy, and health.
The right to life under Article 21 has been progressively expanded by the judiciary to include a wide array of rights necessary for a dignified existence, such as the right to a clean environment, privacy, and health. This expansion ensures that the fundamental right remains relevant to modern challenges. While this right is available to everyone, it does not include a right to die.

238. (D) Protection of judicial independence from executive interference.
The primary cause for the Supreme Court to mandate the collegium system for judicial

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

public life. By prohibiting discrimination and abolishing untouchability, the framers sought to create a new social order.

187. (D) Privatizing the entire judicial system to corporate entities.
The State fulfills its constitutional vision of justice through social welfare schemes like MGNREGA, land reform legislation, and providing free legal aid to the marginalized. These actions aim to reduce economic disparities and ensure access to the legal system. Privatizing the entire judicial system to corporate entities would directly contradict this vision, as it would likely undermine impartial and equitable justice.

188. (B) Indian courts refer to international norms to interpret ambiguous domestic laws.
The Indian Parliament has the exclusive power to enact legislation for the implementation of international treaties and agreements. While the judiciary frequently refers to international human rights standards to interpret domestic law, these instruments are not automatically enforceable. The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 specifically incorporates various international covenants to strengthen the nation's legal framework and rights protection.

189. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental Duties are not directly enforceable through court writs because the Constitution does not provide a specific mechanism for their mandatory implementation by citizens. However, they are not without legal significance; the judiciary may consider these duties when determining the constitutional validity of a law or interpreting statutes. This relationship allows the duties to serve as a guide for balanced reasoning.

190. (D) Locus Standi - The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court
The doctrine of locus standi refers to the right or capacity of a person to bring an action or to appear in a court of law. It is a fundamental principle of procedural law that traditionally limited access to those directly affected by a legal issue. In contrast, concepts like amicus curiae refer to "friends of the court" who provide assistance.

191. (A) Strong center with federal features to maintain the unity of a diverse India.
The Indian freedom movement's experiences with communalism and fragmentation led to a constitutional vision of a strong central government with federal features. This structure was designed to maintain national unity while allowing for regional diversity and administrative efficiency. By prioritizing a powerful union, the framers sought to ensure that the independent state could effectively handle crises and manage national resources distribution.

192. (B) I, II, and III only
Indian landmark judgments have consistently protected the integrity of the Constitution and the role of the judiciary. The Indira Gandhi case reaffirmed the basic structure, while Minerva Mills clarified the balance between rights and directive principles. L. Chandra Kumar further established that judicial review is an unamendable feature. However, the sedition law has not been struck down entirely by the court.

NODIA

193. (B) Combined reading of Article 14, Article 15, and Article 39(d) for equal pay.
The constitutional vision for addressing unequal pay relies on a combined reading of Article 14 (Equality), Article 15 (Non-discrimination), and the Directive Principle in Article 39(d) which specifically mandates equal pay for equal work. This integrated approach allows the judiciary to treat economic fairness as an essential part of social justice. It ensures that gender-based disparities are addressed constitutional.

194. (A) Issued by a higher court to a lower court to transfer a case or to squash its order.
The writ of Certiorari is an appellate judicial remedy issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to transfer a case or quash its already passed order. It is used when the lower body has acted without jurisdiction or has made a manifest error of law on the record. This ensures that judicial actions remain within legal limits.

195. (C) Article 25(2) which allows state regulation of secular religious activity.
Article 25(2) of the Indian Constitution provides the State with the specific competency to regulate any secular activity associated with religious practice, particularly for social reform. This

of Article 23 in the Constitution. This article explicitly prohibits such exploitative practices and makes them a punishable offense. By addressing this deep-rooted social injustice, the framers sought to ensure that labor is respected and dignity is restored.

213. (C) I, II, and IV only
The Indian constitutional framework for human rights shares many commonalities with international standards. Rights to form trade unions and protections against double jeopardy align with ILO and ICCPR conventions, respectively. Furthermore, both the UDHR and the Indian Constitution explicitly recognize the essential right to constitutional remedies. These connections demonstrate how India has integrated global human rights aspirations into its domestic legal system.

214. (B) It prohibits the state from conferring military or academic titles.
Article 18 of the Indian Constitution abolishes titles to maintain social equality, but it explicitly allows the State to confer military and academic titles as marks of merit. The prohibition is aimed at aristocratic and hereditary titles that create artificial social hierarchies. Furthermore, while equality is the rule, the State is permitted to make special provisions for the advancement of backward classes.

215. (D) Harmonious balance of speech rights and transparency.
A competent legal defense for a journalist using government documents would prioritize finding a harmonious balance between free speech rights and the need for state transparency. The Right to Information Act and Article 19(1)(a) often clash with statutes like the Official Secrets Act. The goal is to argue that the public's right to know about government wrongdoing outweighs administrative secrecy.

216. (A) Used to determine the true nature of legislation for jurisdictional competence.
The Doctrine of Pith and Substance is used by the judiciary to determine the true nature or character of a piece of legislation when there is a question about which legislative body has the competence to enact it. If the "pith and substance" of the law falls within the jurisdiction, it is considered valid even if it incidentally touches other matters.

217. (C) Inherent State power to impose reasonable restrictions on rights.
The "police power" of the State refers to its inherent authority to impose reasonable restrictions on individual liberties to protect the collective well-being of society. This includes maintaining public order, health, morality, and safety. In the Indian context, this power is not absolute and must be exercised within the framework of the Constitution. Every restriction must be justified as "reasonable."

218. (A) Preventive Detention - Punishment after a fair trial
Preventive detention is not intended as a punishment for an offense after a fair trial; instead, it is a precautionary measure taken to prevent a person from committing an act that might harm state security in the future. In contrast, the writ of habeas corpus and judicial review are correctly identified as tools for protecting personal liberty and checking arbitrary state actions.

219. (D) I, II, IV, and V only.
The Constitutional vision of freedom promotes human development and protects citizens from arbitrary state action through Fundamental Rights. Freedom of religion under Article 25 is guaranteed subject to public order, morality, and health. The Supreme Court has also included the right to travel abroad under Article 21. However, absolute economic freedom without state regulation is not guaranteed.

220. (B) Judicial Review is a part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
Any attempt by the Parliament to take away the power of judicial review would be struck down because judicial review is considered an unamendable "Basic Structure" of the Constitution. This principle ensures that the judiciary remains a co-equal branch of government capable of checking the actions of others. By preserving this power, the Basic Structure Doctrine maintains the rule of law.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

responsive and inclusive governance, directly addressing the local needs of citizens.

204. (B) To develop scientific temper - Eradication of superstitions and blind faith
The fundamental duty to develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry is aimed at the eradication of superstitions and blind faith within society. This rationale encourages citizens to adopt a rational and evidence-based approach to problem-solving. By promoting such a mindset, the Constitution seeks to foster a modern citizenry capable of contributing to progress while respecting dignity.

205. (C) Adherence to democratic and egalitarian principles over societal prejudices.
Constitutional morality refers to the adherence to core democratic and egalitarian values, such as equality, liberty, and justice, even when they conflict with popular majoritarian morality or traditional social prejudices. It requires that institutions prioritize the rights of individuals and minorities as defined by the Constitution. This concept acts as a safeguard against the "tyranny of the majority" in democratic society.

206. (D) Article 22(2)
Article 22(2) provides a vital safeguard against arbitrary detention by requiring that every person arrested must be produced before the nearest magistrate within twenty-four hours, excluding travel time. This ensures that the executive's power to arrest is subject to immediate judicial oversight. Failure to comply with this requirement is a direct violation of constitutional rights, providing a ground for challenge.

207. (A) Understanding that laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights are void.
Interpreting Article 13 requires the competency to understand that any law enacted by the State that is inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights is void to the extent of the inconsistency. This article provides the foundational basis for judicial review in India, empowering the courts to strike down unconstitutional legislation. It ensures that the Fundamental Rights remain the supreme standard.

208. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Indian Constitution addresses various social challenges through specific provisions: Article 15 prohibits caste discrimination, while Article 21A guarantees primary education. Article 23 is designed to prevent the exploitation of labor, and Article 39(d) is used to pursue gender equality in wages. Together, these parts form a comprehensive framework for engineering social change and ensuring that rights are legally protected.

209. (B) Congress Socialist Party and Nehruvian focus on welfare socialism.
The inclusion of the word "Socialist" in the Preamble reflects the continuity of the ideological strand within the freedom movement that prioritized welfare socialism and the reduction of economic disparities. This vision was strongly advocated by leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru. By formalizing this goal, the Constitution committed the nation to a path where the State actively manages the economy.

210. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian Constitution is characterized by a unique blend of rigidity and flexibility, allowing it to adapt to changing times while protecting its core principles. Some provisions can be changed by a simple parliamentary majority, while others require a special majority and ratification by state legislatures. This structure ensures that the document is neither too easily altered nor too static.

211. (C) They are positive obligations on the state to secure a social order.
Unlike Fundamental Rights, which often act as "negative" injunctions by telling the State what it cannot do, Directive Principles are seen as "positive" obligations. They mandate the State to actively pursue specific socio-economic goals, such as securing a fair social order and promoting welfare. While non-justiciable, these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and provide guidance.

212. (D) Article 23
The historical practice of 'Begar' or forced labor, where individuals were compelled to work without pay, was a direct cause for the inclusion

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

allows the government to intervene in oppressive traditional systems, such as the Devadasi system, without violating religious freedom. By prioritizing human rights over harmful customs, the Constitution ensures that dignity remains paramount concern.

196. (D) Directive Principles aiming at minimizing inequalities in national income.
To address the persistent socio-economic disparities inherited from the pre-independent era, the Indian Constitution introduced Directive Principles that explicitly mandate the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, and facilities. This represented a fundamental change from colonial administration to an active promoter of distributive justice. These principles guide the State in creating an equitable social order, ensuring that development benefits all.

197. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The right to privacy is a fundamental right in India, as established by the Supreme Court, but it is not absolute. Like other liberties, it is subject to reasonable restrictions to protect legitimate state interests such as national security or public health. Any such restriction must meet the "proportionality test," ensuring that the government's interference is necessary and well balanced.

198. (B) I, II, and V only
The 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed in 2019, extended the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for another ten years. Simultaneously, it abolished the long-standing provision for the nomination of members from the Anglo-Indian community. These changes reflect a continuing commitment to the representation of historical marginalized groups in democracy.

199. (D) Non-justiciable and cannot be invoked independently for enforcement of rights.
The Preamble is an integral part of the Indian Constitution and outlines the nation's core objectives, but it is non-justiciable on its own. This means that a citizen cannot file a lawsuit for the direct enforcement of the Preamble's goals without a specific corresponding article in the main text. Instead, the Preamble serves as a vital interpretative tool for the judiciary.

200. (A) Evaluate both procedural correctness and substantive fairness of a law.
The shift toward a "Due Process" interpretation allows the Indian judiciary to evaluate not only whether the State followed the correct legal procedure but also whether the substance of the law itself is fair, just, and reasonable. This prevents the government from passing arbitrary or oppressive laws. By scrutinizing both procedural and substantive aspects, the courts provide more robust protection.

201. (C) Its recommendations are binding on the government.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body with the powers of a civil court, but its recommendations are not legally binding on the government. Its primary role is to investigate human rights violations and negligence by public servants, providing reports and suggestions for action. While the government must respond to these recommendations, the lack of authority highlights NHRC's role.

202. (A) It promotes a homogeneous, mono-cultural society.
The sociological foundation of the Indian State explicitly rejects the idea of a homogeneous or mono-cultural society, recognizing instead the "unity in diversity" that characterizes the nation. The Constitution provides specific protections for minority cultural and linguistic rights and envisions a secular state that respects all faiths. Any attempt to impose a single uniform culture would contradict the inclusive framework of democracy.

203. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 73rd and 74th Amendments significantly deepened grassroots democracy and human rights by granting constitutional status to local government bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities. By mandating regular elections and providing reservations for women and marginalized sections, these amendments ensured that decision-making power was devolved. This decentralization allows for more

NODIA

221. (C) Persistent underrepresentation and historical disadvantages of SCs and STs.
The continuous application of Articles 15(4) and 16(4) is necessitated by the persistent underrepresentation and historical disadvantages faced by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other backward classes. These provisions allow the State to implement affirmative action policies, such as reservations, to ensure that these communities have a fair opportunity. Such measures are essential for achieving substantive equality and addressing social hierarchies.

222. (D) Allows compulsory State service for public purposes without discrimination.
While the Right against Exploitation prohibits forced labor and child labor in hazardous conditions, it allows the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes, such as national defense, without discrimination. This ensures that the collective needs of the nation can be met during times of crisis. However, this service must be applied equally and cannot be used for exploitation.

223. (A) I, III, II, IV
The evolution of women's human rights in India began with the original inclusion of Article 15(3) in 1950, followed by the Maternity Benefit Act in 1961. The 1997 Vishaka judgment was a major milestone that provided guidelines against sexual harassment at the workplace. Finally, the 2018 Navtej Singh Johar judgment decriminalized same-sex relations. This timeline reflects a broadening focus.

224. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian Constitution does not mandate the immediate implementation of a Uniform Civil Code; instead, it lists the UCC as a Directive Principle under Article 44. This means the State is expected to "endeavor" to secure such a code for all citizens over time. The delay reflects the sociological complexity of the country and the need for social consensus.

225. (B) Recognition that Right to Life includes Right to Education.
The direct cause for the 86th Constitutional Amendment was the increasing recognition that the right to primary education is an essential component of the right to live with human dignity under Article 21. By making education a fundamental right for children aged 6 to 14, the State institutionalized its commitment to human development. This change was a response to activism.

226. (A) M.C. Mehta v. Union of India
Cases like Romesh Thappar, Shreya Singhal, and Kedar Nath Singh are all landmark judgments that have shaped the legal understanding of the freedom of speech and expression in India. They address issues of censorship, digital speech, and sedition. In contrast, the M.C. Mehta cases focus primarily on environmental law and the protection of public health from industrial pollution.

227. (C) 1st Amendment - Reasonable restrictions on speech for public order balancing.
The First Amendment Act of 1951 introduced reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech to balance it with interests like public order and friendly relations with foreign states. This was necessary to ensure that individual expression did not jeopardize national stability. Other amendments, such as the 61st and 73rd, focused on expanding participation and strengthening local governance, respectively, meeting evolving needs.

228. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the Shreya Singhal case, the Supreme Court struck down Section 66A of the Information Technology Act because it was found to be overly broad and vague, creating a "chilling effect" on free speech. The court reasoned that the restrictions did not fall within any grounds in Article 19(2). This judgment reaffirmed that limitations must be clearly defined and reasonable.

229. (C) The State is explicitly mandated by the Constitution to engage in preemptive wars.
The Indian Constitution, specifically under Article 51, mandates the State to promote international peace and security and foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. It does not explicitly or implicitly mandate the state to engage in preemptive wars. Instead, the constitutional vision emphasizes peaceful resolution of disputes through arbitration

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

178. (A) I, II, and III only
The history of Indian constitutional amendments involves a constant interplay between the Parliament and the judiciary. The 24th Amendment affirmed legislative power, while the 42nd attempted to limit judicial review during the Emergency. The 44th Amendment subsequently restored many civil liberties and established safeguards against future executive overreach. In contrast, the 99th Amendment established the NJAC, which was later struck down.

179. (C) Article 51A(a) regarding duty to abide by Constitution and respect its ideals.
Burning the national flag is a violation of Article 51A(a), which requires every citizen to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, including the National Flag and the National Anthem. This fundamental duty emphasizes that the symbols of the nation's sovereignty and unity must be honored as part of one's civic obligation. Freedom of expression does not extend here.

180. (D) Interpreting overlapping provisions to avoid head-on constitutional clashes.
Harmonious construction is a judicial doctrine used to interpret overlapping or conflicting provisions of the Constitution so that they work together rather than canceling each other out. The court seeks to avoid a head-on clash between different articles, ensuring that each provision is given effect to the greatest extent possible. This approach maintains the overall integrity and functionality of the constitutional framework.

181. (C) Article 23
Article 23 is the primary constitutional tool for protecting bonded laborers, as it explicitly prohibits human trafficking and 'begar' (forced labor). This fundamental right against exploitation is enforceable not only against the State but also against private individuals and entities. By making such practices a punishable offense, the Constitution provides a legal basis for the liberation and rehabilitation of exploited workers.

182. (B) Inclusion of Directive Principles that promote the common good.
The inclusion of Directive Principles highlights the continuity of the Indian civilization's focus on collective societal welfare over individualistic pursuits. These principles mandate the State to organize society in a way that promotes the common good, such as ensuring a fair distribution of resources and protecting the vulnerable. By integrating these social goals, the nation maintains its traditional emphasis on community well-being.

183. (D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Emergency provisions have a significant impact on fundamental rights: a National Emergency under Article 352 involves threats to security, while Article 358 leads to the automatic suspension of Article 19. Article 359 allows for the suspension of the enforcement of other rights by presidential order. However, the 44th Amendment ensured that the rights to life and liberty can never be suspended.

184. (C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Public Interest Litigation is not explicitly mentioned in the text of the Constitution; rather, it is a judicial innovation developed primarily in the 1980s. It was created through a broad and purposive interpretation of the right to constitutional remedies under Article 32. This evolution reflects the judiciary's proactive role in making justice accessible to those who cannot approach the courts themselves.

185. (C) It protects both religious beliefs and religious practices.
The freedom of religion under the Indian Constitution is comprehensive, protecting both internal religious beliefs and external religious practices. This right is available to all persons, not just citizens, ensuring that everyone can live according to their conscience. However, this freedom is not absolute and does not provide immunity from laws aimed at social reform, public order, or health.

186. (A) Article 17 and Article 15 prohibiting discrimination and untouchability.
The centuries-old rigid caste hierarchy and the practice of untouchability were direct causes for the inclusion of Articles 15 and 17 in the Constitution. These provisions were designed to legally dismantle the social barriers that denied millions of people dignity and equal access to

NODIA

appointments was the need to protect the independence of the judiciary from executive interference. The court reasoned that judicial independence is a basic feature of the Constitution, which requires that judges have a primary role in the selection of their peers. This ensures merit and impartiality.

239. (A) The Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
The Kesavananda Bharati case established the Basic Structure Doctrine, which limits the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution and affirmed that judicial review is an essential feature. Crucially, the case also overruled earlier decisions by declaring that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution. This recognition allows the Preamble to serve as a guide for interpreting the objectives of the document.

240. (B) Protection against self-incrimination - Prohibition
Protection against self-incrimination is a fundamental right under Article 20(3), but the writ of Prohibition is a specific legal remedy used by higher courts to stop lower courts from acting outside their jurisdiction. These two are not directly linked. In contrast, unlawful detention is correctly addressed by habeas corpus, and the usurpation of public office by quo warranto.

241. (B) Right to livelihood as an integral part of Right to Life.
In the Olga Tellis case, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to life under Article 21 includes the right to livelihood, as no person can live without the means of subsistence. This interpretation is critical for marginalized populations facing eviction, as it requires the State to provide fair procedures. By linking livelihood to the right to life, the judiciary ensures survival.

242. (A) Principle that all people and institutions are accountable to fair law.
The rule of law, as embedded in Article 14, signifies the principle that all people and institutions, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated. It ensures that the government acts within its legal powers and that no individual is above the law. This concept is fundamental to a functioning democratic society.

243. (C) I, III, and V only
During a National Emergency, Article 19 is automatically suspended if the emergency is based on external threats, but not if it is based on internal armed rebellion. The President has the authority to suspend the enforcement of other rights, but the 44th Amendment established a crucial permanent safeguard: the rights under Articles 20 and 21 can never be suspended during any crisis.

244. (D) Freedom struggle ideals of justice and liberty were foundational to framing.
The Indian Constitution is deeply rooted in the foundational ideals of justice, liberty, and equality that were championed during the long-drawn freedom struggle. The movement's focus on civil liberties, socio-economic reform, and democratic governance directly informed the drafting of the document. Rather than being a mere administrative copy, the Constitution reflects the aspirations of the people who fought for sovereignty.

245. (C) Expansive vision of equality and personal liberty rights.
The recognition of transgender persons as a "Third Gender" in the NALSA judgment is a direct effect of the constitutional vision of expansive equality and personal liberty. The court interpreted the rights to non-discrimination and life with dignity to include gender identity as an essential aspect of an individual's autonomy. This landmark decision reflects the role of the Constitution as transformative.

246. (B) Rights violations are dynamic, and courts monitor state action over time.
Public Interest Litigation is not always subject to the strict rule of res judicata because human rights and environmental violations are often dynamic and ongoing. In cases of "continuous mandamus," the courts monitor the state's actions over time to ensure that its orders are actually implemented and that the underlying problem is resolved. This flexibility allows the judiciary to address systemic issues.

247. (D) State is strictly prohibited from holding monopolies in trade or business.
The Indian Constitution does not prohibit the State from holding monopolies; in fact, the 1st

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

enforceable rights and non-enforceable directives. While individuals can legally claim Fundamental Rights, the Directive Principles represent goals the State should pursue without direct judicial compulsion. Balancing these two elements is crucial for fulfilling the overarching constitutional vision, requiring the State to integrate social justice objectives into its primary legislative framework.

265. (A) International standards of social justice
The realization of socio-economic justice depends on the State's commitment to integrating international standards of social justice into domestic policy. These standards are reflected in the Directive Principles, which guide the government in formulating laws to alleviate poverty. By aligning national policies with these global norms, the State can transform its theoretical vision of justice into practical and tangible progress.

266. (B) A revolutionary mechanism to safeguard human rights
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has emerged as a revolutionary mechanism within the Indian Judiciary. Its primary purpose is to safeguard human rights and democratize access to justice for those who are disadvantaged. By allowing social activists to petition on behalf of marginalized groups, this tool ensures that systemic failures and human rights violations are addressed through proactive and direct judicial intervention.

267. (B) Locus standi
To effectively address human rights violations, Public Interest Litigation relaxed the traditional judicial rule of locus standi. This modification allows individuals or groups to file petitions on behalf of others who cannot reach the court due to socio-economic disadvantages. By broadening access to the judiciary, this mechanism ensures that grievances from marginalized populations are heard and legal remedies provided.

268. (A) To enforce constitutional mandates against systemic failures
The Indian Judiciary utilizes Public Interest Litigation as a proactive tool to enforce constitutional mandates and hold the State accountable for systemic administrative failures. This mechanism allows the courts to intervene in governance issues when fundamental rights are compromised. By expanding the boundaries of legal adjudication, the judiciary ensures that abstract constitutional promises are converted into practical relief.

269. (C) As a guardian of fundamental human rights
By entertaining Public Interest Litigation petitions, the Indian Judiciary functions as a guardian of fundamental human rights. This role involves transforming abstract constitutional promises into tangible remedial actions, especially for vulnerable populations. The judiciary actively intervenes in cases where the State fails to uphold human rights, ensuring that the legal framework provides protection and accountability for all citizens.

270. (D) It transforms abstract promises into tangible remedial actions
The primary benefit of Public Interest Litigation for marginalized populations is that it transforms abstract constitutional promises into tangible remedial actions. By relaxing procedural barriers like locus standi, the judiciary can provide relief to those facing socio-economic disadvantages. This mechanism ensures that the legal system actively addresses systemic failures, making justice more accessible and meaningful for the vulnerable.

NODIA

271. (C) Judicial interpretations through landmark judgments
Judicial interpretations through landmark judgments establish clear boundaries on legislative and executive powers. By examining constitutional provisions, the judiciary prevents the arbitrary exercise of state authority and ensures administrative integrity. These authoritative rulings delineate the responsibilities of the State, maintaining a balance between government power and individual autonomy. They serve as a check against legislation that contravenes constitutional structures.

272. (B) They serve as precedents delineating state responsibilities
Landmark judgments serve as crucial precedents that delineate the specific responsibilities of the State in protecting citizen welfare. These rulings clarify the intricate balance between state power

256. (B) Through Fundamental Rights
The constitutional vision of freedom is predominantly expressed through Fundamental Rights, which align with international human rights standards. These rights are embedded within the framework to ensure that individual liberties are protected against arbitrary state interference. This articulation allows the vision of freedom to transcend domestic boundaries, reflecting universal declarations and creating a robust environment for challenging state actions legally.

257. (D) International human rights norms
When the State attempts to curtail fundamental liberties, the judiciary heavily relies on international human rights norms to interpret the breadth of these freedoms. This reliance ensures that domestic protections are strengthened by global paradigms. By integrating these external standards, the judiciary maintains a dynamic interpretation of Fundamental Rights, providing a protective shield for citizens against any arbitrary administrative overreach.

258. (A) To transcend domestic boundaries and reflect universal declarations
Drafters embedded Fundamental Rights within the Constitution to ensure the vision of freedom transcends domestic boundaries and reflects universal human rights declarations. This alignment connects the domestic legal system to a global paradigm, holding the State accountable. Such a structure allows for a robust legal environment where citizens can effectively challenge state actions that infringe upon their constitutionally guaranteed liberties.

259. (C) It creates a robust environment for challenging state actions
The interplay between Fundamental Rights and international standards creates a robust legal environment. This synergy enables citizens to challenge state actions that infringe upon constitutionally guaranteed freedoms. By aligning domestic law with global human rights norms, the framework ensures that the State remains accountable. Consequently, the judiciary can utilize these standards to protect individual liberties from arbitrary administrative interference.

260. (A) As dynamic and continuously expanding
The interpretation of Fundamental Rights is characterized as dynamic and continuously expanding within the constitutional framework. This evolution occurs as the judiciary incorporates emerging international standards into constitutional jurisprudence. By maintaining such a flexible approach, the legal system ensures that the vision of freedom remains relevant. This process strengthens the protection of liberties, allowing the Constitution to act effectively.

261. (D) In the Directive Principles of State Policy
The constitutional vision of justice is comprehensively embodied within the Directive Principles of State Policy. These principles function as essential guidelines for national governance, directing the State toward achieving socio-economic justice. Although not enforceable by courts, they reflect international standards of economic and social rights. This framework ensures that the State's role includes formulating laws that promote equitable development.

262. (B) Laws that alleviate poverty and ensure equitable development
The Directive Principles of State Policy compel the State to formulate laws that alleviate poverty and ensure equitable development. By mirroring international standards of social justice, these principles transform theoretical goals into a pragmatic state agenda. The State is mandated to harmonize its legislative actions with these directives to fulfill its transformative role in achieving substantive and lasting socio-economic justice.

263. (C) They are not enforceable by the courts
In the context of the Indian legal framework, the Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable by the courts. Despite their non-enforceable nature, they remain fundamental in the governance of the country. They serve as essential guidelines that the State must follow when formulating laws and policies intended to achieve socio-economic justice and promote overall substantive societal welfare.

264. (D) Between enforceable rights and non-enforceable directives
Case evaluations of developmental policies frequently highlight the tension between

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

297. (A) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) frequently acts as the catalyst for judicial scrutiny in systemic legal reforms. These petitions compel courts to interpret constitutional provisions according to emerging societal demands. By bringing attention to statutory inadequacies, PILs trigger a process where the judiciary and legislature interact to improve governance. This mechanism is essential for sustaining the democratic vitality.

298. (B) By passing amendments to rectify governance gaps
The legislative branch typically responds to statutory inadequacies identified by the judiciary by passing constitutional amendments to rectify governance gaps. This cyclical interaction ensures that the legal framework evolves in response to modern administrative complexities. By updating the text, the legislature maintains the Constitution's relevance and addresses the issues highlighted during judicial review, thereby balancing stability with legal change.

299. (B) Providing relief and establishing jurisprudential precedents
Landmark judgments resulting from Public Interest Litigations serve the dual purpose of providing immediate relief to aggrieved populations and establishing jurisprudential precedents. These precedents then guide future constitutional amendments and state conduct. By resolving specific disputes while creating binding legal standards, such judgments ensure that the judiciary actively participates in the ongoing evolution and protection of human rights.

300. (A) It balances progressive legal evolution with structural stability
The continuous dialogue between the judiciary and the legislature balances progressive legal evolution with the imperative of structural stability. This interaction, fueled by PILs and landmark judgments, ensures that the Constitution adapts to modern demands without losing its foundational integrity. Such synergy sustains the democratic vitality of the nation, ensuring the legal system remains effective in protecting rights.

NODIA

and individual autonomy. By constructing a binding jurisprudential framework, they dictate future state conduct and ensure that governance remains within established limits. This process prevents arbitrary actions and upholds foundational constitutional values.

273. (D) When the State enacts legislation contravening the foundational structure
Judicial review becomes the primary mechanism to restore constitutional equilibrium when the State enacts legislation that contravenes the foundational structure of the Constitution. This process allows the judiciary to examine and invalidate laws that overstep constitutional limits. By acting as a corrective tool, judicial review ensures that the legislative branch remains accountable and that governance adheres to the framework.

274. (A) A binding jurisprudential framework dictating future state conduct
Landmark judgments construct a binding jurisprudential framework that dictates the future conduct of the State. These rulings do more than resolve isolated disputes; they establish legal standards that ensure governance remains within the Constitution's structural limits. This framework serves as a guide for legislative and executive actions, ensuring that state power is exercised consistently with citizen protection.

275. (C) By judicial interpretations of textual ambiguities
The evolving constitutional vision regarding the role of the State is maintained by judicial interpretations of textual ambiguities. As the judiciary clarifies these uncertainties, it ensures that governance stays within philosophical and structural limits. This interpretive process allows the Constitution to adapt to new challenges while preventing the arbitrary exercise of authority, thereby preserving the document's foundational principles.

276. (A) The mechanism to maintain relevance embodying change and continuity
Constitutional amendments represent the formal mechanism through which the Indian Constitution maintains its relevance. They embody the civilization's capacity for both change and continuity by adapting the text to contemporary realities. This process allows for necessary modifications to address governance challenges while ensuring that the core philosophy remains intact. It bridges the original intent of framers with modern demands.

277. (D) To adapt the text to contemporary socio-political realities
Academic researchers deem constitutional amendments essential because they allow the text to adapt to contemporary socio-political realities. These modifications ensure that the legal framework remains functional and relevant in a changing world. By responding to emerging governance challenges, amendments prevent the Constitution from becoming obsolete. This adaptability allows the State to address modern demands without losing its values.

278. (B) They must preserve the core constitutional philosophy
Modifications to the Constitution are constrained by the imperative to preserve the core constitutional philosophy. While amendments allow the text to evolve, they must not erode the foundational democratic principles or the values established during the Freedom Movement. This constraint ensures that the legal system maintains its structural integrity while accommodating the progressive demands and shifting standards of modern society.

279. (C) Updating the Constitution in response to shifting standards
A deliberate legislative strategy evident in the trajectory of amendments involves updating the Constitution in response to shifting domestic and international standards. This approach allows the legal framework to remain responsive to modern complexities. By proactively modifying the text, the legislature ensures that governance addresses current challenges while maintaining the balance between legal evolution and the original intent.

NODIA

280. (D) As a bridge between original intent and modern demands
Constitutional amendments function as a critical bridge between the original intent of the framers and the progressive demands of modern society. They allow the legal system to accommodate change while firmly maintaining continuity.

This mechanism ensures that the Constitution remains a living document that can address complex contemporary realities without severing ties to its foundational values and sociological.

281. (A) The responsibilities of citizens in maintaining civilizational integrity
Fundamental Duties emphasize the responsibilities of citizens in maintaining the integrity of the Indian civilization. Although not directly enforceable through legal sanctions, they serve as a critical dimension of the constitutional framework. By highlighting civic obligations, these duties remind individuals that the preservation of democracy requires active participation. This focus ensures that personal liberties are balanced with national interests.

282. (B) To balance the extensive scope of Fundamental Rights
Judicial interpretations frequently utilize Fundamental Duties to balance the extensive scope of Fundamental Rights. By reading these duties alongside citizen rights, the judiciary ensures that individual liberties do not undermine societal harmony. This interpretive approach helps maintain a cohesive society where rights are not exercised in a vacuum, but rather in a manner consistent with civic responsibility.

283. (B) To ensure liberties do not undermine societal harmony
The purpose of reading Fundamental Duties in conjunction with the vision of freedom is to ensure that individual liberties do not undermine societal harmony. This approach prevents the exercise of rights from harming national interests. By integrating these duties into judicial reasoning, the courts emphasize that constitutional democracy thrives when citizens fulfill their moral obligations alongside claiming rights.

284. (A) That democracy requires active participation and civilizational ethics
The articulation of Fundamental Duties constantly reminds citizens that the preservation of constitutional democracy requires active participation and adherence to civilizational ethics. These duties act as a moral compass, guiding conduct toward a more responsible society. They emphasize that claiming constitutional privileges is linked to civic responsibility, ensuring that individual actions contribute positively to stability and harmony.

285. (C) Courts emphasizing civic responsibility as a prerequisite for privileges
A growing legal trend highlighted in judicial evaluations is the emphasis by courts on civic responsibility as a prerequisite for claiming constitutional privileges. This shift indicates that Fundamental Duties are increasingly used to interpret the limits of individual rights. By highlighting these obligations, the judiciary promotes a more cohesive society where the exercise of freedom is balanced with responsibilities.

286. (D) The philosophical underpinnings derived from the Freedom Movement
The philosophical underpinnings derived from the Freedom Movement significantly dictate the constitutional vision of the role of the State in modern India. These ideals transform the state apparatus into an active instrument for social revolution. By codifying the aspirations of independence leaders, the Constitution ensures that the government remains committed to dismantling inequalities and promoting the collective welfare.

287. (C) As an active entity to dismantle inequalities and promote welfare
Leaders of the Freedom Movement envisioned the State apparatus as an active entity designed to dismantle entrenched sociological inequalities and promote collective welfare. This transformative vision was meticulously translated into the constitutional architecture. The State is not a passive observer but a mandatory participant in achieving social revolution, ensuring that governance remains aligned with the aspirations of the struggle.

288. (B) The eradication of discrimination
According to the constitutional mandate, the State is obligated to prioritize the eradication of discrimination. This responsibility reflects the egalitarian aspirations of the freedom fighters and is embedded within the structural framework of the Constitution. By focusing on removing sociological inequities, the State functions as an

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

instrument of social revolution, aiming to secure comprehensive liberation and equality.

289. (D) That responsibilities are anchored in the Freedom Movement's legacy
Case evaluations of post-independence legislative agendas demonstrate that the State's foundational responsibilities are permanently anchored in the ideological legacy of the Freedom Movement. This connection ensures that government policies remain aligned with the objective of achieving social and economic liberation. By embedding these historical aspirations, the drafters guaranteed that the State continues to function as an agent.

290. (A) Securing social and economic liberation for all citizens
The role of the State is perpetually aligned with the ultimate objective of securing comprehensive social and economic liberation for all citizens. This mandate is derived from the historical aspirations of the Freedom Movement and codified within the Constitution. By prioritizing these goals, the State ensures that its governance remains focused on dismantling systemic inequalities and fostering a society.

291. (C) The broader paradigm of human rights
The constitutional vision of justice is intricately interwoven with the broader paradigm of human rights. This connection requires a proactive State to align its domestic policies with international standards of human dignity. By integrating these principles, the framework ensures that justice extends beyond mere legal equality to include substantive empowerment. This alignment creates a structure for state accountability.

292. (A) By extending it to substantive socio-economic empowerment
The constitutional framework approaches the concept of justice by extending it to substantive socio-economic empowerment rather than confining it to legal equality. This holistic view mandates the State to address systemic vulnerabilities and ensure equitable resource distribution. By focusing on empowerment, the Constitution seeks to translate theoretical promises into tangible benefits, ensuring that every citizen can lead dignity.

293. (D) Formulate strategies addressing systemic vulnerabilities
By interpreting human rights through the lens of constitutional justice, policymakers are compelled to formulate strategies that address systemic vulnerabilities. This approach ensures that resource distribution is equitable and that administrative policies protect marginalized communities. Integrating these principles into governance requires persistent legislative reform to fulfill the State's obligations and achieve the comprehensive vision of justice outlined in the framework.

294. (B) It ensures policies do not violate fundamental human rights
The Indian Judiciary plays a critical role by ensuring that administrative policies do not inadvertently violate the fundamental human rights of marginalized communities. It evaluates state actions against the comprehensive vision of constitutional justice. This judicial oversight maintains an accountability structure, demanding that the State pursues legislative reforms that are consistent with both domestic promises and international standards.

NODIA

295. (C) The integration of human rights principles into everyday governance
The realization of the constitutional vision of justice relies on the dynamic integration of human rights principles into everyday governance. This process ensures that the theoretical promises of the Constitution are converted into tangible societal benefits for all citizens. By aligning administrative actions with these core values, the State fulfills its proactive obligation to protect human dignity and justice.

296. (D) The intersection of PIL, amendments, and landmark judgments
The intersection of Public Interest Litigation (PIL), constitutional amendments, and landmark judgments forms the procedural core of contemporary constitutional evolution in India. This synergy ensures that the Constitution remains a living document responsive to societal demands. While PILs act as catalysts for scrutiny, landmark judgments provide relief and set precedents, which then guide the legislature in making amendments.

Amendment clarified that the State can carry on any trade or business to the exclusion of citizens if it serves the public interest. This allows the government to control key industries and prevent the concentration of wealth. The State's role is oriented toward achieving distributive justice.

248. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution provides for a single citizenship to forge a unified national identity and promote a sense of fraternity among its diverse population. By ensuring that every person is a citizen of India rather than of a specific state, the framers sought to overcome regional and sociological divisions. This provision is essential for maintaining the unity and integrity of nation.

249. (C) Article 29(2) prohibiting religious denial of admission in state schools.
An admissions policy at a state-run university that excludes students based on religion is a direct violation of Article 29(2). This provision prohibits the denial of admission to any citizen into an educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid from state funds on the grounds of religion, race, caste, or language. This guarantee ensures that public resources are available equally.

250. (A) Continuity of brotherhood ideals and change to a modern republic.
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution reflects the continuity of ancient ideals of brotherhood and moral duty while marking a fundamental change to a modern, sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. It synthesizes traditional values of fraternity with contemporary political concepts of justice and liberty. By outlining these objectives, the Preamble serves as a bridge between India's historical heritage and its future.

251. (B) A sociological blueprint codifying philosophical aspirations
The Indian Constitution is defined in the source as a sociological blueprint that codifies the philosophical aspirations of the Freedom Movement. It functions as a bridge between ancient civilizational ethics and modern constitutionalism. This framework ensures that the legal document remains rooted in historical values like pluralism while providing a structure to address contemporary sociological realities and eliminate hierarchical inequities.

252. (A) A seamless transition into a democratic framework
Historical observation shows that traditional communal paradigms within Indian society experienced a seamless transition into the democratic framework initiated during the Freedom Movement. This transformation represents a continuity of core values while simultaneously instituting changes to eliminate hierarchical inequities. It allows the civilizational ethos to adapt effectively to modern governance structures and the complex needs of contemporary sociological realities.

253. (C) The orthodox social barriers
The sociological foundation of the Indian Constitution mandates the dismantling of orthodox social barriers to achieve a more egalitarian society. By establishing a sovereign republic, the framers intended to preserve cultural continuity while removing systemic inequalities. This process allows the document to address complex societal shifts and align the nation's legal structure with the ideological legacy of the Freedom Movement.

254. (D) Pluralism and tolerance
The Indian Constitution emphasizes the continuity of core civilizational values such as pluralism and tolerance while pursuing fundamental changes. These values provide the sociological foundation necessary for a diverse society to function within a modern legal structure. By embedding this ethos, the document balances historical traditions with the egalitarian goals required for contemporary societal progress and long-term democratic stability.

255. (C) The freedom movement
The legacy of the Freedom Movement serves as the primary guiding force for contemporary constitutional dynamics and societal progress. The aspirations formulated during this historical period were codified into the Constitution to ensure that civilizational values continue to influence modern governance. This connection allows the State to address complex sociological realities while maintaining its fundamental commitment to a sovereign republic.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

CHAPTER 09
Constitutional Governance

1. Which of the following best reflects the core principle of A.V. Dicey's concept of the Rule of Law?
(A) Supremacy of arbitrary power
(B) Equality before the law
(C) Absolute discretionary power of the executive
(D) Immunity of government officials

2. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Good governance requires transparency and accountability in public administration.
Statement II: The Rule of Law is an impediment to achieving rapid economic development under good governance.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

3. What is the precise definition of 'Good Governance' according to the World Bank?
(A) The concentration of administrative and economic authority within a centralized bureaucratic framework
(B) The conduct of periodic democratic elections without maintaining robust institutional checks and balances
(C) The exercise of power in managing a country's economic and social resources for development
(D) The systematic and rapid privatization of all significant state-owned public sector enterprises

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Rule of Law in the Indian constitutional framework:
1. It is considered a basic feature of the Constitution.
2. It prohibits administrative discretion entirely.
3. It is enshrined primarily in Article 14.
4. It allows for differential treatment if based on intelligible differentia.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

5. Which of the following statements correctly describes the relationship between Good Governance and Human Rights?
(A) Good governance operates as a political mechanism entirely independent of fundamental human rights protections.
(B) Human rights can only be effectively protected in a system that lacks centralized and strict governance structures.
(C) Good governance establishes the institutional framework required for the realization of human rights.
(D) Prioritizing individual human rights inherently diminishes the administrative efficiency of good governance.

6. Match the elements of Good Governance in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Element)
P. Accountability
Q. Transparency
R. Rule of Law
S. Responsiveness
List II: (Description)
1. Fair legal frameworks enforced impartially
2. Serving stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe

NODIA

3. Obligation to explain and justify conduct
4. Free flow of information

(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

7. What is the primary effect of lacking an independent judiciary on the Rule of Law?
(A) It accelerates the delivery of social justice.
(B) It promotes inter-organ cooperation in the constitution.
(C) It eliminates the need for constitutional amendments.
(D) It causes a breakdown in the equitable enforcement of laws.

8. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding governance concepts?
(A) Consensus oriented - Dictating policies top-down without consultation
(B) Equity - All groups have opportunities to improve their well-being
(C) Effectiveness - Processes produce results meeting needs while making best use of resources
(D) Accountability - Institutions must be answerable to the public

9. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Rule of Law mandates that no person shall be subjected to harsh, uncivilized, or discriminatory treatment even when state interests are at stake.
Reason (R): Good governance requires balancing state security with individual liberties, prioritizing the Constitution over arbitrary action.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

10. Which of the following is the most appropriate indicator of a government functioning under the Rule of Law?
(A) Independent judicial review of executive actions
(B) Frequent use of ordinances to bypass the legislature
(C) Absolute immunity for law enforcement agencies
(D) Centralization of financial powers in the executive

11. An administrator is required to implement a new welfare scheme. Under the principles of good governance, what competency must the administrator demonstrate to ensure equitable distribution?
(A) Utilizing maximum personal discretion to select beneficiaries based on subjective assessments
(B) Relying exclusively on historical, outdated census data to identify target demographic groups
(C) Bypassing local self-government institutions to expedite the delivery of welfare services
(D) Establishing transparent criteria and a robust grievance redressal mechanism

12. Consider the following statements about elements of the Rule of Law:
1. Absence of arbitrary power.
2. Equality before the law.
3. Constitution is the result of ordinary law.
4. Primacy of the rights of the individual.
5. Absolute parliamentary sovereignty without judicial review.

Which of the above statements represent Dicey's traditional formulations?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 5
(D) 1, 3, and 4

13. Which of the following statements regarding Good Governance is incorrect?
(A) It emphasizes participation by both men and women.
(B) It aims at minimizing corruption.
(C) It operates strictly on the principle of maximum government secrecy.
(D) It takes into account the needs of future generations.

14. Read the following case scenario and identify the most likely judicial outcome:
A state government passed a law severely

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

restricting public protests, granting police unfettered discretion to arrest individuals without a warrant based on 'suspicion of nuisance'.

(A) The law will be upheld as a valid exercise of sovereign power to maintain public tranquility.
(B) The law will be referred to the National Human Rights Commission for drafting specific rules.
(C) The law will be protected under the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution through automatic entry.
(D) The law will be struck down for violating the Rule of Law and conferring arbitrary power.

15. Arrange the following international documents emphasizing the Rule of Law and Human Rights in chronological order of their adoption:
1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
3. Magna Carta
4. Declaration on the Right to Development

(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

16. Identify the correct pair regarding elements of constitutional governance:
(A) Separation of Powers - Absolute isolation of the three organs
(B) Checks and Balances - Inter-organ oversight to prevent abuse of power
(C) Judicial Activism - Executive interference in judicial appointments
(D) Parliamentary Sovereignty - Unrestricted power to alter basic structure

17. A municipal corporation fails to publish the environmental impact assessment of a new infrastructure project. Which specific pillar of Good Governance is being directly violated?
(A) Efficiency
(B) Transparency
(C) Equity
(D) Subsidiarity

18. Which of the following is an exception to the strict application of equality before the law under the Indian constitutional framework?
(A) Different tax slabs for different income groups
(B) Immunities granted to the President and Governors under Article 361
(C) Special provisions for marginalized classes
(D) All of the above

19. Which Constitutional Article is primarily considered the bedrock of the Rule of Law in India regarding the protection of life and personal liberty?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 32

20. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The doctrine of Separation of Powers in India is rigid, identical to the American model.
Statement II: The Indian Constitution establishes a system of checks and balances where organs have overlapping functions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

21. How is the doctrine of Separation of Powers defined in the context of constitutional organs?
(A) The total fusion of executive and legislative functions without any distinct institutional boundaries.
(B) The formal subordination of the judicial branch to the legislative branch in all constitutional matters.
(C) The division of state responsibilities into distinct branches to limit the concentration of power.
(D) The systematic delegation of all essential law-making powers to the executive organ of the state.

NODIA

any bill that relates to the functions of the judiciary.
(C) The Supreme Court must temporarily take over the legislative functions of the State Legislature.
(D) High Courts are protected basic features, and States cannot curtail their core jurisdiction.

37. Consider the following statements regarding Preventive Detention in India:
1. It is explicitly mentioned in Article 22 of the Constitution.
2. The maximum period of detention without the advisory board's approval is generally three months.
3. Preventive detention can only be used during a National Emergency.
4. The grounds of detention must always be communicated to the detenu, even if it goes against public interest.
5. Parliament has the exclusive power to prescribe the maximum period of detention.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4

38. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958?
(A) It applies strictly in areas officially declared as "disturbed" by the relevant authority.
(B) The declaration of a "disturbed area" is subject to strict judicial review and must be renewed every 30 days.
(C) It grants significant powers to the armed forces, including the use of force based on suspicion.
(D) Prior sanction from the Central Government is required to prosecute personnel for their actions.

39. In a scenario where a person is detained under a preventive detention law but the grounds of detention are vague and non-specific, what relief can the detenu seek?
(A) Filing a suit for monetary damages in a civil court against the arresting authorities.
(B) Appealing to the National Human Rights Commission for a formal pardon or release.
(C) Seeking political asylum in a foreign country to escape the jurisdiction of the state.
(D) Filing a writ of Habeas Corpus to challenge the validity of the detention order in court.

40. Arrange the following anti-terror legislations in chronological order of their enactment:
1. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA)
2. Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA)
3. Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)
4. National Investigation Agency Act

(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

41. Identify the correct pair regarding fundamental rights and repressive laws:
(A) Article 22(1) - Right to be informed of grounds of preventive detention
(B) Article 21 - Allows arbitrary deprivation of liberty for state security
(C) Article 20(3) - Protection against self-incrimination
(D) AFSPA - Applicable across the entire territory of India automatically

42. A state government detains a political activist under the National Security Act (NSA) for organizing a peaceful protest, claiming it threatens public order. Which principle determines the validity of this detention?
(A) Preventive detention cannot be used as a substitute for ordinary criminal law to suppress dissent.
(B) State governments have absolute and unreviewable discretion under the National Security Act.
(C) Peaceful protests are inherently considered threats to the national security and public order.
(D) The National Security Act automatically overrides all Article 19 freedoms without any review.

43. Which of the following is an exception to the requirement that an arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours?
(A) A person arrested for a non-bailable offense

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

(D) 1, 2, and 4 only

30. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a friction point between the Legislature and the Judiciary in India?
(A) The formal passage of the annual budget through both houses of the national parliament.
(B) The implementation of foreign treaties signed by the executive with international organizations.
(C) The administration of union territories directly by the central government and the President.
(D) The determination of the extent of parliamentary privileges under Article 105.

31. Match the Constitutional doctrines in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Doctrine)
P. Colorable Legislation
Q. Pith and Substance
R. Eclipse
S. Severability
List II: (Description)
1. Determining the true nature of a law to resolve legislative competence conflicts
2. What cannot be done directly, cannot be done indirectly
3. Separating valid parts of a statute from invalid ones
4. Pre-constitutional laws overshadowed by fundamental rights
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

32. What is the effect of the Executive exercising the Ordinance making power excessively without seeking legislative approval?
(A) It significantly strengthens the democratic process by ensuring the rapid implementation of laws.
(B) It subverts the democratic legislative process and undermines the role of the Legislature.
(C) It permanently shifts the core legislative competence from the Parliament to the Executive.
(D) It dissolves the Judiciary's power of judicial review over the validity of executive actions.

33. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding the powers of constitutional organs?
(A) Article 123 - Power of President to promulgate Ordinances
(B) Article 226 - Power of Supreme Court to issue certain writs
(C) Article 143 - Power of President to consult Supreme Court
(D) Article 72 - Power of President to grant pardons

34. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The independence of the judiciary is an essential attribute of the rule of law.
Reason (R): It ensures that executive and legislative actions are subjected to impartial constitutional scrutiny.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. What is the best method to resolve conflicts between the fundamental rights of citizens and parliamentary privileges?
(A) Absolute precedence is given to parliamentary privileges over all other constitutional rights.
(B) Absolute precedence is given to fundamental rights in every instance of institutional conflict.
(C) Harmonious construction to balance both constitutional provisions.
(D) Presidential reference under Article 143 to suspend the right to move any court for enforcement.

36. Evaluate the constitutional validity of a law passed by a State Legislature that severely curtails the jurisdiction of the State High Court. Which competency is applied here?
(A) State legislatures have absolute power over the jurisdiction of High Courts in their territory.
(B) The Governor must automatically veto

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

22. The Supreme Court of India strikes down a constitutional amendment that seeks to remove judicial review of electoral disputes. Which principle is the Court relying on?
(A) Doctrine of Pleasure
(B) Basic Structure Doctrine
(C) Doctrine of Harmonious Construction
(D) Doctrine of Pith and Substance

23. What is the most appropriate description of the relationship between the Indian Legislature and Executive?
(A) Strict separation with no interaction
(B) Complete independence of the Executive from the Legislature
(C) The Legislature functions under the direct control of the Executive
(D) The Executive is drawn from and accountable to the Legislature

24. What is the primary cause of intra-organ conflicts within the Indian judiciary?
(A) Jurisdictional overlap and hierarchy between different benches or tiers of courts
(B) Major disagreements regarding the exercise of executive clemency by the President or Governor.
(C) The financial dependence of domestic courts on international funding and human rights bodies.
(D) The implementation of the Uniform Civil Code across different religious and social communities.

25. An advocate needs to challenge a piece of delegated legislation that goes beyond the parent Act. Which competency must they demonstrate?
(A) Applying the doctrine of territorial nexus
(B) Filing a curative petition directly in the High Court
(C) Invoking the doctrine of ultra vires
(D) Appealing to the President for a veto

26. Which of the following represents an instance of cooperation between constitutional organs in India?
(A) The Legislature enacting a law to validate an action previously invalidated by the judiciary due to a procedural defect
(B) The President returning a money bill to the Lok Sabha for formal reconsideration of its provisions.
(C) The Judiciary striking down an executive order that infringes upon the fundamental rights of citizens.
(D) The Executive bypassing the Legislature through the continuous repromulgation of urgent ordinances.

27. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Supreme Court can issue a writ of mandamus to the Parliament commanding it to enact a particular legislation.
Statement II: Judicial review over legislative action is limited to examining constitutional validity, not dictating policy formulation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

28. Define 'Judicial Overreach'.
(A) The constitutionally mandated power of courts to review the validity of various administrative actions.
(B) An extreme form of activism where courts usurp the functions of the legislature or executive organs.
(C) The routine interpretation of complex statutes by the judiciary to resolve legal ambiguities.
(D) The process of confirming judicial appointments to the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

29. Consider the following instances of Inter-organ relationships:
1. The President's power to pardon.
2. Judicial review of administrative action.
3. The power of Parliament to impeach judges.
4. The Executive's role in the appointment of judges.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct as mechanisms of Checks and Balances?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4

NODIA

that carries a sentence of life imprisonment.
(B) A juvenile in conflict with the law who is taken into custody for a serious criminal offense.
(C) A person arrested under the Indian Penal Code for the specific offense of political sedition.
(D) An enemy alien or a person arrested under an existing preventive detention law of the land.

44. What is the primary legal justification for upholding the constitutional validity of anti-terror laws despite their impact on civil liberties?
(A) They are entirely exempt from the scope of judicial review by the High Courts and Supreme Court.
(B) The necessity to protect the sovereignty, integrity, and security of the state under reasonable restrictions.
(C) They are temporary measures that do not affect the fundamental rights guaranteed by the state.
(D) International pressure to combat global terrorism overrules the domestic constitutional framework.

45. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The UAPA allows for the designation of individuals as terrorists.
Statement II: Prior to recent amendments, only organizations could be designated as terrorist organizations under UAPA.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

46. Define 'Preventive Detention'.
(A) Detaining a person after they have been convicted of a serious crime by a competent court.
(B) Detaining a person to force a confession during the process of a police interrogation.
(C) Detaining illegal immigrants for the purpose of immediate deportation from the country.
(D) Detaining a person on suspicion that they may commit a prejudicial act in the future.

47. The Supreme Court in the Naga People's Movement of Human Rights v. Union of India case laid down guidelines regarding which legislation?
(A) AFSPA
(B) POTA
(C) TADA
(D) NSA

48. What is the most appropriate balance between National Security and Human Rights according to the Supreme Court of India?
(A) National security completely and unconditionally overrides all fundamental human rights.
(B) Anti-terror laws must have inbuilt procedural safeguards to prevent arbitrary misuse while protecting the state.
(C) Human rights must be upheld even if it compromises national survival.
(D) Security agencies should be granted absolute immunity from all human rights laws and rules.

49. What is a direct societal effect of the continuous imposition of AFSPA in a region?
(A) Rapid economic development and industrialization within the regions under military control.
(B) Alienation of the local population and allegations of gross human rights violations
(C) The complete and permanent elimination of insurgency within a few months of implementation.
(D) The immediate and seamless integration of the region into the mainstream political process.

50. Assessing the effectiveness of the Advisory Board under preventive detention laws requires examining which competency?
(A) The board's ability to act as an independent check against executive overreach.
(B) The board's capability to assist the police in conducting complex criminal investigations.
(C) The board's specific power to pass sentences of capital punishment against the detainees.
(D) The board's authority to amend the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(C) The monetary compensation awarded to a victim of crime for the harm they suffered.
(D) The temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial under specified conditions.

79. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Penal Code (IPC):
1. It is the substantive criminal law of India.
2. It outlines the procedures for police investigation.
3. It defines various offenses and prescribes their punishments.
4. It applies strictly to citizens of India, excluding foreigners committing crimes on Indian soil.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 2 and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

80. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the role of the Magistrate in the Cr.P.C. regarding human rights?
(A) The Magistrate can order indefinite police remand without providing any legal justification.
(B) The Magistrate acts as a check on arbitrary police action during investigations and arrests.
(C) The Magistrate represents the prosecution's interests when framing charges in the court.
(D) The Magistrate has no active role in the justice process until the actual trial begins.

81. Match the legal concepts in List I with their corresponding descriptions in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Anticipatory Bail
Q. Default Bail
R. FIR
S. Charge Sheet
List II: (Description)
1. Information given to the police regarding a cognizable offense
2. Bail granted when police fail to file a report within a statutory period
3. Direction to release a person on bail even before arrest
4. Final report of the police after completing the investigation

(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

82. What is the cause of rendering an extra-judicial confession weak in evidentiary value?
(A) It lacks the solemnity of court proceedings and is susceptible to being fabricated or induced.
(B) It is made before a presiding judge within the formal setting of a courtroom.
(C) It is always corroborated by independent forensic evidence and expert testimony.
(D) It is a right protected under Article 20(3) for every person accused of an offense.

83. Identify the incorrect pair regarding provisions of the Indian Evidence Act:
(A) Section 24 - Confession caused by inducement, threat or promise
(B) Section 27 - Discovery of a fact based on information from the accused
(C) Section 114 - Presumption of guilt in all criminal cases
(D) Section 32 - Dying Declaration

84. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Supreme Court laid down strict guidelines in the D.K. Basu case to govern police conduct during arrest and detention.
Reason (R): Custodial torture and deaths represent a blatant violation of human dignity and the fundamental right to life under Article 21.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

85. What is the best legal recourse for a person whose right to a fair trial has been jeopardized due to intense and prejudicial media coverage?
(A) Suing the media organizations for defamation only after the final trial has concluded.
(B) Formally requesting the police department

NODIA

financial institutions to stabilize the economy.
(B) The persistent demand of various state governments for greater administrative autonomy.
(C) The misuse of emergency powers during the 1975-1977 period
(D) The sudden outbreak of a major war with neighboring countries in the South Asian region.

58. Identify the incorrect pair regarding National Emergency and Fundamental Rights:
(A) Article 358 - Applicable to emergencies declared on grounds of armed rebellion
(B) Article 358 - Automatic suspension of freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 of the Constitution.
(C) Article 359 - Suspension of the right to move courts for enforcement of specified rights.
(D) 44th Amendment - Protected Articles 20 and 21 from suspension during any National Emergency.

59. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 made it impossible to suspend the right to life and personal liberty during a National Emergency.
Reason (R): The societal trauma of arbitrary arrests and custodial excesses during the 1975 Emergency highlighted the necessity of protecting Article 21 under all circumstances.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

60. What is the most appropriate description of the impact of National Emergency on the legislative powers of states?
(A) State legislatures are suspended and cannot pass any laws during the emergency period.
(B) State legislatures continue to function, but Parliament gains concurrent power to legislate on the State List.
(C) All existing state laws are automatically repealed upon the proclamation of an emergency.
(D) States can only legislate on state subjects with prior approval of the Supreme Court of India.

61. A student is analyzing the ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla case. What specific competency is required to understand the legal flaw in the majority judgment as recognized historically?
(A) Recognizing that the President has unlimited power to rewrite the Constitution of India.
(B) Applying international treaty law over the domestic constitutional law of the country.
(C) Understanding that executive action during an emergency must still be backed by valid law, preventing absolute suspension of habeas corpus.
(D) Understanding the complex rules of evidence in civil proceedings before a district court.

62. Consider the following statements regarding the revocation of a National Emergency:
1. It can be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation.
2. It must be revoked if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation.
3. Such a resolution by the Lok Sabha requires a special majority.
4. A notice signed by not less than one-tenth of the total members of the Lok Sabha is required to move such a resolution.
5. The Rajya Sabha has equal powers with the Lok Sabha in forcing the revocation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 5
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 3
(D) 1, 2, and 4

63. Which of the following statements regarding the societal experience of Emergency is incorrect?
(A) It proved that the judiciary was entirely immune to executive pressure.
(B) It exposed the vulnerabilities of the Indian institutional framework to executive overreach.
(C) It led to the growth of civil liberties and human rights movements in India.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Constitution of India regarding fundamental rights.

51. Consider the following statements about National Emergency under Article 352:
1. It can be declared on the grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion.
2. The term 'internal disturbance' was replaced by 'armed rebellion' by the 44th Amendment.
3. It automatically suspends all Fundamental Rights including Articles 20 and 21.
4. It requires written advice from the Cabinet to the President.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

52. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: During a National Emergency, the federal structure of India effectively transforms into a unitary one.
Statement II: State governments are dismissed and the State legislatures are dissolved immediately upon the proclamation of a National Emergency.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

53. Define 'Armed Rebellion' in the context of Article 352.
(A) Any peaceful political protest organized against the policies of the central government.
(B) A massive public strike that causes significant economic hardship to the general public.
(C) A violent uprising against the state using arms, posing a threat to the security of India
(D) A long-standing border dispute between two or more states within the Union of India.

54. Consider the following consequences of a National Emergency:
1. Parliament can legislate on State List subjects.
2. The life of the Lok Sabha can be extended by one year at a time.
3. The President can modify the distribution of revenues between the Union and States.
4. High Courts lose their power of judicial review entirely.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

55. Which of the following statements about the societal experience of the 1975 National Emergency in India is correct?
(A) It led to a significant strengthening of press freedom and the rights of journalists.
(B) It was universally welcomed as a period of unprecedented and rapid economic growth.
(C) It resulted in the immediate decentralization of political power to the local Panchayats.
(D) It resulted in widespread censorship, arbitrary detentions, and suppression of political opposition.

56. Match the Emergency provisions in List I with their corresponding Articles in List II.
List I: (Provision)
P. National Emergency
Q. State Emergency (President's Rule)
R. Financial Emergency
S. Suspension of Article 19 provisions
List II: (Article)
1. Article 356
2. Article 358
3. Article 360
4. Article 352
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

57. What was the primary cause for the insertion of stringent procedural safeguards for declaring a National Emergency via the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act?
(A) Increasing pressure from international

NODIA

(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

71. Define 'Mens Rea' in the context of criminal law.
(A) The physical act or omission involved in committing a specific crime under the law.
(B) The procedural rules that the police must follow when arresting a criminal suspect.
(C) The monetary compensation that must be paid to the victim by the convicted person.
(D) The mental element or guilty mind required to constitute a crime under penal statutes.

72. In a criminal trial, the police extract a confession from the accused while in police custody without a magistrate present. Can this confession be used as evidence against the accused under the Indian Evidence Act?
(A) No, confessions made to a police officer are generally inadmissible under Section 25.
(B) Yes, if the entire confession process is recorded on high-quality digital video equipment.
(C) Yes, if the police officer recording it is above the rank of Inspector in the local force.
(D) No, unless the victim of the crime provides their written consent to admit the statement.

73. What is the most appropriate description of the 'Inquisitorial System' of criminal justice, which is NOT followed in India?
(A) The judge acts as an impartial referee between the prosecution and the defense lawyers.
(B) The jury of citizens has the final say on all complex questions of law and procedure.
(C) The judge plays an active role in investigating the facts of the case.
(D) The police possess judicial powers to convict and sentence individuals for minor crimes.

74. What is a primary effect of a delayed trial on the accused in the Criminal Justice System?
(A) It violates the human right to a speedy trial under Article 21.
(B) It automatically converts the criminal offense into a civil wrong for compensation only.
(C) It provides a constitutional guarantee of an acquittal regardless of the evidence found.
(D) It shifts the entire burden of proof from the prosecution to the defense in the trial.

75. To critically evaluate the admissibility of electronic records in a criminal trial, an advocate must apply which specific provision of the Indian Evidence Act?
(A) Section 11
(B) Section 32
(C) Section 154
(D) Section 65B

76. Consider the following statements about Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System:
1. Handcuffing should be an exception rather than a rule.
2. Narco-analysis can be administered without consent.
3. Solitary confinement must be used strictly under legal boundaries.
4. Capital punishment is abolished in India for all offenses.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3, and 4

77. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Cr.P.C. provides for the right of an arrested person to meet an advocate of their choice during interrogation.
Statement II: The right to legal aid is a fundamental right implicit in Article 21, as recognized by the Supreme Court.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

78. Define 'Bail' in the context of the Criminal Justice System.
(A) The absolute and unconditional pardon granted by the President of India to a convict.
(B) The final and formal acquittal of the accused person by a competent court of law.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) It highlighted the dangers of a committed bureaucracy and police force.

64. Based on the post-44th Amendment legal framework, evaluate the following scenario: A journalist is detained under preventive detention laws during a declared National Emergency for writing an article critical of the government's economic policies. Can she approach the court?
(A) No, because all fundamental rights are suspended during the period of a National Emergency.
(B) Yes, because her right to personal liberty under Article 21 cannot be suspended, allowing a habeas corpus petition.
(C) No, because press freedom is permanently revoked once an emergency is declared by the state.
(D) Yes, but she can only approach the court after the National Emergency has been officially lifted.

65. Arrange the following events related to Emergency provisions in chronological order:
1. The proclamation of Internal Emergency
2. The Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act
3. The Supreme Court judgment in ADM Jabalpur case
4. The proclamation of Emergency due to the Indo-Pak war (Bangladesh Liberation)

(A) 4, 1, 3, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 4, 3, 1, 2
(D) 1, 3, 4, 2

66. Identify the correct pair:
(A) Continuation of Emergency - Requires approval every 6 months
(B) Proclamation of Emergency - Requires approval of Parliament within 3 months
(C) Approval of Emergency Proclamation - Requires a simple majority in Parliament
(D) Maximum duration of National Emergency - 3 years

67. During a National Emergency declared on the grounds of external aggression, Parliament passes a law regarding public health (a State Subject). What is the legal status of this law after the emergency ceases to operate?
(A) It becomes a permanent central law that continues to apply to the states indefinitely.
(B) It is instantly repealed the moment the National Emergency ends across the entire country.
(C) It becomes inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
(D) It is permanently transferred to the Concurrent List for joint action by Union and States.

68. Which of the following conditions is an exception to the suspension of Article 19 under Article 358?
(A) When the emergency is declared on grounds of war.
(B) When the emergency is declared on grounds of external aggression.
(C) When the President specifically issues an order extending it.
(D) When the emergency is declared on grounds of armed rebellion.

69. Recall the basic objective of the Criminal Justice System.
(A) To generate significant revenue for the state through the imposition of various fines.
(B) To act as a primary tool for political vengeance against the opponents of the government.
(C) To protect society from crime and punish the offenders while safeguarding human rights
(D) To eliminate all forms of civil litigation between the citizens and the state authorities.

NODIA

70. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Indian Evidence Act relies heavily on the principle of presumed guilt until proven innocent.
Statement II: The burden of proof in criminal trials generally lies on the prosecution to prove the case beyond a reasonable doubt.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

to close the ongoing criminal investigation.
(C) Applying to the High Court or Supreme Court for a transfer of the trial to another jurisdiction.
(D) Demanding a trial by a jury of citizens to ensure a fair and impartial hearing of facts.

86. Evaluating the legality of capital punishment in India requires understanding which judicial doctrine?
(A) Doctrine of Strict Liability
(B) 'Rarest of rare cases' doctrine
(C) Doctrine of Proportionate Representation
(D) Doctrine of Res Judicata

87. Consider the following rights of an arrested person:
1. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. Right to consult a legal practitioner.
3. Right to be examined by a medical practitioner.
4. Right to remain silent without adverse inference.
5. Right to automatic bail for non-bailable offenses.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are recognized rights under Indian law?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

88. Which of the following statements about the Victim Compensation Scheme under the Cr.P.C. is incorrect?
(A) The quantum of compensation is decided entirely by the police.
(B) It was introduced through an amendment to provide funds for the rehabilitation of victims.
(C) District Legal Services Authorities play a crucial role in deciding the quantum.
(D) Compensation can be awarded even if the offender is not traced or identified.

89. A police officer refuses to register an FIR for a cognizable offense. What is the most appropriate next step for the complainant under the Cr.P.C.?
(A) Filing a civil suit for damages against the police officer in a district court.
(B) Arresting the accused person themselves without waiting for police intervention.
(C) Sending the substance of the information in writing to the Superintendent of Police.
(D) Appealing to the State Human Rights Commission as the only available legal remedy.

90. Which of the following is an exception to the rule against hearsay evidence in the Indian Evidence Act?
(A) Dying Declaration
(B) Testimony of an eyewitness
(C) Confession of a co-accused
(D) Expert opinion

NODIA

91. Identify the correct pair regarding elements of the criminal justice system:
(A) Substantive Law - The Code of Criminal Procedure which governs the legal process.
(B) Procedural Law - The Indian Penal Code which defines the nature of various crimes.
(C) Punitive Law - The Directive Principles of State Policy found in the Constitution.
(D) Evidentiary Law - Determining the admissibility and the weight of various facts.

92. A court sentences an offender to a disproportionately harsh punishment for a minor theft. In a human rights context, which constitutional principle does this violate?
(A) Article 19(1)(a) which guarantees the Freedom of Speech to all citizens of India.
(B) Article 14 (Equality) and Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty - proportionality)
(C) Article 25 which provides for the Freedom of Religion and conscience to all persons.
(D) Article 32 which grants the right to Constitutional Remedies for the citizens.

93. Which of the following rights is considered an exception to the absolute freedom of expression during a criminal trial?
(A) The fundamental right of the accused to defend themselves against the state's charges.
(B) The right of the public to witness a trial that is conducted in an open courtroom.
(C) Right of the media to publish the names of rape victims

Employment Guarantee Act implements the right to work.
(B) The Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) has been successfully implemented across all states in India.
(C) The Maternity Benefit Act gives effect to the principles found under Article 42.
(D) The 73rd Amendment Act gave constitutional status to the system of Village Panchayats.

109. An activist argues that the government's failure to provide adequate nutrition to children violates their constitutional rights. Which combination of provisions best supports this argument legally?
(A) Article 47 (DPSP) read into Article 21 (Fundamental Right to Life)
(B) Article 44 (DPSP) and Article 14 regarding the right to equality before the law.
(C) Article 50 (DPSP) and Article 32 regarding the right to constitutional remedies.
(D) Article 51 (DPSP) and Article 19 regarding the right to freedom of expression.

110. Identify the correct pair regarding Constitutional obligations:
(A) Part III - Positive obligations on the State
(B) Part IV - Justiciable rights
(C) Article 37 - Makes DPSPs legally enforceable
(D) Part IVA - Fundamental Duties of Citizens

111. A state government bans the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle. Under which specific DPSP is this legislation theoretically supported?
(A) Article 48
(B) Article 43
(C) Article 46
(D) Article 51

112. Which of the following is considered an exception to the strict non-justiciability of socio-economic rights?
(A) When they are formally debated within the houses of the national Parliament.
(B) When the Supreme Court interprets a socio-economic DPSP as an integral part of the Right to Life under Article 21.
(C) When a state government passes a resolution in its legislative assembly for them.
(D) When the National Human Rights Commission recommends their full implementation.

113. Recall the primary constitutional provision that directs the state to promote the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and other weaker sections.
(A) Article 38
(B) Article 46
(C) Article 41
(D) Article 45

114. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, was enacted to enforce the abolition of untouchability mandated by Article 17.
Statement II: The enforcement of legislation for weaker sections has historically faced no significant social or administrative hurdles.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

115. Arrange the following legislations aimed at protecting weaker sections in chronological order of their enactment:
1. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
2. Protection of Civil Rights Act
3. Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act
4. Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

116. Define 'Atrocity' in the context of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
(A) Any normal criminal act committed by any person against another in the country.
(B) Specific offenses committed against members of SC/STs by non-SC/ST persons to demean, humiliate or physically harm

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) 1, 3, and 4
(C) 1 only
(D) 1 and 2

102. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The enforcement of Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights relies heavily on the state's financial resources.
Statement II: Civil and Political Rights generally require negative obligations from the state (restraint from interference).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

103. Define the concept of 'Harmonious Construction' in the context of FRs and DPSPs.
(A) Interpreting the Constitution such that Fundamental Rights always override the DPSPs.
(B) Striking down any law that attempts to implement a Directive Principle of State Policy.
(C) Replacing the Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles during an emergency.
(D) Avoiding conflict between FRs and DPSPs by interpreting them in a manner that gives effect to both as far as possible

104. Match the DPSP Articles in List I with their subject matter in List II.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 39(b) and (c)
Q. Article 40
R. Article 44
S. Article 50
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Uniform Civil Code
2. Organization of Village Panchayats
3. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
4. Prevention of concentration of wealth and equitable distribution of resources
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

105. What is the best explanation for why the framers of the Constitution made DPSPs non-justiciable?
(A) They did not believe in the importance of social and economic rights for the citizens.
(B) They wanted to make the judiciary subservient to the powers of the executive organ.
(C) The newly independent nation lacked the immense financial resources required for their immediate enforcement.
(D) They believed that social change should only happen through a violent revolution.

106. In the landmark case of State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan, what was the initial stance of the Supreme Court regarding the conflict between FRs and DPSPs?
(A) DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights.
(B) Directive Principles of State Policy completely override the Fundamental Rights.
(C) Both are strictly equal in status and cancel each other out in case of any conflict.
(D) The matter of constitutional priority should be decided exclusively by the President.

107. Consider the following statements regarding the 25th Constitutional Amendment Act:
1. It inserted Article 31C into the Constitution.
2. It provided that laws made to give effect to Article 39(b) and (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violating Articles 14, 19, or 31.
3. The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati case struck down the entire Article 31C.
4. It made all DPSPs superior to all Fundamental Rights.
5. It was enacted to overcome judicial hurdles in implementing land reforms.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 5

108. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the implementation of DPSPs?
(A) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

NODIA

(D) The right of the defense to cross-examine witnesses presented by the prosecution.

94. Recall the primary focus of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution.
(A) To guarantee absolute political rights
(B) To outline the procedure for constitutional amendments
(C) To define the powers of the President
(D) To establish social and economic democracy

95. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable in a court of law.
Statement II: The State is duty-bound to apply these principles in making laws.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

96. Define the relationship between Fundamental Rights (FRs) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) as established by the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case.
(A) Fundamental Rights are completely subordinate to Directive Principles in all aspects.
(B) They are like two wheels of a chariot, and the Constitution is founded on the bedrock of balance between them.
(C) Directive Principles of State Policy completely override the Fundamental Rights.
(D) They are completely unrelated and function independently within the legal system.

97. The State enacts a law to provide free legal aid to the poor, fulfilling Article 39A. A citizen challenges the law, claiming it taxes them unjustly. What is the legal standing of the law?
(A) The law is invalid because Directive Principles cannot be enforced in any court.
(B) The law is valid as it implements a DPSP, and reasonable classifications for social justice are permitted under Fundamental Rights.
(C) The law is invalid as it violates the right to equality for the other citizens.
(D) The law must be approved by a national referendum before it can be implemented.

98. What is the most significant consequence of the non-justiciability of the DPSPs?
(A) Courts cannot issue writs to compel the government to implement them directly.
(B) They have no moral or political weight in the governance of the modern state.
(C) The executive can legally ignore them when framing the policies of the country.
(D) They are officially deleted from the Constitution by the process of amendment.

99. Which of the following is an effect of the Supreme Court reading DPSPs into Article 21?
(A) It made all Directive Principles immediately and directly enforceable by the police.
(B) It significantly reduced the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
(C) It expanded the scope of the right to life to include the right to livelihood, health, and a clean environment.
(D) It eliminated the distinction between civil and criminal law in the Indian system.

100. Assessing the effectiveness of implementing Article 45 (Early childhood care and education) involves understanding which related Fundamental Right?
(A) Article 14
(B) Article 19(1)(g)
(C) Article 32
(D) Article 21A

101. Consider the following subjects mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy:
1. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
2. Protection of monuments of national importance.
3. Separation of judiciary from the executive.
4. Promotion of international peace and security.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are a reflection of Economic and Social Rights?
(A) 1, 2, and 3

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

them.
(C) Crimes that are committed exclusively within the members of tribal communities.
(D) White-collar crimes like financial fraud that affect the economy of the state.

117. A lower court grants anticipatory bail to a person accused of an offense under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. What is the legal validity of this order under the Act's framework?
(A) It is perfectly valid as the right to bail is a fundamental right of every citizen.
(B) It is valid only if the local police authorities provide their consent to the order.
(C) It is invalid because Section 18 of the Act explicitly bars the application of anticipatory bail for offenses committed under the Act.
(D) It is valid but must be formally confirmed by the National Human Rights Commission.

118. What is the most significant challenge regarding the question of enforcement of legislations meant for weaker sections?
(A) An excess of trained judicial officers in the specialized courts of the country.
(B) Poor conviction rates due to reluctant witnesses, biased investigations, and lack of awareness
(C) The laws are overly simple and lack any specific penalties for the offenders.
(D) A complete absence of legal aid mechanisms for the members of weaker sections.

119. To successfully prosecute an offender under the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, a public prosecutor must demonstrate which competency?
(A) Proving that the accused person was completely unaware of the victim's social caste.
(B) Showing that the victim of the crime provoked the attack through their own actions.
(C) Proving the high financial and social status of the accused person in the society.
(D) Establishing that the offense was committed specifically because the victim belonged to an SC/ST community (mens rea related to caste).

120. Consider the following statements about the Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA):
1. It recognizes the rights of forest-dwelling tribal communities to land and other resources.
2. It aims to undo historical injustices faced by forest dwellers.
3. Gram Sabhas are given a central role in determining these rights.
4. It allows for the unrestricted commercial logging by tribal individuals.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 1, 2, and 4
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

121. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Special courts and exclusive special courts are mandated under the SC/ST Act to ensure speedy trials.
Statement II: Despite these provisions, pendency of cases under the SC/ST Act remains high across India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

122. Define 'Manual Scavenging' as prohibited under Indian law.
(A) The manual cleaning, carrying, disposing of human excreta from an insanitary latrine or open drain
(B) The use of advanced and automated machinery to clean the urban sewage systems.
(C) The collection of dry leaves and organic waste in the municipal parks of the city.
(D) The recycling and disposal of electronic waste generated by the industrial sector.

NODIA

123. Match the constitutional articles safeguarding weaker sections in List I with their descriptions in List II.
List I: (Article)

P. Article 15(4)
Q. Article 16(4)
R. Article 23
S. Article 24

List II: (Description)

1. Reservation in public employment
2. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor
3. Special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

124. What is a primary cause for the ineffective enforcement of laws like the Dowry Prohibition Act or Domestic Violence Act in rural areas?
(A) The widespread problem of over-reporting of minor cases to the police authorities.
(B) Deep-rooted patriarchal social norms that stigmatize victims seeking legal recourse
(C) The extreme strictness of the police when dealing with suspects in these cases.
(D) The total lack of any penal provisions within the existing laws to punish offenders.

125. Identify the incorrect pair regarding legislation for weaker sections:
(A) Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act - Provides a mechanism to claim maintenance
(B) Equal Remuneration Act - Aims to prevent discrimination in wages based on gender
(C) Right to Education Act - Ensures free and compulsory education for all adults
(D) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act - Focuses on rehabilitation of children in conflict with law

126. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The implementation of affirmative action policies (reservations) has faced considerable judicial scrutiny.
Reason (R): The courts constantly seek to balance the objective of social justice for weaker sections with the principle of formal equality and administrative efficiency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

127. Which of the following is the best strategy to improve the enforcement of legislation meant for the weaker sections?
(A) Enhancing sensitization of law enforcement agencies and improving grassroots legal literacy
(B) Reducing the existing legal penalties to encourage confessions from the suspects.
(C) Abolishing all special courts to integrate them into the system of ordinary courts.
(D) Restricting the active role of NGOs and civil society in the legal aid process.

128. An employer dismisses a female employee immediately upon learning she is pregnant, avoiding maternity benefits. Which specific legal right is violated, and what remedy must be applied?
(A) Violation of the Minimum Wages Act; she can claim her back wages through the court.
(B) Violation of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; she can challenge the dismissal and claim maternity benefits and job reinstatement.
(C) Violation of the Factories Act; the authorities must immediately shut down the factory.
(D) Violation of the Trade Unions Act; the employees must form a new labor union.

129. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Police as a law enforcing agency:

1. Police is a State subject under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
2. The primary role of the police is to maintain public order and investigate crimes.
3. The Supreme Court in the Prakash Singh case directed the establishment of Police Complaints Authorities.
4. Military forces can be used for routine law and order maintenance without civil requisition.
5. Paramilitary forces fall exclusively under State government control.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(A) 1, 3, and 5
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, and 4

130. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Paramilitary and Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) in India?
(A) They are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.
(B) They assist states in maintaining public order during major disturbances.
(C) Examples include the CRPF and BSF.
(D) They play a crucial role in border guarding and counter-insurgency operations.

131. In a riot situation, the state police are overwhelmed. What is the legal procedure to deploy the military (Armed Forces) to restore order?
(A) The military commander can deploy the troops independently to the riot location.
(B) The local police station house officer can command the army to take action.
(C) The State Government must request the Central Government, and civil authorities must formally requisition military assistance.
(D) The Governor can order the military to take over the administration of the state.

132. Identify the correct pair regarding law enforcement agencies:
(A) Police - Responsible for the primary border defense during times of international war.
(B) Army - Responsible for the routine management of traffic in metropolitan cities.
(C) National Investigation Agency (NIA) - Responsible for investigating minor local theft cases.
(D) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) - Riot control and internal security duties

133. A major emerging experience/challenge for law enforcement agencies in the 21st century is dealing with:
(A) Dealing with the traditional problems associated with rural cattle rustling activities.
(B) Enforcing the rules of alcohol prohibition within the various rural areas of the state.
(C) Cybercrimes, digital fraud, and transnational terrorism
(D) Managing the complex scheduling of railway traffic across the national network.

134. What is a notable exception to the rule that military forces cannot arrest civilians during peacetime?
(A) When an army officer feels that they have been disrespected by a local civilian.
(B) When operating under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in a declared "disturbed area."
(C) During the conduct of national and state elections to ensure a peaceful process.
(D) When investigating cases of large-scale tax evasion by corporate organizations.

135. Recall the central objective of the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993.
(A) To provide absolute and unconditional immunity to all members of the armed forces.
(B) To replace the Supreme Court's jurisdiction on all matters of fundamental rights.
(C) To abolish the system of preventive detention for all crimes within the territory.
(D) To establish the National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions, and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights

NODIA

136. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The NHRC has the power to directly punish individuals found guilty of human rights violations.
Statement II: The NHRC primarily has recommendatory powers and can approach the Supreme Court or High Courts for directions or writs.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

150. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The UN Decade for Human Rights Education aimed to promote the integration of human rights into national educational policies.
Statement II: Human rights education is explicitly recognized as a fundamental duty in the Indian Constitution.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

151. Define 'Human Rights Education' as per international standards.
(A) Training strictly for law enforcement officers on the proper use of weapons.
(B) Political propaganda dispersed by the state to justify various emergency measures.
(C) Religious instruction in schools aimed at promoting specific sectarian values.
(D) Education, training, and information aimed at building a universal culture of human rights through the sharing of knowledge, imparting of skills, and molding of attitudes.

152. Match the elements of the Criminal Justice System in List I with their primary function in List II.
List I: (Element)
P. Investigation
Q. Prosecution
R. Adjudication
S. Correction
List II: (Function)
1. Determining guilt or innocence
2. Rehabilitation and executing sentences
3. Collecting evidence and identifying suspects
4. Presenting the state's case against the accused
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

153. What is the cause of the Supreme Court emphasizing the 'Right to Speedy Trial' under Article 21?
(A) To help the practicing lawyers take more cases and increase their professional income.
(B) To significantly increase the total revenue generated by the courts from the citizens.
(C) The massive backlog of cases and prolonged pre-trial detention of undertrials, which constitutes a deprivation of liberty without a fair procedure.
(D) To bypass the complex and time-consuming evidence collection phase of the trial.

154. Identify the incorrect pair regarding human rights in the criminal justice system:
(A) Narco-analysis - Can be administered forcibly as per the Selvi case
(B) Ex-post facto law - Prohibited by Article 20(1)
(C) Double Jeopardy - Prohibited by Article 20(2)
(D) Right to Legal Aid - Guaranteed implicitly under Article 21 and explicitly under Article 39A

155. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The NHRC cannot investigate a complaint of human rights violation against a private corporation.
Reason (R): Under the PHRA, 1993, the violation must be committed by a public servant or there must be negligence by a public servant in preventing such a violation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. Which of the following is the most appropriate step to bridge the gap between human rights education and its practical enforcement?
(A) Restricting the human rights education to the post-graduate university levels only.
(B) Involving civil society organizations and conducting clinical legal education

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

List II: (Procedure)
1. By the President on the recommendation of a Committee
2. By the President on grounds of proved misbehavior after SC inquiry
3. By the Governor on the recommendation of a Committee
4. By the President (not Governor) on grounds of proved misbehavior

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

144. What is the consequence of the one-year limitation period stipulated in Section 36(2) of the PHRA, 1993?
(A) The NHRC can investigate historical injustices that occurred many decades ago.
(B) The Commission cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
(C) It automatically grants bail to the accused person after one year of investigation.
(D) It limits the professional tenure of the NHRC Chairperson to exactly one year.

145. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the NHRC's powers:
(A) Summoning witnesses - Possesses the powers of a civil court in this matter.
(B) Binding interim relief - Power to force government compliance instantly under threat of contempt
(C) Discovery and production of documents - Possesses the powers of a civil court.
(D) Receiving evidence on affidavits - Possesses the powers of a civil court.

146. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The NHRC is often criticized as a "toothless tiger."
Reason (R): Its findings are advisory in nature, and the government is not legally bound to implement its recommendations regarding compensation or prosecution.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

147. Which of the following best describes the 'Prospects' of Human Rights Education (HRE) in India?
(A) The complete and permanent elimination of the subject from all academic curricula.
(B) Focusing solely on the rote memorization of international treaties without application.
(C) Empowering citizens to recognize their rights, thereby creating a culture of human rights and reducing state abuses over time.
(D) Replacing all existing legal education entirely with lessons on moral science.

148. A school wants to integrate Human Rights Education effectively. What competency should the curriculum aim to develop in students?
(A) Ensuring that students develop a sense of blind obedience to all forms of authority.
(B) Rote memorization of the entire Indian Penal Code by the students in the class.
(C) Developing physical combat skills to protect oneself from any form of violence.
(D) Critical thinking regarding social inequalities, empathy, and the ability to advocate for one's own rights and the rights of others.

149. Consider the following problems associated with Human Rights Education in India:
1. Lack of trained educators and specialized curriculum.
2. Disconnect between theoretical education and ground realities of marginalized communities.
3. Over-abundance of funding for grassroots human rights NGOs.
4. Resistance from conservative elements who view HRE as subverting traditional norms.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are valid problems?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 2, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

137. Define 'Human Rights' as per Section 2(1)(d) of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
(A) Only those rights that are written in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(B) Special privileges that are granted to the citizens but denied to all the aliens.
(C) Rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
(D) Rights that are designed to exist only during times of peace and social stability.

138. Which of the following correctly describes the constitution of the NHRC regarding its Chairperson?
(A) Must be a person who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
(B) Must be a person who is currently serving as a cabinet minister in the government.
(C) Must be a retired military general who has served the nation in times of war.
(D) Must be a prominent social activist with no prior legal or judicial background.

139. What is the most significant limitation of the NHRC regarding complaints of human rights violations by the Armed Forces?
(A) It has absolute and final jurisdiction over all actions taken by the armed forces.
(B) It has the power to formally court-martial army officers found guilty of abuses.
(C) It refuses to acknowledge any complaints that are filed against the armed forces.
(D) It can only seek a report from the Central Government and make recommendations, it cannot investigate independently.

140. Evaluate the effectiveness of Human Rights Courts as envisaged under the PHRA, 1993. What is the key functional competency required to make them effective?
(A) Ensuring they bypass all existing procedural laws like the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(B) The appointment of Special Public Prosecutors and ensuring these courts are not overburdened with regular sessions cases, allowing speedy trial of specific human rights offenses.
(C) Granting them the power of judicial review over any parliamentary legislation passed.
(D) Placing the administration of these courts directly under the local police control.

NODIA

141. Consider the following functions of the NHRC:
1. Inquiring suo motu into violations of human rights.
2. Intervening in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the court's approval.
3. Visiting jails to study the living conditions of inmates.
4. Reviewing the safeguards provided by the Constitution.
5. Awarding death sentences to serial human rights violators.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are statutory functions under the PHRA, 1993?
(A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

142. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: A State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) can inquire into violations of human rights regarding subjects enumerated in the State List and Concurrent List.
Statement II: If the NHRC is already inquiring into a matter, the SHRC can still conduct a parallel investigation into the exact same matter.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

143. Match the authorities under the PHRA, 1993 in List I with their appointment/removal procedures in List II.
List I: (Authority)
P. Appointment of NHRC Chairperson
Q. Removal of NHRC Member
R. Appointment of SHRC Chairperson
S. Removal of SHRC Member

programs that engage with community issues.
(C) Making the entire human rights curriculum purely theoretical and lecture-based.
(D) Banning students from participating in any form of peaceful public protests.

157. Applying the principles of constitutional governance, how should a conflict between a state's newly enacted police act and a central law on criminal procedure be resolved?
(A) The state law automatically prevails over any central law on the same subject.
(B) The police act passed by the state is entirely outside the scope of judicial review.
(C) Applying the doctrine of repugnancy under Article 254; the central law generally prevails unless the state law received Presidential assent.
(D) The matter of conflict is referred directly to the National Human Rights Commission.

158. Consider the following statements about the 'Rule of Law':
1. It means the law is supreme, not the arbitrary will of the executive.
2. It requires that laws be prospective, clear, and stable.
3. It completely forbids the delegation of legislative powers.
4. It necessitates an independent judiciary to enforce the law impartially.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 4

159. Which of the following best states the relationship between Fundamental Rights and the Armed Forces?
(A) Article 33 allows Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of armed forces personnel to ensure proper discharge of their duties and discipline.
(B) Armed forces enjoy all fundamental rights without any restrictions from the state.
(C) Armed forces personnel have no fundamental rights whatsoever under the Constitution.
(D) Only the President can restrict their rights through the issuance of an ordinance.

160. A person is illegally detained by the military under the suspicion of terrorism. Which writ is the most effective remedy to challenge this?
(A) Mandamus
(B) Habeas Corpus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Quo Warranto

161. Which of the following acts is an exception to the general protection of free speech under Article 19(1)(a)?
(A) Criticizing the policies and actions of the government in a public forum.
(B) Speech that incites imminent violence or public disorder.
(C) Advocating for a peaceful and democratic political change in the country.
(D) Publishing dissenting academic research on sensitive social or political issues.

162. Recall the case that fundamentally shifted the interpretation of 'procedure established by law' under Article 21 to mean 'due process of law' (just, fair, and reasonable).
(A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (Due process of law interpretation).
(B) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (The narrow interpretation of procedure).
(C) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (The basic structure of the Constitution).
(D) I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab (The power of Parliament to amend the rights).

163. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The burden of proving an alibi in a criminal trial rests on the accused.
Statement II: The standard of proof required for an alibi is lower than the prosecution's burden of proving the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

amount of tax a citizen pays to the state.
(C) The judiciary must agree with the executive a specific number of times in a year.
(D) Any restriction on a fundamental right must be rational, necessary, and proportionate to the legitimate state aim pursued, balancing individual liberty with public interest.

222. A public interest litigation argues that lack of human rights education in police academies leads to excessive force. To evaluate this claim legally, one must reference which international instrument that India has adopted?
(A) The UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training
(B) The Geneva Conventions
(C) The Kyoto Protocol
(D) The Treaty of Versailles

223. What is the most appropriate description of the 'Doctrine of Pith and Substance'?
(A) Used to separate the unconstitutional parts of a law from the valid ones.
(B) Used to pardon convicted criminals through the exercise of executive power.
(C) Used to determine the true nature and character of a legislation to resolve conflicts of legislative competence between the Union and States.
(D) Used to declare a state of financial emergency by the President of India.

224. What is the primary cause of poor enforcement of environmental regulations by law enforcing agencies in India?
(A) Conflict of interest, lack of technical expertise, and political pressure favoring industrial growth over environmental protection.
(B) The problem of over-staffing in the various pollution control boards of the states.
(C) The excessive stringency of the laws making compliance physically impossible for all.
(D) The total absence of any environmental laws within the national legal framework.

225. To analyze the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Repressive Laws, a jurist must demonstrate the competency to apply which constitutional test?
(A) The Test of Territorial Nexus used for legislative competence of the state laws.
(B) The Doctrine of Repugnancy used for resolving conflicts between the central laws.
(C) The Doctrine of Pleasure used for the tenure of civil servants in the government.
(D) The Test of Reasonable Restriction under Article 19(2) to 19(6) and the Due Process test under Article 21.

NODIA

226. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):
1. It is a constitutional body.
2. It can intervene in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a court with the court's approval.
3. It has its own independent investigating staff.
4. It can award financial compensation that is binding on the government.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3, and 4

227. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Supreme Court has declared that 'Access to Justice' is a fundamental right.
Statement II: The high costs of litigation and complex procedures do not impede the enforcement of laws for weaker sections.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

228. Define 'Burdens of Proof' in the context of the Indian Evidence Act.
(A) The duty of the judge to investigate the crime independently of the police work.
(B) The physical weight of the document presented in court as primary evidence.
(C) The legal fees that are paid to the advocate for representing the case in court.
(D) The obligation to prove a fact; generally

(A) It is perfectly valid under the State List powers granted to the legislatures.
(B) It is valid if the Governor of the state gives his formal assent to the law.
(C) It only requires the administrative approval from the National Human Rights Commission.
(D) It violates the basic structure by negating judicial review and the Rule of Law.

172. Consider the following statements about the Police system in India:
1. The Police Act of 1861 still forms the basis of policing in many states.
2. Political interference in transfers and postings is a widely recognized problem.
3. The Supreme Court has mandated a minimum tenure for the Director General of Police (DGP) to ensure operational independence.
4. The Indian Police strictly follows a community-policing model universally without any hierarchical command.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 1, 2, and 3
(C) 2, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 3, and 4

173. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Human Rights Courts under the PHRA, 1993?
(A) They are created to ensure the speedy trial of offenses arising out of rights violations.
(B) The State Government creates them with the concurrence of the High Court Chief Justice.
(C) They have original jurisdiction to entertain complaints directly from citizens without police involvement.
(D) A Special Public Prosecutor is appointed for every such court to handle the cases.

174. An undertrial prisoner is kept in jail for a period exceeding the maximum sentence prescribed for the offense they are charged with. What is the legal remedy?
(A) They must apply for a formal mercy petition to the President of India for release.
(B) They must wait for the trial to conclude naturally regardless of the time taken.
(C) They are liable for life imprisonment due to the delay in the judicial process.
(D) They must be released immediately on personal bond under Section 436A of the Cr.P.C.

175. Applying the concept of 'Good Governance', how should a public authority handle an RTI (Right to Information) request regarding the expenditure of public funds on a controversial project?
(A) Provide the information proactively as transparency is a core pillar of good governance.
(B) Deny the information to prevent any potential public unrest or social disagreement.
(C) Delay the response until the controversial project is completely finished by the state.
(D) Share the information only with the members of the ruling political party.

176. Identify the correct pair regarding constitutional governance:
(A) Article 21 - Right to property
(B) Article 50 - Separation of judiciary from executive
(C) Article 14 - Arbitrariness in state action is permitted
(D) Article 32 - Enforcement of DPSPs

177. A law enforcing agency uses facial recognition technology extensively without any statutory backing or privacy safeguards. Which right is immediately threatened?
(A) Right to freedom of religion
(B) Right to privacy (Article 21)
(C) Right against exploitation
(D) Right to constitutional remedies

178. Which of the following is considered an exception to the requirement of obtaining a warrant before making an arrest under the Cr.P.C.?
(A) Arresting a person found committing a cognizable offense in the presence of a police officer.
(B) Investigating a non-cognizable offense without a specific order from a magistrate.
(C) Arresting a person for a civil debt owed to a private banking institution.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(D) Arresting a witness for refusing to testify in a non-criminal proceeding.

179. Recall the foundational principle of the Criminal Justice System regarding the benefit of the doubt.
(A) It goes to the prosecution to ensure high conviction rates for the state authorities.
(B) It goes to the victim to ensure that they receive the maximum possible compensation.
(C) It goes to the accused, as it is better that ten guilty persons escape than that one innocent suffer.
(D) It goes to the police to validate the quality of their professional investigation.

180. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Indian Evidence Act allows evidence obtained illegally to be admitted in court if it is relevant.
Statement II: The Indian legal system strictly follows the "fruit of the poisonous tree" doctrine, barring all illegally obtained evidence unconditionally.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

181. Define 'Hostile Witness' in the context of criminal trials.
(A) A witness who refuses to appear in court despite receiving a legal summons.
(B) A witness who physically attacks the presiding judge during the trial process.
(C) A witness who is called by the defense to provide evidence for the accused.
(D) A witness who testifies against the party that called them to the stand.

182. A police officer forces an accused to provide a thumb impression and a handwriting sample. Does this violate Article 20(3) (protection against self-incrimination)?
(A) No, the Supreme Court has ruled that giving physical evidence like thumbprints or handwriting does not amount to being a 'witness' against oneself.
(B) Yes, it is forcing the accused to be a witness against himself in the trial.
(C) Yes, unless the entire process is done in the presence of a presiding judge.
(D) No, because fundamental rights do not apply to the persons accused of crimes.

NODIA

183. What is the most appropriate reason for the reluctance of marginalized communities to approach the formal criminal justice system?
(A) The system is too fast and confusing for them to follow the legal procedures.
(B) They prefer to settle all their matters through the international human rights courts.
(C) Lack of access to quality legal representation, fear of police harassment, and institutional biases.
(D) The formal system does not have any specific laws protecting their rights.

184. To assess the admissibility of a dying declaration, a judge must determine which specific competency of the declarant?
(A) The declarant being in a fit state of mind at the time of making the declaration.
(B) The declarant's detailed knowledge of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.
(C) The declarant's ability to read and write in the English language fluently.
(D) The declarant's professional relationship with the local police authorities.

185. Consider the following bodies:
1. National Commission for Women
2. National Commission for Minorities
3. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
4. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding Chairpersons who are deemed Members of the NHRC?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

186. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Human Rights Education is only necessary in developing countries.

Statement II: The UN promotes human rights education globally as a means to prevent human rights violations and build peaceful societies.

(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

187. Match the legal maxims in List I with their meanings in List II.

List I: (Maxim)
P. Ignorantia juris non excusat
Q. Audi alteram partem
R. Nemo debet bis vexari
S. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea

List II: (Meaning)
1. No one shall be tried twice for the same offense
2. An act does not make one guilty unless there is a guilty mind
3. Ignorance of the law is no excuse
4. Hear the other side (fair hearing)

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

188. What is the main cause of conflict between the implementation of development projects and the rights of indigenous peoples?

(A) Indigenous peoples demand too much monetary compensation from the project owners.
(B) The state's exercise of eminent domain often displaces communities without adequate rehabilitation, violating their socio-economic and cultural rights.
(C) The development projects are always illegal under the international environmental laws.
(D) Indigenous peoples do not use modern utilities like electricity or clean water.

189. Identify the incorrect pair regarding anti-terror laws:

(A) TADA - Allowed confessions made to high-ranking police officers as admissible evidence
(B) POTA - Included provisions for interception of wire, electronic, or oral communications
(C) UAPA - Deals exclusively with white-collar financial crimes
(D) NSA - Allows for preventive detention for up to 12 months (ordinarily)

190. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has been described as a "repressive law" by various human rights groups.

Reason (R): It grants sweeping powers to the military, including the power to shoot to kill, arrest without warrant, and provides immunity from prosecution without central government sanction.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. Which of the following is the most appropriate remedy for a victim of custodial violence seeking immediate monetary relief against the state?

(A) Filing a writ petition under Article 32 or 226 claiming compensation for violation of public law duty (Article 21).
(B) Filing a private criminal complaint against the officer in a local magistrate court.
(C) Waiting for the National Human Rights Commission to file a civil suit for them.
(D) Appealing to the local MLA of their constituency for political intervention.

192. A state passes a law making it mandatory to sing a specific religious song in all schools. A minority community challenges this. Applying constitutional principles, what is the likely outcome?

(A) The law is valid under the DPSP of promoting social harmony and religious unity.
(B) The law is likely unconstitutional as it violates Article 25 (Freedom of Religion) and Article 28.
(C) The law is valid as the state has absolute

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

power over the school education system.
(D) The law must be referred to a military tribunal for a final and binding decision.

193. Consider the following statements regarding the enforcement of Economic, Social and Cultural (ESC) rights:
1. They are heavily dependent on progressive realization.
2. The judiciary in India has increasingly made some ESC rights justiciable by reading them into Article 21.
3. The Right to Food is not recognized in any form by the Indian state.
4. International Covenants do not permit any limitations on ESC rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 2 and 3
(B) 1 and 2
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 3 and 4

194. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Criminal Justice System's approach to juveniles?
(A) Juveniles between 16-18 years can never be tried as adults under any circumstances.
(B) Juveniles are tried under the Juvenile Justice Act, not standard criminal courts.
(C) The focus is on reform and rehabilitation, not on the principle of retribution.
(D) The identity of a juvenile in conflict with the law must be protected by the media.

195. A civil servant refuses to implement an order from a minister that is clearly illegal and violates human rights. Under the principle of Rule of Law, this action is:
(A) An act of insubordination punishable by the immediate dismissal of the servant.
(B) A violation of the constitutional doctrine of the separation of state powers.
(C) Justified, as the primary loyalty of the civil servant is to the Constitution and the Rule of Law.
(D) Only justified if the civil servant belongs to a different political party.

196. Identify the correct pair:
(A) Procedural Due Process - Only reviewing if the procedure was followed, ignoring the fairness of the law
(B) Procedure established by law - The American constitutional standard
(C) Rule of Law - Allows for dictatorial decrees in emergencies
(D) Substantive Due Process - Reviewing the fairness of the law itself

197. A key aspect of Human Rights Education is addressing the 'hidden curriculum'. In this context, what does a 'hidden curriculum' refer to?
(A) A secret syllabus taught only to the top performing students in the school.
(B) The illegal and unethical charging of capitation fees by the educational institutions.
(C) Unstated norms, values, and beliefs conveyed in the classroom environment that might reinforce discrimination despite formal human rights teachings.
(D) The parts of the national Constitution that have not yet been implemented by the state.

198. Which of the following is an exception to the Right to Equality (Article 14)?
(A) Discrimination based solely on the religion of the person seeking the benefit.
(B) Reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia having a rational nexus with the objective of the law.
(C) Arbitrary and subjective exercise of power by a police officer in a situation.
(D) Giving unequal pay for equal work to women in the industrial workforce.

199. Recall the maximum period for which a person can be held in police custody during investigation without a Magistrate authorizing further detention.
(A) 12 hours
(B) 48 hours
(C) 15 days
(D) 24 hours

200. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The NHRC can grant interim relief to victims of human rights violations.
Statement II: The NHRC has the power to directly recover the relief amount from the

NODIA

personal salary of the violating public servant.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

201. Define 'Good Governance' in the context of human rights enforcement.
(A) Governance that ensures maximum economic output regardless of the social costs.
(B) Governance that is strictly controlled and monitored by the international bodies.
(C) A system that ensures transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, creating an environment where human rights can be effectively realized and protected.
(D) A state where laws are changed on a daily basis to adapt to the changing needs.

202. Evaluate the role of the State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs). What is their primary functional competency?
(A) Inquiring into human rights violations related to matters in List II and List III, thereby decentralizing human rights protection.
(B) Overriding the judicial decisions of the State High Courts in criminal matters.
(C) Regulating the interstate commerce and trade between the various states of India.
(D) Appointing the state police officers through a centralized selection process.

203. Consider the following statements about the Enforcement of Legislation for Weaker Sections:
1. The burden of proof in certain cases under the SC/ST Atrocities Act is shifted to the accused.
2. The implementation heavily relies on the socio-political will of the state machinery.
3. Economic dependence of weaker sections often prevents them from filing complaints.
4. Legal literacy programs have completely eradicated the non-reporting of crimes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 4
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, and 3

204. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Indian Constitution establishes a strict separation of powers where no organ can check the other.
Statement II: Judicial review is the mechanism through which the Judiciary ensures the Legislature and Executive do not overstep their constitutional boundaries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

205. Match the following landmark cases in List I with their core subject matter in List II.
List I: (Case)
P. D.K. Basu v. State of W.B.
Q. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
R. Prakash Singh v. Union of India
S. Selvi v. State of Karnataka
List II: (Subject Matter)
1. Police Reforms
2. Guidelines against Custodial Torture
3. Inadmissibility of Narco-analysis without consent
4. Guidelines against Sexual Harassment at Workplace
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

206. What is the cause of the continuous debate around 'Judicial Activism' versus 'Judicial Overreach'?
(A) The total lack of any constitutional provisions defining the powers of the court.
(B) The fine line between the judiciary performing its duty to protect rights/enforce public duties (activism) and stepping into the domain of policy-making reserved for the executive/legislature (overreach).

NODIA

(C) The persistent demand by the citizens to abolish the national parliament system.
(D) The various international treaty obligations that India has signed globally.

207. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the NHRC:
(A) Ex-officio members - Consists of Chairpersons of various National Commissions.
(B) Binding Recommendations - The government must implement all recommendations within 30 days
(C) Headquarters - The main office must be located in the national capital, Delhi.
(D) Investigation Wing - Commanded by an officer not below the rank of Director General.

208. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The right to strike is not a fundamental right in India.
Reason (R): While the right to form associations or unions is guaranteed under Article 19(1)(c), it does not carry with it a concomitant fundamental right to strike, which is subject to statutory regulations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

209. Which of the following is the most appropriate step a democratic government should take to balance national security and human rights?
(A) Suspend all fundamental human rights permanently to ensure complete security.
(B) Rely solely on the military forces for all domestic policing and order duties.
(C) Enact terror laws with strict sunset clauses, robust judicial oversight, and heavy penalties for misuse by law enforcement.
(D) Allow absolute and unrestricted freedom without any security measures at all.

210. An NGO wants to challenge the environmental clearance given to a dam project that threatens to displace thousands of tribals. Which jurisdiction of the court should they invoke?
(A) Original Jurisdiction for resolving inter-state disputes between the various states.
(B) Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for complex legal questions of the state.
(C) Appellate Jurisdiction from a district civil court regarding the land ownership.
(D) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) under writ jurisdiction (Art 32/226) for violation of Article 21

211. Consider the following rights under the Constitution:
1. Right to adequate means of livelihood
2. Right to free legal aid
3. Right to freedom of speech and expression
4. Right to constitutional remedies
5. Right to a uniform civil code

Which of the above statement(s) is/are Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) 1, 2, and 5
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 2, 4, and 5

212. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The declaration of a National Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within one month.
Statement II: If the Lok Sabha is dissolved during this period, the emergency cannot be approved and lapses immediately.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

213. Define the 'Inquisitorial' system of investigation in contrast to the adversarial system.
(A) A system where the judge is a passive umpire.
(B) A system where lawyers are not allowed.
(C) A system where the court is actively involved in investigating the facts of the case.
(D) A system used exclusively in military courts.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

214. Based on the concept of inter-organ cooperation, identify which of the following is an example of constitutional organs functioning collaboratively?
(A) The passage of the NJAC Act, which was later struck down by the Supreme Court.
(B) The Executive strictly adhering to the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka case until Parliament enacted the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act.
(C) The Legislature refusing to pass a national budget due to political disagreements.
(D) The Judiciary refusing to hear any cases against the state to protect its interests.

215. Arrange the following events regarding the evolution of Right to Life (Article 21) in chronological order:
1. Maneka Gandhi case (Introduction of due process)
2. A.K. Gopalan case (Narrow interpretation of procedure established by law)
3. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy case (Right to Privacy)
4. Olga Tellis case (Right to Livelihood)

(A) 2, 1, 4, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 1, 3
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

216. Identify the correct pair regarding the Criminal Justice System:
(A) Section 161 Cr.P.C. - Examination of witnesses by police
(B) Section 144 Cr.P.C. - Power to grant bail
(C) Section 164 Cr.P.C. - FIR registration
(D) Section 313 Cr.P.C. - Dying declaration

217. A marginalized community faces continuous discrimination and violence, but local police refuse to register FIRs. According to the PHRA, 1993, what immediate action can the NHRC take?
(A) It can deploy the military forces to the area to restore public order immediately.
(B) It can amend the Indian Penal Code to increase the punishments for the offenses.
(C) It can dismiss the state government for failing to protect the marginalized groups.
(D) It can take suo motu cognizance of the failure of the public servant (police) to prevent human rights violations and launch an inquiry.

NODIA

218. Which of the following is considered an exception to the rule that confessions made to police officers are inadmissible?
(A) Confessions made by a prominent politician while they are in the police custody.
(B) Information received from the accused that leads to the discovery of a distinct fact/ object (Section 27 of Evidence Act).
(C) Confessions made during the daytime hours to ensure transparency and accountability.
(D) Confessions made by repeat offenders who have a history of criminal activities.

219. Recall the basic philosophical foundation of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
(A) The principles of Laissez-faire capitalism and free market economic structures.
(B) The establishment of an Absolute Monarchy with centralized administrative powers.
(C) Fabian Socialism and Gandhian principles aiming for a Welfare State
(D) The creation of a Theocratic governance system based on religious scriptures.

220. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Military and Para-Military forces are strictly bound by the provisions of the ordinary Criminal Procedure Code during active operations in disturbed areas.
Statement II: Special legislations like AFSPA provide significant deviations from the ordinary Cr.P.C. for forces operating in such areas.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

221. Define 'Proportionality' in the context of human rights and state restrictions.
(A) The state's response to any threat must always involve the use of maximum force.
(B) Human rights are proportional to the

164. Define 'Cognizable Offense' under the Cr.P.C.
(A) An offense for which a police officer cannot arrest a person without a warrant.
(B) An offense that can only be tried by a High Court within its original jurisdiction.
(C) A minor offense that is punishable only with a small monetary fine by the court.
(D) An offense for which a police officer may arrest a person without a legal warrant.

165. Arrange the procedural steps in a standard criminal trial in chronological order:
1. Framing of Charges
2. Filing of FIR
3. Examination in Chief and Cross-examination
4. Police Investigation and Charge Sheet
5. Judgment
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3, 5
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1, 5

166. Match the type of emergency in List I with its corresponding ground in the Constitution in List II.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 352
Q. Article 356
R. Article 360
List II: (Ground)
1. Threat to the financial stability or credit of India
2. Failure of constitutional machinery in a State
3. War, external aggression, or armed rebellion
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3

167. What is the cause of conflict between the right to privacy and modern anti-terror legislations?
(A) Anti-terror legislations encourage and protect the privacy of all the citizens.
(B) Terrorists demand more privacy from the state to conduct their various activities.
(C) The Constitution explicitly forbids surveillance under any possible circumstance.
(D) The state's need to intercept communications and conduct mass surveillance to prevent terrorism often infringes upon individual privacy rights.

168. Identify the incorrect pair regarding rights of the weaker sections:
(A) Minimum Wages Act - Civil and Political Right
(B) Maternity Benefit Act - Economic and Social Right
(C) Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act - Cultural and Economic Right
(D) Right to Education Act - Social and Cultural Right

169. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy act as a yardstick in the hands of the electorate to measure the performance of the government.
Reason (R): Though non-justiciable, governments that ignore these principles may be held accountable by the public during elections.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of 'Intra-organ conflict' within the Legislature?
(A) Disagreements between the two Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) leading to a deadlock over a bill.
(B) Conflict between the Lok Sabha and the Supreme Court of India over judicial review.
(C) Conflict between the Prime Minister and the President regarding executive powers.
(D) Conflict between the Police and the Judiciary regarding the process of investigation.

171. A state government creates a special police force completely immune from judicial oversight to handle insurgencies. Evaluating this action requires understanding which constitutional principle?

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

rests on the party who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue.

229. Match the theoretical models of criminal justice in List I with their focus in List II.
List I: (Model)
P. Crime Control Model
Q. Due Process Model
R. Restorative Justice Model
S. Retributive Justice Model
List II: (Focus)
1. Focuses on protecting the rights of the accused and formal legal procedures
2. Focuses on repairing the harm caused to the victim and community
3. Focuses on rapid investigation, arrest, and conviction to suppress crime
4. Focuses on punishing the offender proportionally to the crime
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

230. What is a key problem associated with Human Rights Education in traditional academic settings?
(A) It relies too much on practical, community-based learning for the students.
(B) It is often treated as a peripheral or extra-curricular subject rather than being mainstreamed into core curricula.
(C) It encourages students to join the military to protect the national human rights.
(D) It is illegal to teach the principles of human rights to the minors in schools.

231. Identify the incorrect pair regarding powers during a National Emergency:
(A) Executive Power - Extends to giving directions to any state
(B) Judicial Power - Supreme Court's jurisdiction is entirely suspended
(C) Legislative Power - Parliament can legislate on State List subjects
(D) Financial Power - President can modify revenue distribution

232. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R).

NODIA

Assertion (A): Preventive detention is considered a 'necessary evil' in the Indian constitutional framework.
Reason (R): While it infringes on personal liberty, it is deemed necessary to preemptively neutralize threats to national security, public order, and the security of the state.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

233. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of 'Colorable Legislation'?
(A) Laws that are printed on colored paper for the purpose of identification.
(B) Laws that apply only to specific minority groups within the national territory.
(C) A legislature lacking the power to enact a law indirectly attempts to achieve the same result by dressing it up in a different form.
(D) Delegated legislation that exceeds the scope of the parent act of the parliament.

234. An individual is arrested without being informed of the grounds of arrest and is denied access to a lawyer. Which constitutional remedy should be invoked?
(A) A civil suit for the breach of contract between the individual and the state.
(B) A writ of Quo Warranto against the arresting officer for their social status.
(C) An appeal to the Governor of the state for the purpose of immediate release.
(D) A writ of Habeas Corpus asserting violation of Article 22(1).

235. Consider the following statements regarding the relationship between DPSP and Fundamental Rights:
1. Initially, DPSPs were considered subordinate to Fundamental Rights.
2. The 25th Amendment attempted to give primacy to Article 39(b) and (c) over Articles 14, 19, and 31.
3. The Kesavananda Bharati case established that DPSP and FRs are completely irreconcilable.
4. The current position is that they are

(C) It guarantees that jurisdictional boundaries are never tested again by the executive.
(D) It eliminates all future friction during legislative implementation and policy rollouts.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The tension between the preservation of state security and the protection of fundamental rights is most evident in the application of repressive laws, such as preventive detention statutes, anti-terrorist legislations, and the Armed Forces Special Power Act. An academic analysis of a designated conflict zone reveals the profound human rights implications of these extraordinary legal measures. In this scenario, the state invoked anti-terrorist legislations to preemptively detain individuals suspected of disrupting public order, thereby bypassing standard judicial scrutiny. While the state justified these preventive detention measures as necessary for neutralizing imminent threats, human rights advocates argued that such laws inherently undermine the fundamental rights of citizens. The application of the Armed Forces Special Power Act further complicated the legal landscape by granting sweeping immunities to security personnel, often resulting in allegations of arbitrary state action. The core academic debate centers on whether the procedural safeguards built into these repressive laws are sufficient to prevent the erosion of constitutional liberties. The societal experience in this conflict zone indicates that an overreliance on preventive detention and extraordinary security legislations can foster a climate of impunity. Consequently, evaluating the legitimacy of these laws requires a rigorous examination of their impact on the fundamental rights they frequently curtail.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary justification used by the state for invoking preventive detention measures?
(A) To bypass local democratic legislative processes
(B) To grant sweeping immunities to regular citizens
(C) To reinforce standard judicial scrutiny procedures
(D) To neutralize imminent threats to public order

262. How do human rights advocates view the application of anti-terrorist legislations in the scenario?
(A) As necessary tools for maintaining absolute state security
(B) As measures that inherently undermine fundamental rights
(C) As legislation that enhances standard judicial scrutiny
(D) As laws that successfully prevent arbitrary state action

263. What specific consequence does the source attribute to the Armed Forces Special Power Act?
(A) The immediate neutralization of all security threats through rapid state deployment.
(B) The expansion of fundamental rights for detailed individuals within designated zones.
(C) The granting of sweeping immunities to security personnel.
(D) The strict enforcement of rigorous procedural safeguards during judicial scrutiny.

264. What does the societal experience in the conflict zone suggest about an overreliance on extraordinary security legislations?
(A) It significantly strengthens standard judicial procedures.
(B) It guarantees the absolute protection of constitutional liberties.
(C) It eliminates all allegations of arbitrary state action.
(D) It fosters a climate of impunity regarding state actions.

265. The core academic debate regarding repressive laws centers on which of the following aspects?
(A) Whether procedural safeguards can prevent liberty erosion.
(B) Whether they generate sufficient revenue for the state during conflict periods.
(C) Whether human rights advocates should be preemptively detained for public order.
(D) Whether the military should entirely replace local policing efforts in the zone.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

standardizing personal laws related to marriage, divorce, and inheritance across all religious communities.
(C) To abolish all the existing religions within the territory of the Indian Union.
(D) To create separate and independent legal systems for the different states of India.

243. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Torture in police custody is explicitly defined and penalized as a distinct standalone offense in the Indian Penal Code.
Statement II: India has signed but not yet ratified the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(D) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect

244. Define the principle of 'Double Jeopardy' under Article 20(2).
(A) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offense more than once.
(B) No person can be tried for two different offenses at the same time in court.
(C) A person can be convicted twice if new evidence is found after the first trial.
(D) It only applies to the civil cases involving the compensation of the victims.

245. A law student is asked to draft a policy to improve Human Rights Education. What core competency must the policy reflect to be effective?
(A) Ensuring that the policy only targets the law students in the universities.
(B) Eliminating any discussion on the concept of state accountability for abuses.
(C) Focusing solely on the historical origins of human rights in the Western nations.
(D) Designing pedagogy that connects universal human rights principles with local cultural contexts and practical legal remedies.

NODIA

246. Consider the following functions of the National Human Rights Commission:
1. Conducting post-mortems of custodial deaths.
2. Inquiring into complaints of human rights violations.
3. Spreading human rights literacy.
4. Encouraging the efforts of NGOs in the field of human rights.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are mandated functions of the NHRC under Section 12 of the PHRA?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3, and 4
(C) 1, 3, and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

247. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) can only be imposed by the Central Government, not by the State Governor.
Statement II: Section 3 of AFSPA empowers both the Governor of the State and the Central Government to declare an area as 'disturbed'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

248. Match the Human Rights Instruments in List I with their focus areas in List II.
List I: (Instrument)
P. ICCPR
Q. ICESCR
R. CEDAW
S. CRC
List II: (Focus Area)
1. Rights of the Child
2. Elimination of Discrimination against Women
3. Civil and Political Rights
4. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

the sensitization of the implementing authorities. When the enforcement phase fails, the legislation for weaker sections becomes a mere symbolic gesture rather than a tool for substantive equality. Academic discourse suggests that bridging this enforcement gap requires continuous monitoring, capacity building of local administrators, and proactive legal aid to ensure that protective laws translate into tangible empowerment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the primary challenge in addressing historical disadvantages through specialized legislation?
(A) The question of enforcement
(B) The constitutional drafting process
(C) The lack of legislative frameworks
(D) The repeal of protective laws

282. According to the empirical study, what factors compromised the enforcement mechanisms?
(A) Robust statutory frameworks and continuous monitoring by the central agency.
(B) Administrative apathy, social prejudices, and low capacity.
(C) Overzealous implementation and proactive legal aid provided to beneficiaries.
(D) Immediate accessibility to the justice system and legal remedies for cases.

283. What is the consequence when the enforcement phase of protective legislation fails?
(A) The legislation acts as a successful tool for substantive equality.
(B) The legislation becomes a mere symbolic gesture.
(C) The intended beneficiaries receive immediate socioeconomic empowerment.
(D) The administrative machinery automatically self-corrects the issue.

284. The questions of enforcement primarily revolve around which of the following factors?
(A) Justice system accessibility and authority sensitization.
(B) The reduction of continuous monitoring by local administrators and staff.
(C) The removal of legal remedies provided by the statute for weaker sections.
(D) The drafting of entirely new constitutional imperatives for local regions.

285. What does the academic discourse suggest is necessary to bridge the enforcement gap?
(A) Repealing the progressive legislation entirely to reduce administration.
(B) Lowering the expectations of the intended beneficiaries and local groups.
(C) Monitoring, capacity building, and proactive legal aid.
(D) Encouraging administrative apathy toward protective laws in rural areas.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The maintenance of internal security relies upon a spectrum of law enforcing agencies, including the police, military, and para-military forces, each possessing distinct operational mandates. A comprehensive academic review of recent internal security operations highlights the emerging experience of deploying these diverse forces in complex civic environments. Traditionally, the police are the primary law enforcing agency responsible for daily public order and crime control. However, in scenarios characterized by escalated unrest, the state increasingly deployed para-military forces to supplement local policing efforts. The emerging experience from these joint operations reveals significant coordination challenges and blurred lines of authority. Furthermore, the occasional requisition of the military for internal security duties raised profound constitutional concerns, as military training is fundamentally oriented toward external defense rather than civilian law enforcement. The deployment of para-military and military forces in civilian spaces often resulted in disproportionate use of force, alienating the local populace. This scenario demonstrates the necessity of clearly delineating the operational boundaries of various law enforcing agencies. The emerging experience suggests that over-reliance on military and para-military forces for routine law enforcement undermines the traditional police apparatus and complicates the democratic mandate of maintaining public order with minimal force.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

255. What conclusion does the scenario draw regarding sustainable good governance?
(A) It is defined strictly by the speed of administrative service delivery and resource management.
(B) It can operate successfully using opaque discretionary protocols and internal mandates.
(C) It requires a robust, enforceable rule of law to exist.
(D) It functions best when citizen grievances are heavily restricted by regional authorities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The functional dynamics among constitutional organs—primarily the legislature, executive, and judiciary—are characterized by a complex interplay of conflict and cooperation. A critical case study involving a recently enacted public order statute highlights these inter-and intra-relationships. The legislative organ drafted the statute to address emerging security concerns, delegating broad enforcement powers to the executive. During the implementation phase, the executive's aggressive application led to friction, prompting judicial intervention to assess the statute's constitutional validity. This scenario underscores the inherent systemic friction when jurisdictional boundaries are tested. Conflict emerged when the judiciary scrutinized the executive's interpretation, interpreting the broad delegation as a potential overreach. However, this friction also paved the way for institutional cooperation. Through constructive judicial review, the court did not merely strike down the law but read down the ambiguous provisions, thereby guiding the executive on constitutional limits while respecting the legislature's intent to maintain public order. This process of mutual adjustment demonstrates that conflicts among constitutional organs are not necessarily detrimental; rather, they serve as a catalyst for refining the balance of power. Ultimately, the continuous negotiation between these organs ensures that constitutional governance remains dynamic, preventing the monopolization of state power and promoting institutional accountability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What sparked the initial systemic friction among the constitutional organs in the scenario?
(A) The judiciary drafting a new public order statute
(B) The executive's aggressive application of the statute
(C) The legislature rejecting the executive's policy proposals
(D) The court refusing to conduct a judicial review

257. How did the judiciary respond to the executive's application of the statute?
(A) By delegating further enforcement powers to the executive for public order maintenance.
(B) By striking down the entire statute without evaluation or consideration of legislative intent.
(C) By expanding the ambiguous provisions of the new law to support executive discretion.
(D) By intervening to assess the statute's constitutional validity.

258. What is the central theme of the relationship among constitutional organs as described in the source?
(A) A complex interplay of conflict and cooperation
(B) Total independence with no jurisdictional overlap
(C) Absolute supremacy of the executive branch
(D) Constant stagnation due to jurisdictional friction

259. How does the passage view the conflict among constitutional organs?
(A) As a fundamentally detrimental force to constitutional governance
(B) As a mechanism that guarantees the monopolization of state power
(C) As a catalyst for refining the balance of power among the organs
(D) As an indicator of the complete failure of the legislative branch

260. What is the ultimate outcome of the continuous negotiation between constitutional organs?
(A) It prevents monopolization of power and promotes accountability.
(B) It causes an imbalance of power heavily favoring the judiciary and legal organs.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

complementary to each other.
5. Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights to give effect to DPSPs, provided it doesn't destroy the basic structure.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3, 4, and 5
(B) 2, 3, and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4, and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, and 4

236. Read the following statements and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The NHRC has the power to review international treaties on human rights and make recommendations for their effective implementation.
Statement II: The NHRC can negotiate and sign international treaties on behalf of the Government of India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

237. Define 'Rule of Law' in the modern administrative state.
(A) The complete and total absence of any form of administrative discretion.
(B) The administration makes its own rules and is accountable only to its officers.
(C) The supremacy of common law over the constitutional law in the entire country.
(D) Discretion must be exercised within legally defined parameters, subject to judicial review to prevent arbitrariness and ensure fairness.

238. What is the primary cause of conflict between constitutional organs in the matter of appointment of higher judiciary judges?
(A) The struggle for primacy in the selection process, balancing the need for judicial independence against the need for democratic accountability.
(B) Disagreement over the monthly salaries and the allowances of the senior judges.
(C) The specific geographical location of the Supreme Court within the national capital.
(D) The age of retirement of judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

239. Identify the correct pair regarding the enforcement of rights for weaker sections:
(A) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes - Article 338B
(B) National Commission for Backward Classes - Article 340
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes - Article 338
(D) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities - Article 350A

240. An armed forces unit operating under AFSPA conducts a search without a warrant and seizes property. A civilian challenges this. Under the strict provisions of AFSPA, what is the legal position?
(A) The personnel are protected as AFSPA grants the power to enter and search any premises without warrant to recover wrongful arms or suspects.
(B) The search is entirely illegal and unconstitutional under any possible circumstance.
(C) The civilian gets automatic monetary compensation from the National Commission.
(D) The personnel must immediately face a civilian criminal trial in the local court.

241. Which of the following is considered an exception to the Right to Information as part of Good Governance?
(A) Information regarding the monthly salaries of all the public servants of the state.
(B) Information about the allocation and use of public funds for the welfare projects.
(C) Information detailing the environmental impact of a significant public project.
(D) Information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.

242. Recall the main objective behind providing for a 'Uniform Civil Code' in Article 44.
(A) To impose the personal laws of the majority community on all the other citizens.
(B) To promote national integration by

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The imposition of a National Emergency fundamentally alters the constitutional landscape, centralizing administrative power and severely impacting the societal experience of democratic governance. An extensive sociological and legal review of a historical emergency declaration illustrates how such extraordinary constitutional mechanisms affect the daily lives of citizens. Upon the imposition of the National Emergency, the federal structure was temporarily suspended, and executive authority was consolidated at the center. The immediate societal experience was characterized by the curtailment of civil liberties, as the state assumed sweeping powers to suppress dissent and maintain order. Academic observers noted that the emergency framework allowed the state to bypass ordinary legislative processes, leading to widespread anxiety and a chilling effect on public discourse. The societal experience during this period demonstrated the fragility of democratic institutions when subjected to extreme constitutional centralization. While the emergency was constitutionally sanctioned to address an acute internal crisis, its prolonged application resulted in significant trauma to the social fabric. Citizens experienced a profound disconnect from the governance structures that were originally designed to protect their interests. This scenario highlights that the imposition of a National Emergency is not merely a legal procedure but a profound societal event that tests the resilience of constitutional democracy and public trust.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was the immediate structural impact of imposing the National Emergency described in the source?
(A) The permanent dissolution of the central government
(B) The temporary suspension of the federal structure
(C) The immediate expansion of regional executive authority
(D) The strengthening of ordinary legislative processes

267. How did the emergency framework affect ordinary legislative processes?
(A) It enhanced their efficiency and transparency.
(B) It allowed the state to bypass them entirely.
(C) It mandated rigorous judicial review for all laws.
(D) It decentralized legislative powers to local bodies.

268. What did the societal experience demonstrate regarding democratic institutions during the emergency?
(A) Their fragility when subjected to extreme centralization
(B) Their absolute immunity to extraordinary centralization
(C) Their ability to expand civil liberties during crises
(D) Their total independence from central executive authority

269. What was the consequence of the prolonged application of the National Emergency on citizens?
(A) A heightened sense of connection to governance structures
(B) Widespread encouragement of active public discourse
(C) A profound disconnect from governance structures
(D) An unprecedented expansion of civil liberties

270. According to the passage, the imposition of a National Emergency fundamentally tests which of the following?
(A) The economic productivity of the central government during internal crises.
(B) The state's ability to decentralize administrative power to regional bodies.
(C) The efficiency of the regular ordinary legislative processes and oversight.
(D) The resilience of democracy and public trust.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian Criminal Justice System operates through a delicate balance between defining crime, administering punishment, and upholding human rights, primarily guided by the IPC, Cr.P.C., and the Indian Evidence Act. A contemporary case

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

study involving a complex criminal investigation highlights the critical need to enforce human rights within procedural frameworks. During the investigation, law enforcement agencies relied heavily on confessional statements to establish guilt, raising concerns regarding the voluntariness of the evidence. Under the Cr.P.C. and the Indian Evidence Act, strict procedural safeguards are mandated to ensure that evidence is collected without coercion, thereby protecting the accused's human rights. The academic evaluation of this case revealed that when procedural rigor is compromised, the conceptual framework of crime and punishment becomes fundamentally flawed. The judiciary's role in scrutinizing the admissibility of evidence under the Indian Evidence Act serves as a vital check against investigative overreach. Furthermore, the IPC's substantive definitions of crime require corresponding procedural fairness under the Cr.P.C. to prevent arbitrary punishment. The integration of human rights into the criminal justice system ensures that the pursuit of punishment does not eclipse the dignity of the individual, thereby reinforcing the legitimacy of state mechanisms against criminality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, what governs the balance in the Indian Criminal Justice System?
(A) The sole discretion of law enforcement agencies
(B) The continuous use of forced confessional statements
(C) The IPC, Cr.P.C., and the Indian Evidence Act
(D) The arbitrary definitions of crime and punishment

272. What primary concern did the reliance on confessional statements raise in the contemporary case study?
(A) The lack of adequate forensic technology
(B) The voluntariness of the collected evidence
(C) The excessive duration of the criminal investigation
(D) The procedural fairness of the IPC's definitions

273. What role does the judiciary play under the Indian Evidence Act as per the source?
(A) Expanding the substantive definitions of crimes listed in the primary IPC codes.
(B) Encouraging the use of coercion to quickly resolve complex investigations of guilt.
(C) Bypassing the Cr.P.C. to ensure rapid administration of punishment and sentencing.
(D) Scrutining evidence to check investigative overreach.

274. Why does the IPC's substantive definition of crime require corresponding procedural fairness under the Cr.P.C.?
(A) To prevent the arbitrary punishment of the accused
(B) To ensure that law enforcement can bypass the Indian Evidence Act
(C) To facilitate the collection of evidence through coercion
(D) To eliminate the judiciary's role in the criminal trial

275. What is the ultimate purpose of integrating human rights into the criminal justice system according to the passage?
(A) To guarantee that punishment entirely eclipses the dignity of the individual
(B) To redefine all crimes so that punishments are completely abolished
(C) To ensure the pursuit of punishment does not eclipse individual dignity
(D) To allow law enforcement agencies unrestricted investigative authority

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The constitutional architecture distinguishes between enforceable Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy, which embody economic, social, and cultural rights. An analytical scenario regarding the implementation of a comprehensive state welfare policy illustrates the complex relationship between these two domains. The state initiated a land redistribution policy aimed at securing economic justice, a goal explicitly outlined in the Directive Principles of State Policy. However, this initiative immediately faced legal challenges from citizens who claimed it infringed upon their Fundamental Rights to property and equality. This conflict raises critical questions regarding the effectiveness and

NODIA

enforcement of the Directive Principles. While the Directive Principles are non-justiciable and cannot be directly enforced by courts, they are fundamental in the governance of the country. The judiciary in this scenario adopted a harmonious construction, interpreting the Fundamental Rights in light of the socio-economic objectives of the Directive Principles. The court reasoned that economic, social, and cultural rights are not subordinate to political rights but are complementary. This jurisprudential approach underscores that the enforcement of Fundamental Rights should not act as an absolute barrier to the state's obligation to implement the Directive Principles, thereby promoting holistic constitutional governance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What was the primary objective of the state's land redistribution policy?
(A) To secure economic justice per Directive Principles.
(B) To immediately repeal existing Fundamental Rights and individual freedoms.
(C) To establish non-justiciable courts for cultural rights and land disputes.
(D) To restrict the governance of the country through centralized mandates.

277. On what grounds did citizens legally challenge the state's welfare policy?
(A) It lacked sufficient economic funding for implementation across all regions.
(B) It failed to address the cultural rights of the majority of local citizens.
(C) It was directly enforceable by the local judicial bodies and commissions.
(D) It infringed on Fundamental Rights to property and equality.

278. What does the passage state regarding the enforceability of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
(A) They are directly enforceable by all judicial courts throughout the country.
(B) They are non-justiciable and cannot be court-enforced.
(C) They immediately supersede all Fundamental Rights upon enactment by the state.
(D) They are solely enforceable through emergency constitutional powers and orders.

279. How did the judiciary resolve the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) By striking down the Directive Principles entirely
(B) By declaring Fundamental Rights completely subordinate
(C) By adopting a harmonious construction of both domains
(D) By transferring the policy to the legislative branch for a vote

280. What jurisprudential principle does the court's approach underscore regarding economic, social, and cultural rights?
(A) They are absolute barriers to political rights.
(B) They are entirely subordinate to Fundamental Rights.
(C) They cannot influence holistic constitutional governance.
(D) They are complementary to political rights.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The enactment of specialized legislation for the weaker sections of society is a constitutional imperative designed to address historical disadvantages, yet the primary challenge remains the question of enforcement. A recent empirical study on the implementation of protective laws for marginalized communities highlights significant discrepancies between legislative intent and grassroots reality. The legislature enacted a robust statutory framework aimed at preventing discrimination and ensuring socioeconomic empowerment for these weaker sections. However, the study revealed that the enforcement mechanisms were heavily compromised by administrative apathy, lack of institutional capacity, and deeply entrenched social prejudices. Consequently, the intended beneficiaries frequently found themselves unable to access the legal remedies provided by the statute. This scenario underscores that mere enactment of progressive legislation is insufficient without an equally aggressive focus on the enforcement machinery. The questions of enforcement revolve around the accessibility of the justice system and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

249. What is the primary cause of the limited effectiveness of the Directive Principles of State Policy in guaranteeing immediate social change?
(A) They are written in a specific language that the judiciary cannot easily understand.
(B) They have been officially repealed by the recent constitutional amendments.
(C) They only apply to the Union Government and not to the various State governments.
(D) Their inherent non-justiciability restricts citizens from legally compelling the state to implement them if resources or political will are lacking.

250. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the Criminal Justice System:
(A) Plea Bargaining - Applicable to offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment
(B) Bail - Rule, Jail - Exception (General principle laid down by Supreme Court)
(C) Anticipatory Bail - Section 438 of Cr.P.C.
(D) Zero FIR - Can be filed in any police station irrespective of jurisdiction

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of good governance is intrinsically linked to the strict adherence to the rule of law within constitutional frameworks. In a recent academic evaluation of an administrative policy rollout in a regional jurisdiction, observers noted a direct correlation between governance outcomes and legal compliance. The administrative body implemented a decentralized service delivery mechanism aimed at enhancing public welfare. However, the initial phase was marked by opaque decision-making, which led to a surge in public grievances. Recognizing this, the administration reformed its protocols to align with the core tenets of the rule of law, namely transparency, accountability, and procedural fairness. By establishing clear legal avenues for citizens to track policy implementation and contest arbitrary decisions, the regional administration significantly improved public trust. This scenario demonstrates that good governance is not merely about efficient resource allocation but necessitates a legal environment where authority is exercised without arbitrariness. When the rule of law dictates administrative conduct, it acts as a safeguard against the abuse of discretionary power, thereby ensuring that public administration remains accountable to the citizenry. Consequently, the transition from opaque discretionary action to rule-bound governance illustrates the fundamental premise that sustainable good governance cannot exist independently of a robust, enforceable rule of law.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. What is the fundamental relationship between good governance and the rule of law according to the passage?
(A) Good governance relies solely on the efficient allocation of public resources.
(B) Good governance is intrinsically linked to strict adherence to the rule of law.
(C) Good governance replaces the rule of law in regional jurisdictions.
(D) Good governance functions independently of constitutional legal frameworks.

252. How did the administrative body initially attempt to enhance public welfare?
(A) By implementing a decentralized service delivery mechanism.
(B) By restricting existing legal avenues for policy tracking and oversight.
(C) By expanding arbitrary discretionary powers of local administrative bodies.
(D) By bypassing the regional constitutional frameworks and protocols.

253. What was the primary cause of the surge in public grievances during the initial phase?
(A) The lack of adequate public funding
(B) The efficient allocation of resources
(C) The presence of opaque decision-making
(D) The strict adherence to procedural fairness

254. According to the source, how does the rule of law act as a safeguard in public administration?
(A) It eliminates the need for any administrative governance.
(B) It provides unlimited authority to administrative bodies.
(C) It restricts public access to government decision-making.
(D) It protects against the abuse of discretionary power.

286. Which law enforcing agency is traditionally responsible for daily public order and crime control?
(A) The military
(B) The para-military forces
(C) The external defense units
(D) The police

287. What emerged as a significant challenge during the joint operations of police and para-military forces?
(A) Complete elimination of civilian unrest through collaborative efforts.
(B) The immediate transition to external defense mandates in civic areas.
(C) Coordination challenges and blurred lines of authority.
(D) A strict adherence to traditional policing methods and legal protocols.

288. Why does the requisition of the military for internal security duties raise profound constitutional concerns?
(A) Military forces lack the necessary equipment for daily deployments in cities.
(B) Training is for external defense, not civilian law enforcement.
(C) The military operates entirely under the authority of local police stations.
(D) The constitution strictly prohibits any military presence in the country.

289. What was the consequence of deploying military and para-military forces in civilian spaces?
(A) Flawless coordination with local policing efforts
(B) A proportionate reduction in the use of state force
(C) Immediate resolution of escalated civil unrest without casualties
(D) Alienation of the local populace due to disproportionate use of force

290. What does the emerging experience suggest about over-reliance on military forces for routine law enforcement?
(A) It undermines police apparatus and complicates democratic mandates.
(B) It successfully reinforces the traditional police apparatus and public order.
(C) It simplifies the democratic mandate of maintaining public order and safety.
(D) It ensures public order is maintained with absolutely minimal state force.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The institutional framework for human rights enforcement in India is anchored in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which mandates the establishment of the NHRC, State Human Rights Commissions, and Human Rights Courts. A critical examination of a recent custodial violence case illustrates the operational dynamics and limitations of these enforcement mechanisms. Following the incident, the victim's family approached the State Human Rights Commission (SHRC), which initiated an independent inquiry. Concurrently, the NHRC took suo motu cognizance of the broader systemic failures leading to the incident. While the SHRC and NHRC successfully investigated and documented the violations, their ultimate recommendations for compensation and disciplinary action were merely advisory under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This structural limitation often hampers effective human rights enforcement, as these commissions lack the power to enforce their own directives. To bridge this gap, the Act provides for the constitution of Human Rights Courts at the district level to ensure speedy trials of offenses arising out of human rights violations. However, the academic review of this case revealed that the operationalization of Human Rights Courts remains inconsistent, thereby delaying justice and diluting the overarching objectives of the statutory framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Which legislation anchors the institutional framework for human rights enforcement in India?
(A) The Armed Forces Special Power Act for conflict zones and internal safety.
(B) The Indian Evidence Act and the associated procedural frameworks for trials.
(C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
(D) The Preventive Detention Act used for neutralizing imminent security threats.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

of openness in administration. This pillar requires that decisions be taken and enforced in a manner that follows rules and regulations, with information being freely available. Without such disclosure, stakeholders cannot effectively participate in the decision-making process or hold officials accountable.

18. (D) All of the above
While equality before the law is a general rule, the Indian Constitution provides for reasonable exceptions to ensure effective governance and social justice. These include immunities for the President and Governors to protect the dignity of their offices. Additionally, the state can create different tax slabs and special provisions for marginalized classes to achieve substantive equality through affirmative action programs.

19. (C) Article 21
This constitutional provision is considered the cornerstone of individual liberty, mandating that no person shall be deprived of their life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Through judicial interpretation, it has expanded to encompass various rights essential for a dignified existence. It ensures that the state cannot act arbitrarily against the physical freedom of any individual.

20. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Unlike the rigid American model, the Indian framework does not follow a strict water-tight compartmentalization of powers. Instead, it features a functional overlap where the executive is part of the legislature and accountable to it. The system is designed with built-in checks and balances that allow each organ to monitor the others, ensuring overall constitutional harmony and preventing tyranny.

21. (C) The division of state responsibilities into distinct branches to limit the concentration of power.
This doctrine involves the functional distribution of state authority among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The primary objective is to ensure that no single entity holds absolute power, thereby safeguarding individual liberties. By creating distinct spheres of operation, the system facilitates specialized functioning while providing a structural basis for mutual oversight and the prevention of administrative or legislative despotism.

22. (B) Basic Structure Doctrine
The judiciary utilizes this principle to ensure that the essential features of the Constitution remain intact and cannot be altered even by a constitutional amendment. Judicial review is recognized as one such fundamental feature that maintains the balance of power. By striking down amendments that threaten this review, the court protects the core identity and the supremacy of the constitutional framework.

23. (D) The Executive is drawn from and accountable to the Legislature
India follows a parliamentary system where the executive branch is not entirely separate from the legislative body. Members of the council of ministers are primarily chosen from the parliament and remain in power only as long as they enjoy the confidence of the lower house. This ensures continuous accountability and a close working relationship between those who make and execute laws.

24. (A) Jurisdictional overlap and hierarchy between different benches or tiers of courts
Internal conflicts within the judicial branch often arise from differing interpretations of law by various benches or the hierarchical relationship between lower and higher courts. Such disputes can lead to legal uncertainty and require resolution through larger benches or appellate review. Maintaining consistency across different judicial tiers is essential for ensuring the predictable and uniform application of the law.

25. (C) Invoking the doctrine of ultra vires
When an administrative body creates rules that exceed the authority granted by the enabling statute, those rules can be challenged for being beyond their legal power. This principle ensures that the executive remains within the boundaries set by the legislature. Successfully applying this doctrine results in the invalidation of the unauthorized secondary legislation, thereby upholding the supremacy of the parent Act.

NODIA

(C) Educators who were overly focused on practical application of abstract concepts.
(D) The immediate integration of human rights into the core syllabus of each school.

298. How was human rights education frequently treated within the academic system?
(A) As a foundational component of the core syllabus
(B) As a marginal, extracurricular subject
(C) As the primary focus of all pedagogical training
(D) As an essential subject requiring practical application

299. What is the result of marginalizing human rights education in the core syllabus?
(A) It enhances the students' actionable awareness of fundamental human rights.
(B) It reduces education to theory without practical application.
(C) It proactively prevents all long-term human rights violations in the region.
(D) It forces educators to prioritize institutional support for the initiative.

300. What is required to realize the full potential of human rights education according to the academic review?
(A) A pedagogical shift cultivating empathetic awareness.
(B) Shifting it entirely to extracurricular domains within the existing curriculum.
(C) Disseminating only abstract legal concepts without providing social context.
(D) Minimizing the role of institutional support in academic curricula and syllabi.

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Equality before the law
The concept formulated by A.V. Dicey emphasizes that no individual is above the law and every person, regardless of their social or official rank, is subject to the same legal standards and courts. This ensures that the state cannot exercise arbitrary power and that all individuals receive uniform treatment under the established legal framework of the nation.

2. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Effective public administration is deeply rooted in the principles of transparency and accountability, ensuring that governmental actions are open to scrutiny. Contrary to being an impediment, the Rule of Law serves as a foundational pillar for sustainable economic development by providing a predictable and fair environment for investment, legal certainty, and the protection of individual property and contract rights.

3. (C) The exercise of power in managing a country's economic and social resources for development
According to the World Bank, this concept refers to the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development. It focuses on institutional capacity, the efficiency of public sector management, and the existence of a legal framework that promotes transparency, accountability, and the effective delivery of essential public services.

4. (D) 1, 3, and 4
In the Indian context, this principle is recognized as a basic feature of the Constitution that cannot be abrogated. While Article 14 ensures equality, it does not mandate absolute uniformity; instead, it permits reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia. Administrative discretion is not entirely prohibited but must be exercised within legal boundaries to prevent arbitrary or biased actions.

5. (C) Good governance establishes the institutional framework required for the realization of human rights.
These two concepts are inextricably linked and mutually reinforcing. Effective administrative structures provide the necessary institutional framework and legal mechanisms required for the actual realization and protection of fundamental human liberties. By ensuring transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, the state creates an environment where individual rights can be exercised and upheld against any arbitrary state interference.

6. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Transparency involves the free flow of information, while accountability mandates that institutions justify their conduct to stakeholders. The Rule of Law requires impartial enforcement of fair legal frameworks. Responsiveness focuses on serving all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe. Together, these elements form the core of effective public administration, ensuring that power is exercised for the common social good.

7. (D) It causes a breakdown in the equitable enforcement of laws.
An independent judiciary acts as the primary guardian of legal supremacy and individual liberties against executive or legislative overreach. Without such independence, the impartial application of statutes becomes impossible, leading to a breakdown in equitable enforcement. This vulnerability allows for the rise of arbitrary power, where laws are applied selectively based on political influence rather than the principles of justice.

8. (A) Consensus oriented - Dictating policies top-down without consultation
Effective governance requires a consensus-oriented approach, which involves mediation of different interests to reach a broad agreement on what is in the best interest of the whole community. This stands in direct contrast to top-down policy dictation without consultation.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Genuine consensus building ensures that policies are inclusive, sustainable, and reflect the collective needs of various diverse social groups.

9. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The principle of legal supremacy mandates that the state must treat all individuals with dignity and fairness, even when pursuing security interests. Constitutional governance requires a delicate balance between protecting the nation and upholding individual liberties. Arbitrary actions are prohibited because the law remains superior to any executive decision, ensuring that state interests do not justify inhumane or discriminatory treatment.

10. (A) Independent judicial review of executive actions
The presence of an independent mechanism to review the validity of executive and legislative actions is a primary indicator of legal supremacy. This process ensures that every government action conforms to the constitutional framework and prevents the exercise of arbitrary power. Judicial review serves as a crucial check and balance, maintaining the accountability of public authorities to the law.

11. (D) Establishing transparent criteria and a robust grievance redressal mechanism
Establishing transparent criteria and a robust grievance redressal mechanism ensures that public resources are distributed fairly and effectively. In the context of good governance, administrators must demonstrate competency by minimizing subjective discretion and fostering accountability. This approach builds public trust and ensures that welfare benefits reach the intended marginalized segments of society without any form of institutional bias.

12. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The traditional formulation includes the absolute supremacy of regular law over arbitrary power and equality before the law, meaning all classes are subject to the ordinary law of the land. Additionally, it suggests that the constitution is the result of the ordinary law of the land, reflecting the judicial decisions determining the rights of private persons in court.

13. (C) It operates strictly on the principle of maximum government secrecy.
Good governance is characterized by transparency, which mandates that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions. Operating under a principle of maximum secrecy contradicts the requirements of accountability and participation. Instead, effective administration emphasizes the inclusion of all genders, the minimization of corruption, and the consideration of future generational needs.

14. (D) The law will be struck down for violating the Rule of Law and conferring arbitrary power.
Legislation that grants unfettered discretion to arrest individuals based solely on suspicion without a warrant violates the fundamental principle that state power must be exercised within defined legal limits. Such laws promote arbitrariness and infringe upon personal liberty. Consequently, the judiciary would typically invalidate these provisions for failing to provide adequate safeguards against the potential abuse of administrative authority.

15. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
The historical progression began with the Magna Carta in 1215, which established that the monarch was not above the law. Centrally, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948, followed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights in 1966. Finally, the Declaration on the Right to Development was adopted by the United Nations in 1986.

16. (B) Checks and Balances - Inter-organ oversight to prevent abuse of power
Constitutional governance relies on a system of oversight where each branch of government exercises certain controls over the others. This ensures that no single organ accumulates absolute power, thereby preventing potential abuses. While the organs remain distinct, they are not in absolute isolation; instead, they function through a complex web of mutual accountability that maintains the stability of the state.

17. (B) Transparency
Failing to provide the public with critical information regarding the environmental impact of a major project directly violates the principle

NODIA

ensuring that fundamental human protections remain intact during crises.

52. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
During a National Emergency, the federal character shifts as the Union government gains the power to give directions to states on any matter. However, state governments and legislatures are not automatically dismissed or dissolved; they continue to exist, but their autonomy is significantly curtailed as Parliament acquires concurrent power to legislate on subjects normally reserved exclusively for the various states.

53. (C) A violent uprising against the state using arms, posing a threat to the security of India
This term was introduced to narrow the grounds for declaring an emergency, moving away from the vague concept of internal disturbance. It specifically requires a situation involving organized violence and the use of weapons against the established state authority. This change ensures that ordinary political protests or civil unrest cannot be used as a justification for imposing emergency rule.

54. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Consequences of a National Emergency include the expansion of Parliament's legislative authority to the State List and the potential extension of the Lok Sabha's term. The President may also adjust the distribution of financial resources between the Union and states. However, the High Courts do not lose their power of judicial review, as the basic structure of the Constitution remains.

55. (D) It resulted in widespread censorship, arbitrary detentions, and suppression of political opposition.
The period between 1975 and 1977 is remembered for significant human rights violations and the suspension of democratic norms. Media freedom was severely restricted through censorship, and many political leaders were detained without trial. This experience highlighted the vulnerabilities of the Indian democratic system and led to subsequent constitutional amendments designed to prevent the recurrence of such extreme executive overreach.

56. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
National Emergency is governed by Article 352, while the failure of constitutional machinery in a state (President's Rule) falls under Article 356. Financial Emergency is covered by Article 360. Article 358 provides for the automatic suspension of the provisions of Article 19 when an emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression, limiting fundamental freedoms.

57. (C) The misuse of emergency powers during the 1975-1977 period
The trauma of the internal emergency led to a widespread demand for reforms to protect democratic processes. The 44th Amendment introduced requirements such as the written advice of the Cabinet and a special majority for parliamentary approval. These safeguards were specifically designed to ensure that no future government could easily suspend fundamental rights or bypass the legislature for partisan political ends.

58. (A) Article 358 - Applicable to emergencies declared on grounds of armed rebellion
Article 358 actually provides for the automatic suspension of Article 19 only when the emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression. It does not apply to emergencies based on armed rebellion. This distinction was created to protect freedom of speech and assembly during internal crises, ensuring that fundamental liberties are not unnecessarily curtailed during domestic disturbances.

59. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The historical experience of the 1975 Emergency, characterized by mass arrests and the inability of courts to protect personal liberty, necessitated a permanent constitutional change. By making Articles 20 and 21 non-suspendable, the 44th Amendment ensured that the state could never legally authorize custodial excesses or arbitrary deprivation of life, even during the most severe national crises or emergencies.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

26. (A) The Legislature enacting a law to validate an action previously invalidated by the judiciary due to a procedural defect
Cooperation between branches often occurs when the legislature addresses legal gaps or procedural errors identified by the courts. By enacting curative legislation, the parliament can validate administrative actions while respecting the judicial finding. This process demonstrates a collaborative approach to governance, where different organs work together to maintain legal order and ensure the effective functioning of the state machinery.

27. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The judiciary does not possess the authority to command the parliament to enact specific laws, as law-making is the exclusive domain of the legislature. Instead, judicial review is limited to examining whether existing laws or executive actions conform to the constitutional framework. This boundary ensures that courts do not usurp the policy-making functions of the democratically elected representatives of the people.

28. (B) An extreme form of activism where courts usurp the functions of the legislature or executive organs.
This term describes situations where the judiciary exceeds its traditional role of interpreting law and begins to perform tasks properly belonging to the other branches. While judicial activism can be positive for protecting rights, overreach can lead to a violation of the separation of powers. It often involves the court making policy decisions or issuing administrative directions that lack a clear legal basis.

29. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Mechanisms of checks and balances include the executive's power to pardon, which checks the judiciary, and judicial review, which checks both the legislature and executive. Similarly, the parliament's power to impeach judges and the executive's role in judicial appointments serve as vital controls. Together, these intersecting powers ensure that every constitutional organ remains accountable and operates within its limits.

NODIA

30. (D) The determination of the extent of parliamentary privileges under Article 105.
Tensions often arise when the judiciary attempts to define the boundaries of the special rights and immunities enjoyed by legislators. While parliamentarians claim absolute autonomy in managing their internal affairs, the courts may intervene if these privileges infringe upon fundamental rights. This conflict highlights the ongoing struggle to balance the independence of the legislature with the requirements of constitutional supremacy and individual liberty.

31. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Colorable legislation refers to the principle that what cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly. Pith and substance helps determine the true nature of a law when legislative jurisdictions overlap. The doctrine of eclipse applies to pre-constitutional laws that are overshadowed by fundamental rights, while severability allows valid parts of a statute to remain if invalid parts are removed.

32. (B) It subverts the democratic legislative process and undermines the role of the Legislature.
The frequent use of ordinances to bypass parliamentary debate is a significant deviation from democratic norms. While intended for urgent situations when parliament is not in session, its misuse allows the executive to perform legislative functions without proper scrutiny. This practice erodes the system of checks and balances and diminishes the importance of the legislature as the primary law-making body.

33. (B) Article 226 - Power of Supreme Court to issue certain writs
Article 226 actually empowers the High Courts to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights and for any other purpose. The Supreme Court's power to issue writs is primarily located under Article 32. Understanding these specific constitutional provisions is essential for correctly identifying the jurisdictional boundaries and powers assigned to different levels of the judiciary within the Indian legal system.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
An independent judiciary is a fundamental prerequisite for maintaining the rule of law. It

292. What action did the NHRC take in response to the custodial violence case?
(A) It took suo motu cognizance of the broader systemic failures.
(B) It dismissed the SHRC's independent inquiry.
(C) It ordered the immediate imprisonment of the accused officers.
(D) It assumed control over the district-level Human Rights Courts.

293. What is identified as a major structural limitation of the SHRC and NHRC?
(A) They are prohibited from investigating custodial violence.
(B) They cannot document human rights violations.
(C) They have excessive power to enforce all their directives.
(D) Their ultimate recommendations are merely advisory.

294. What mechanism does the Act provide to ensure speedy trials of human rights offenses at the district level?
(A) The expansion of the State Human Rights Commission
(B) The constitution of Human Rights Courts
(C) The deployment of specialized para-military forces
(D) The suspension of the standard criminal justice system

295. How does the inconsistent operationalization of Human Rights Courts affect the statutory framework?
(A) It accelerates the enforcement of NHRC recommendations.
(B) It ensures rapid compensation for victims of custodial violence.
(C) It delays justice and dilutes the overarching objectives.
(D) It grants the SHRC direct prosecutorial powers.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The integration of human rights education into formal academic curricula presents both significant prospects for societal transformation and formidable implementation problems. A recent pedagogical review of a nationwide human rights education initiative highlights the complexities involved in fostering a rights-conscious citizenry. The core prospect of this initiative was to equip students with a critical understanding of human dignity, tolerance, and constitutional values, thereby proactively preventing human rights violations in the long term. However, the review identified several acute problems during the implementation phase. Primarily, the education system struggled with a lack of standardized instructional materials and inadequately trained educators who could translate abstract legal concepts into relatable social contexts. Furthermore, human rights education was frequently treated as a marginal, extracurricular subject rather than a foundational component of the core syllabus. This marginalization minimized its impact, reducing human rights education to mere theoretical discourse without practical application. Despite these problems, the prospects remain promising if institutional support is prioritized. The academic review concluded that realizing the full potential of human rights education requires an active pedagogical shift, ensuring that curricula not only disseminate legal knowledge but also cultivate empathetic, actionable awareness among future generations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What was the core prospect of the nationwide human rights education initiative?
(A) To eliminate all extracurricular subjects from the academic curricula nationwide.
(B) To train educators specifically in drafting new human rights legislation for students.
(C) To centralize the administration of the national education system and core syllabi.
(D) To give students an understanding of dignity and values.

297. According to the pedagogical review, what was a primary struggle during the implementation phase?
(A) Lack of standardized materials and trained educators.
(B) An overabundance of standardized instructional materials across all local levels.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

43. (D) An enemy alien or a person arrested under an existing preventive detention law of the land.
The constitutional requirement for production before a magistrate within twenty-four hours does not apply to individuals detained under preventive laws or to those categorized as enemy aliens. This exception allows the state more flexibility in handling cases where the goal is to prevent future harm rather than to prosecute for a past crime. However, other procedural safeguards still apply.

44. (B) The necessity to protect the sovereignty, integrity, and security of the state under reasonable restrictions.
While anti-terror laws impact individual freedoms, they are often upheld on the grounds that the state has a primary duty to ensure the safety and security of its citizens. The Constitution allows for reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights in the interest of public order and national integrity. The judiciary balances these competing interests to ensure that security measures are not entirely arbitrary.

45. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Recent legislative changes have significantly expanded the scope of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act. Originally, the power to designate entities as terrorist was limited to organizations. The amended law now empowers the central government to designate individual persons as terrorists, reflecting a shift toward targeting the specific actors involved in such activities rather than just their affiliated groups.

46. (D) Detaining a person on suspicion that they may commit a prejudicial act in the future.
Unlike punitive detention, which occurs after a trial and conviction, this form of custody is intended to be precautionary. The state exercises this power to prevent individuals from carrying out actions that might endanger public safety or national security. It is based on suspicion and executive judgment rather than the definitive proof of a past criminal act or omission.

47. (A) AFSPA
In this landmark judgment, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act while laying down several mandatory guidelines to prevent its misuse. These include requirements for minimum use of force and the protection of human rights during military operations. The case emphasizes that even in disturbed areas, the state's power must be exercised with restraint.

48. (B) Anti-terror laws must have inbuilt procedural safeguards to prevent arbitrary misuse while protecting the state.
The Indian legal framework seeks to strike a balance where the state is empowered to fight terrorism while remaining accountable for human rights violations. This requires that special laws include clear procedures, judicial oversight, and mechanisms for redressal. Absolute immunity for security agencies is rejected, as the rule of law must prevail even in the face of significant national security challenges.

49. (B) Alienation of the local population and allegations of gross human rights violations
The prolonged use of extraordinary military powers in civilian areas often leads to a deep sense of mistrust between the people and the state. Allegations of abuses by security forces can further marginalize communities, making long-term political resolution more difficult. This societal impact highlights the challenges of relying on repressive laws for extended periods to manage internal security and insurgency issues.

50. (A) The board's ability to act as an independent check against executive overreach.
The primary function of this body is to review the grounds of detention and determine if there is sufficient cause for the person's continued custody. Its effectiveness depends on its independence from the executive branch that ordered the detention. By providing a non-executive review, the board serves as a crucial procedural safeguard against the arbitrary exercise of preventive detention powers.

51. (C) 1, 2, and 4
A National Emergency can be declared by the President based on a written recommendation from the Cabinet. The 44th Amendment replaced 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion' to prevent misuse. Crucially, even during such an emergency, the right to life and personal liberty under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended,

NODIA

provides an impartial forum where the legality of state actions can be tested against constitutional standards. By ensuring that neither the executive nor the legislature operates above the law, the judiciary protects citizens from arbitrary governance and maintains the overall integrity of the democratic system.

35. (C) Harmonious construction to balance both constitutional provisions.
When different parts of the Constitution appear to conflict, the judiciary seeks to interpret them in a way that gives effect to both without rendering either redundant. This approach balances the institutional needs of the parliament with the fundamental liberties of the people. It prevents the total subordination of one constitutional value to another, ensuring a stable and integrated legal framework for the nation.

36. (D) High Courts are protected basic features, and States cannot curtail their core jurisdiction.
The independence and essential powers of the High Courts are considered part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, state legislatures do not have the authority to enact laws that would significantly diminish their core judicial functions. Any such attempt would be struck down by the judiciary to protect the rule of law and the separation of powers within the state.

37. (C) 1, 2, and 5
Preventive detention is authorized under Article 22, allowing the state to detain individuals to prevent future prejudicial acts. The maximum period for such detention without advisory board approval is generally three months. Parliament holds the exclusive power to prescribe the maximum duration for such detention, providing a centralized legislative control over this significant exception to the general principle of personal liberty.

38. (B) The declaration of a "disturbed area" is subject to strict judicial review and must be renewed every 30 days.
Under the current legal framework, the declaration of an area as disturbed is not subject to such frequent mandatory renewals or extremely narrow judicial scrutiny. The act grants extensive powers to security forces to maintain public order in volatile regions. While there are guidelines for its use, the operational requirements often provide the executive with significant discretion in determining the duration.

39. (D) Filing a writ of Habeas Corpus to challenge the validity of the detention order in court.
When an individual is held without specific or valid legal grounds, the most effective remedy is to seek a judicial order for their production and release. This writ allows the court to examine the legality of the detention and ensures that the state cannot deprive a person of liberty through vague or arbitrary orders. It serves as a vital safeguard.

40. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act was first enacted in 1967. This was followed by the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act in 1985 and the Prevention of Terrorism Act in 2002. Finally, the National Investigation Agency Act was passed in 2008 to establish a central agency for investigating terror-related offenses, reflecting the evolving legislative response to security threats.

41. (C) Article 20(3) - Protection against self-incrimination
This constitutional right ensures that no person accused of any offense shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. It is a fundamental protection in the criminal justice system that prevents the use of coerced confessions. While other articles deal with detention and liberty, Article 20(3) specifically guards the individual's mental and physical integrity during the investigative and trial processes.

42. (A) Preventive detention cannot be used as a substitute for ordinary criminal law to suppress dissent.
The judiciary has consistently maintained that the power of preventive detention must not be used to bypass the standard criminal justice process or to stifle legitimate political opposition. Such detention is only valid when there is a genuine threat to public order or national security that cannot be addressed through ordinary laws. This principle protects democratic freedoms from excessive executive overreach.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

60. (B) State legislatures continue to function, but Parliament gains concurrent power to legislate on the State List.
Unlike President's Rule under Article 356, a National Emergency does not result in the suspension of state legislative bodies. Instead, it creates a situation of overlapping jurisdiction where the central parliament can pass laws on subjects otherwise reserved for states. This allows for a unified national response to the emergency while maintaining the formal existence of the state-level governmental institutions.

61. (C) Understanding that executive action during an emergency must still be backed by valid law, preventing absolute suspension of habeas corpus.
The majority judgment in this case was later widely condemned for suggesting that individuals had no legal remedy against illegal detention during an emergency. The legal flaw lies in the idea that the state can act without any legislative authority. A proper understanding requires recognizing that the rule of law persists, and the executive must always justify its actions through valid statutes.

62. (D) 1, 2, and 4
The President can revoke an emergency through a subsequent proclamation without needing parliamentary approval. However, a significant democratic check allows the Lok Sabha to force revocation by passing a resolution with a simple majority. This process is initiated when at least one-tenth of the members give notice, ensuring that the lower house can end an emergency if it loses support.

63. (A) It proved that the judiciary was entirely immune to executive pressure.
The emergency period actually revealed significant weaknesses in the judicial response to executive overreach, particularly through the ADM Jabalpur judgment. This historical experience showed that the institutional framework, including the courts and the bureaucracy, could be compromised under political pressure. Consequently, it catalyzed the growth of civil liberties movements dedicated to strengthening these institutions and protecting human rights.

64. (B) Yes, because her right to personal liberty under Article 21 cannot be suspended, allowing a habeas corpus petition.
Under the current constitutional framework established by the 44th Amendment, the right to move the court for the enforcement of Article 21 remains intact even during an emergency. This means that any detention must still be based on a valid law and can be challenged in court. It provides a vital check against the arbitrary arrest of journalists or activists.

65. (A) 4, 1, 3, 2
The timeline began with the 1971 emergency during the conflict with Pakistan. The internal emergency was subsequently proclaimed in 1975. During this period, the Supreme Court delivered the controversial ADM Jabalpur judgment in 1976. Following the end of the emergency, the 44th Constitutional Amendment was enacted in 1978 to introduce safeguards and protect fundamental rights from future misuse.

66. (A) Continuation of Emergency - Requires approval every 6 months
Once an emergency is proclaimed, it must be approved by both houses of Parliament within one month. After this initial approval, its continuation must be periodically reviewed and re-approved by the legislature every six months. This requirement ensures that the emergency does not continue indefinitely without the ongoing consent of the people's representatives, maintaining a degree of parliamentary oversight.

67. (C) It becomes inoperative six months after the emergency has ceased to operate.
Laws enacted by Parliament on State List subjects during an emergency are temporary in nature. While they are valid as long as the emergency is in force, they lose their legal effect shortly after the crisis ends. This six-month grace period allows for a transition back to normal federal arrangements, where the states regain their exclusive legislative competence over those specific subjects.

68. (D) When the emergency is declared on grounds of armed rebellion.
The automatic suspension of Article 19 is a severe measure that the Constitution now restricts only to situations involving external threats like war or aggression. In the case of an internal disturbance

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

categorized as an armed rebellion, these fundamental freedoms are not automatically lost. This ensures that the rights to speech and assembly are preserved during domestic political crises unless specifically restricted.

69. (C) To protect society from crime and punish the offenders while safeguarding human rights
The fundamental goal of the penal system is to maintain social order by deterring and penalizing unlawful behavior. It functions to provide justice to victims and ensure that offenders are held accountable. Crucially, this process must be conducted within a legal framework that respects the basic dignity and fundamental rights of all individuals, including those accused of committing crimes.

70. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Indian legal system is built on the fundamental principle that every person is presumed innocent until their guilt is established through a fair trial. Consequently, the prosecution bears the entire burden of proving the charges with evidence that leaves no reasonable doubt. This high standard of proof is designed to protect individuals from wrongful convictions and ensure judicial fairness.

71. (D) The mental element or guilty mind required to constitute a crime under penal statutes.
For most criminal offenses, the mere commission of an act is not sufficient for a conviction; there must also be an accompanying intention, knowledge, or negligence. This concept ensures that individuals are only punished for actions they performed with a wrongful state of mind. It distinguishes between accidental harms and deliberate criminal conduct, forming a core component of substantive law.

72. (A) No, confessions made to a police officer are generally inadmissible under Section 25.
To prevent the use of coercion and torture during investigations, the law generally bars the use of confessions made to police personnel as evidence in court. Such statements are viewed with skepticism because of the potential for undue influence. For a confession to be admissible, it must typically be recorded by a magistrate, who ensures it is made voluntarily.

73. (C) The judge plays an active role in investigating the facts of the case.
In this system, the court is not merely a passive observer but is directly involved in the search for the truth, often directing the collection of evidence. This stands in contrast to the adversarial model used in India, where the judge acts as an impartial arbiter between two competing parties. The inquisitorial approach prioritizes the state's active investigation over the competition between lawyers.

NODIA

74. (A) It violates the human right to a speedy trial under Article 21.
The judiciary has recognized that prolonged delays in the trial process constitute a significant grievance and a violation of the right to a dignified life. When an individual remains under the shadow of a criminal charge for years, it causes immense social and personal harm. A speedy trial is essential for ensuring that justice is both served and perceived to be fair.

75. (D) Section 65B
As modern trials increasingly rely on digital evidence, specific procedural requirements must be met to ensure its authenticity. This provision mandates a certificate to accompany electronic records, verifying the integrity of the device and the data. Adhering to these rules is crucial for the admissibility of emails, call logs, or other digital information in a criminal proceeding to prevent tampering.

76. (B) 1 and 3 only
Respecting human dignity in the penal system involves strictly limiting the use of physical restraints like handcuffs and ensuring that solitary confinement is not used arbitrarily. Furthermore, the Supreme Court has ruled that invasive tests like narco-analysis cannot be administered without the subject's informed consent. While capital punishment exists for very rare cases, it is subject to rigorous judicial scrutiny and safeguards.

77. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The legal framework ensures that individuals in custody have the right to professional legal counsel to protect their interests during the investigative process. Furthermore, the state has a positive obligation to provide free legal aid to

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

those who cannot afford it. This ensures that the right to a fair trial is substantive rather than merely formal, bridging the gap between rich and poor.

78. (D) The temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial under specified conditions.
This mechanism allows individuals to remain at liberty while their case is pending, provided they agree to appear in court and comply with other legal requirements. It balances the principle of the presumption of innocence with the need to ensure the accused's presence during the trial. Bail prevents unnecessary pre-trial detention, which can have devastating effects on an individual's life and family.

79. (A) 1 and 3
This code serves as the primary substantive criminal law, defining specific offenses such as theft, murder, and fraud while prescribing their respective punishments. It applies to any person who commits an offense within the territory of India, regardless of their nationality. Procedural matters, such as the rules for police investigations and court trials, are governed by a separate code of criminal procedure.

80. (B) The Magistrate acts as a check on arbitrary police action during investigations and arrests.
The judiciary plays a critical role early in the criminal process by reviewing the legality of arrests and monitoring the progress of investigations. A magistrate ensures that the police do not exceed their authority and that the rights of the accused are protected from the moment of detention. This oversight is a vital safeguard against custodial abuses and the misuse of investigative powers.

81. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Anticipatory bail allows a person to seek release even before an arrest occurs if they fear false accusations. Default bail is a right that arises when the police fail to complete an investigation within the legally prescribed timeframe. The FIR is the initial report of a crime, while the charge sheet is the final investigative report submitted to the court for trial.

82. (A) It lacks the solemnity of court proceedings and is susceptible to being fabricated or induced.
Confessions made outside the formal setting of a court, such as to friends or acquaintances, are considered weak evidence. Because they are not recorded under the supervision of a judicial officer, there is a high risk that they were made under pressure or were misunderstood. Consequently, courts generally require strong corroborating evidence before relying on such statements for a criminal conviction.

83. (C) Section 114 - Presumption of guilt in all criminal cases
The Indian Evidence Act does not presume guilt; on the contrary, it maintains the presumption of innocence. Section 114 allows the court to presume the existence of certain facts based on the common course of natural events and human conduct, but it does not override the prosecution's burden of proof. Other sections deal with coerced confessions, discovered facts, and dying declarations as evidentiary rules.

84. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
To address the persistent problem of custodial violence, the Supreme Court established mandatory procedures that the police must follow during every arrest. These include the preparation of an arrest memo and the right of the detainee to inform a relative. These guidelines are rooted in the fundamental right to life, which protects individuals from inhumane treatment while in the state's custody.

85. (C) Applying to the High Court or Supreme Court for a transfer of the trial to another jurisdiction.
When a fair trial becomes impossible due to local prejudice or excessive media influence, the judiciary can move the proceedings to a different location. This ensures that the case is heard by a court and a community that can remain impartial. Protecting the integrity of the judicial process from outside pressure is essential for maintaining public confidence in the administration of justice.

86. (B) 'Rarest of rare cases' doctrine
The judiciary has established that the death penalty should only be imposed in exceptional circumstances where the crime is particularly heinous and shocks the collective conscience.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

with a potential clash, the court attempts to find an interpretation that allows both individual rights and social welfare goals to coexist. It reflects the understanding that the Constitution is an integrated document where various parts should work together to achieve justice.

104. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
The Constitution includes specific directives for achieving an equitable society, such as preventing the concentration of wealth and organizing village-level governance. It also envisions a uniform civil code for all citizens and the functional separation of the judiciary from the executive branch. These articles collectively guide the state toward building a decentralized, fair, and modern democratic administrative system for the entire country.

105. (C) The newly independent nation lacked the immense financial resources required for their immediate enforcement.
At the time of independence, India faced severe economic constraints that made the immediate provision of all socio-economic rights impossible. The framers chose to make these principles non-justiciable to allow future governments to implement them gradually as the nation's wealth increased. This pragmatic approach ensured that the state would not be overwhelmed by legal mandates it could not yet afford to fulfill.

106. (A) DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights.
In its early interpretation, the Supreme Court held that the directive principles were secondary to the enforceable fundamental rights. This meant that any state action aimed at social welfare could be struck down if it infringed upon an individual's protected liberties. This initial stance later evolved as the judiciary recognized the importance of achieving a balance between individual freedom and collective social progress.

107. (D) 1, 2, and 5
The 25th Amendment was a significant attempt to give priority to certain socio-economic goals over specific fundamental rights to facilitate land reforms and the redistribution of resources. It introduced Article 31C to protect such laws from judicial challenge. While the Supreme Court later reviewed these changes, the initial objective was to remove legal obstacles that hindered the implementation of major social welfare policies.

108. (B) The Uniform Civil Code (Article 44) has been successfully implemented across all states in India.
While many directives have been given legal effect through various acts like MGNREGA and the 73rd Amendment, the goal of a uniform civil code remains largely unfulfilled at the national level. Personal laws continue to vary based on religious affiliations, reflecting the complexities of balancing traditional practices with the constitutional vision of a standardized legal framework for marriage, divorce, and inheritance for all.

109. (A) Article 47 (DPSP) read into Article 21 (Fundamental Right to Life)
The duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and improve public health is a significant directive principle. By reading this goal as an essential component of the right to life, the judiciary has made the state more accountable for basic human survival. This legal strategy allows for the enforcement of socio-economic needs by framing them within the established and justiciable fundamental rights.

110. (D) Part IVA - Fundamental Duties of Citizens
This part of the Constitution outlines the moral and civic obligations of individuals toward the nation, such as respecting the national flag and protecting the environment. While fundamental rights protect the individual from state overreach, these duties emphasize the responsibility of citizens to contribute to the social and political well-being of the country. They serve as a reminder of the collective commitments of the people.

111. (A) Article 48
This directive principle encourages the state to organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines. It specifically includes a provision for preserving and improving breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and other milch cattle. Legislations based on this article reflect the state's efforts to implement socio-economic and cultural goals mentioned in the Constitution while balancing them with other legal rights.

NODIA

remain fundamental in the governance of the country. The Constitution explicitly mandates that the state should consider these directives when formulating policies and enacting laws. They serve as a guide for the legislature and executive to achieve the socio-economic objectives of the nation over time through progressive legislation.

96. (B) They are like two wheels of a chariot, and the Constitution is founded on the bedrock of balance between them.
The judiciary has established that individual liberties and the goals of social justice are equally important and must be balanced. Neither should be allowed to completely override the other. This harmonious relationship ensures that the state can pursue collective welfare through directive principles without unnecessarily sacrificing the fundamental rights guaranteed to every citizen, maintaining the core spirit of the constitutional framework.

97. (B) The law is valid as it implements a DPSP, and reasonable classifications for social justice are permitted under Fundamental Rights.
Legislation enacted to fulfill the state's duty toward social justice is generally upheld by the courts. Providing legal aid to the marginalized is a legitimate state objective that does not violate the principle of equality. The judiciary recognizes that the state must take positive steps to ensure that the legal system promotes justice on a basis of equal opportunity for all classes of society.

98. (A) Courts cannot issue writs to compel the government to implement them directly.
The non-justiciable nature of these principles means that they lack the immediate legal enforceability enjoyed by fundamental rights. A citizen cannot seek a judicial order against the state for failing to provide specific socio-economic benefits mentioned in this part of the Constitution. However, they still provide a standard for evaluating governmental performance and influence the interpretation of various laws by the courts.

99. (C) It expanded the scope of the right to life to include the right to livelihood, health, and a clean environment.
By interpreting the right to life broadly, the judiciary has integrated several socio-economic goals into the enforceable framework of fundamental rights. This has transformed certain non-justiciable directives into legally binding obligations for the state. Consequently, issues like environmental protection and basic sustenance have become matters where individuals can seek judicial intervention, significantly increasing the state's accountability for providing a dignified life.

100. (D) Article 21A
The transformation of the directive concerning early childhood care and education into a fundamental right reflects the progressive realization of socio-economic goals. By enacting Article 21A, the state made the right to free and compulsory education for children a justiciable entitlement. This move effectively bridged the gap between a non-binding policy goal and an enforceable constitutional right, prioritizing the human development of the nation's youth.

101. (C) 1 only
The principle of equal pay for equal work is a direct reflection of the state's commitment to economic justice and gender equality in the workforce. Other directives, such as the separation of powers or the promotion of international peace, relate more to the structural and political functions of the state. Social and economic rights specifically focus on improving the material and work conditions of the citizens.

102. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Fulfilling social and economic entitlements often requires the state to take positive actions and invest significant financial resources in infrastructure and welfare programs. In contrast, civil and political liberties primarily demand that the government refrain from interfering with individual freedoms. This distinction highlights the challenges of immediate implementation for socio-economic rights, which depend on the overall economic capacity and the resources of the state.

103. (D) Avoiding conflict between FRs and DPSPs by interpreting them in a manner that gives effect to both as far as possible
This judicial doctrine seeks to maintain constitutional unity by ensuring that different provisions are not read in isolation. When faced

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

This principle requires judges to consider both the nature of the offense and the character of the offender. It aims to limit capital punishment to cases where no other alternative sentence would adequately serve the ends of justice.

87. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Indian law recognizes several fundamental rights for those taken into custody, including the right to know the reasons for their arrest and the right to professional legal advice. Additionally, the accused has the right to a medical examination and can choose to remain silent during interrogation. These protections are designed to prevent the abuse of state power and ensure a fair investigative process.

88. (A) The quantum of compensation is decided entirely by the police.
The determination of financial relief for victims is a judicial and administrative process handled by the Legal Services Authorities, not the police department. This scheme provides essential support for the rehabilitation of those harmed by crime, regardless of whether the offender has been caught. It reflects a shift toward a more victim-centric approach within the criminal justice system to address the suffering caused.

89. (C) Sending the substance of the information in writing to the Superintendent of Police.
If a local station officer fails to record a report of a serious crime, the complainant can approach higher-ranking officials for redress. This administrative pathway ensures that the police are held accountable for their duty to register and investigate cognizable offenses. If this fails, individuals can also file a private complaint directly before a magistrate to initiate the legal process.

90. (A) Dying Declaration
Generally, the law requires witnesses to provide direct testimony about what they personally perceived. However, a statement made by a person about the cause of their impending death is an exception. Because the declarant is unavailable for cross-examination, such statements are admitted based on the belief that a person who is dying will not tell a lie, provided certain safeguards are met.

91. (D) Evidentiary Law - Determining the admissibility and the weight of various facts.
The criminal justice system relies on three distinct types of laws. Substantive law defines crimes and punishments, while procedural law outlines the steps for investigation and trial. Evidentiary law provides the rules for what information can be presented to the court and how much importance should be given to it. Together, these frameworks ensure that the justice process is both structured and fair.

92. (B) Article 14 (Equality) and Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty - proportionality)
The principles of justice require that the punishment must be commensurate with the severity of the crime committed. A disproportionately harsh sentence is considered arbitrary and a violation of the right to be treated fairly by the state. This concept of proportionality ensures that the power to punish is exercised reasonably and respects the fundamental dignity of the individual within the constitutional framework.

93. (C) Right of the media to publish the names of rape victims
To protect the privacy and dignity of victims of sexual offenses, the law imposes strict restrictions on the disclosure of their identities. This is a reasonable exception to the general principle of freedom of expression and the rule of open court proceedings. Preventing the secondary victimization of individuals through public exposure is essential for ensuring that they can seek justice without fear of social stigma.

94. (D) To establish social and economic democracy
These guidelines serve as the moral and political framework for the governance of the nation, aiming to create a just society where resources are distributed equitably. While fundamental rights focus on political liberties, these principles direct the state to ensure basic social and economic well-being for all citizens. They represent the vision of a welfare state that promotes the common good of the community.

95. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While individuals cannot approach a court to force the implementation of these principles, they

NODIA

112. (B) When the Supreme Court interprets a socio-economic DPSP as an integral part of the Right to Life under Article 21.
The judiciary has played a transformative role by expanding the definition of the right to life to include various socio-economic requirements. When a directive is recognized as essential for a dignified existence, it effectively becomes an enforceable right. This process allows citizens to seek judicial remedies for issues like health and livelihood, bypassing the general rule that directive principles are not directly justiciable in court.

113. (B) Article 46
This constitutional provision specifically mandates the state to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of society, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It serves as the foundational directive for various affirmative action policies and welfare schemes. The objective is to protect these marginalized groups from social injustice and all forms of exploitation through targeted and effective state intervention.

114. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
While specific laws have been enacted to abolish practices like untouchability and protect marginalized groups, their effective enforcement continues to face significant hurdles. Social biases, administrative apathy, and a lack of legal awareness often prevent the full realization of these protections. Achieving social justice requires not just the passage of legislation but also a sustained effort to change deep-rooted societal attitudes and behaviors.

115. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The legislative response to social inequality began with the Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1955. This was followed by the more comprehensive SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in 1989. In the 21st century, the state enacted the Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers Act in 2013 and the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act in 2016, reflecting an evolving commitment to justice.

116. (B) Specific offenses committed against members of SC/STs by non-SC/ST persons to demean, humiliate or physically harm them.
The law identifies certain acts as atrocities when they are targeted at individuals because of their caste or tribal identity. These offenses go beyond ordinary crimes as they are designed to reinforce social hierarchy and inflict indignity. By specifically defining these acts, the state provides a stronger legal framework to address the historical and systemic violence faced by these marginalized communities in society.

117. (C) It is invalid because Section 18 of the Act explicitly bars the application of anticipatory bail for offenses committed under the Act.
To ensure the effective protection of victims and prevent the intimidation of witnesses, the SC/ST Act includes a specific provision that precludes the grant of bail before an arrest. This reflects the legislature's intent to treat these offenses with extreme seriousness and to ensure that the accused do not evade the investigative process. This restriction is a significant deviation from ordinary criminal law procedures.

118. (B) Poor conviction rates due to reluctant witnesses, biased investigations, and lack of awareness
One of the greatest challenges in the justice system for weaker sections is the high failure rate of prosecutions. Witnesses often face threats or social pressure to withdraw their testimony, and investigations may be compromised by institutional prejudices. Furthermore, many victims remain unaware of their legal rights, which hinders their ability to seek redress. Overcoming these barriers is essential for the effective enforcement of social justice laws.

119. (D) Establishing that the offense was committed specifically because the victim belonged to an SC/ST community (mens rea related to caste).
A successful prosecution under this special act requires proving that the criminal act was motivated by the victim's social identity. This specific intent distinguishes an atrocity from a general crime. Establishing this link is crucial for applying the enhanced penalties provided by the act and for addressing the underlying social issues of discrimination and hatred that these laws are designed to combat.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

strengthens the overall accountability of the administration to the law.

136. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The commission functions as an advisory and investigative body rather than a judicial court with the power to impose sentences. It can recommend compensation for victims and the prosecution of erring officials to the government. If its recommendations are not implemented, it can approach the higher judiciary for the issuance of necessary directions or writs to ensure that justice is served.

137. (C) Rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied in International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India.
The legal framework defines human rights broadly to encompass both constitutional guarantees and international standards that have been recognized within the national legal system. These entitlements are seen as essential for a dignified existence and are not subject to the arbitrary will of the state. This comprehensive definition ensures that a wide range of individual and collective interests are legally protected and enforceable.

138. (A) Must be a person who has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
To ensure the highest level of judicial expertise and impartiality, the leadership of the commission is drawn from the senior-most levels of the judiciary. This requirement reflects the importance of having a chairperson with a deep understanding of constitutional and human rights law. Such a background provides the necessary credibility and authority for the commission's inquiries and various recommendations to the government.

139. (D) It can only seek a report from the Central Government and make recommendations, it cannot investigate independently.
The commission's jurisdiction is significantly restricted when it comes to allegations against the military or other armed forces under the center. It does not possess the power of direct investigation in these cases, unlike its authority over other public servants. This limitation is intended to protect national security and military discipline but is often criticized for hindering full accountability for human rights abuses.

140. (B) The appointment of Special Public Prosecutors and ensuring these courts are not overburdened with regular sessions cases, allowing speedy trial of specific human rights offenses.
For these specialized courts to achieve their goal of rapid justice, they must have dedicated resources and a streamlined process. This includes having trained prosecutors who specialize in human rights cases and ensuring that the court's calendar is not clogged with ordinary criminal matters. These measures are essential for providing timely relief to victims and for deterring future violations by public officials.

141. (C) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The commission's duties include investigating violations, intervening in ongoing court cases with judicial permission, and visiting detention facilities to monitor inmate welfare. It also plays a key role in reviewing constitutional safeguards and promoting human rights awareness. However, it does not have the power to impose criminal sentences, as its role is primarily investigative, recommendatory, and advisory within the justice system.

142. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
A state-level commission has the authority to inquire into violations related to matters within the state and concurrent legislative lists. However, to avoid duplication of effort and potential conflicts, it cannot investigate a matter that is already being handled by the national commission. This rule ensures a coordinated approach to human rights protection across different levels of the government and the administration.

143. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The appointment of chairpersons and members for these commissions involves high-level committees at both the national and state levels. While the Governor appoints the state chairperson, the power of removal for both national and state commission members rests exclusively with the President. This centralized removal process is designed to protect the

NODIA

128. (B) Violation of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961; she can challenge the dismissal and claim maternity benefits and job reinstatement.
Terminating an employee because of pregnancy is a direct violation of the legal protections designed to ensure maternal health and job security. The law mandates that employers provide paid leave and other benefits during this period. Affected individuals have the right to seek legal remedies, including reinstatement and compensation, ensuring that their fundamental socio-economic rights are upheld in the workplace.

129. (B) 1, 2, and 3
Policing is primarily a state responsibility, with each state maintaining its own force for internal security and crime investigation. Reforms mandated by the judiciary seek to increase the operational independence of the police and create mechanisms for addressing public grievances. While military and paramilitary forces can assist in major disturbances, they generally operate under specific central control and legal frameworks during such deployments.

130. (A) They are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.
These specialized forces, including the Border Security Force and the Central Reserve Police Force, actually fall under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Their primary roles include guarding national borders and assisting state governments in maintaining internal security and public order. They provide a vital link between routine policing and full military intervention during significant domestic or border crises.

131. (C) The State Government must request the Central Government, and civil authorities must formally requisition military assistance.
The deployment of the armed forces to manage domestic disturbances is a serious measure that requires a formal request from the civil administration to the central government. Once deployed, the military acts in aid of civil power, following established procedures to restore order while minimizing the use of force. This process ensures that military intervention remains subject to civilian oversight and legal control.

132. (D) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) - Riot control and internal security duties
This specialized central force is frequently deployed to assist state governments in managing large-scale public disturbances and counter-insurgency operations. Unlike the regular army, which focuses on external defense, this body is trained specifically for internal security challenges. Other agencies have distinct roles, such as the national agency for investigating terror cases or local police for routine crime management and traffic control in cities.

133. (C) Cybercrimes, digital fraud, and transnational terrorism
Modern law enforcement agencies must adapt to increasingly sophisticated and globalized threats that transcend traditional physical boundaries. The rise of digital technology has created new avenues for criminal activity, requiring specialized technical expertise and international cooperation. Addressing these contemporary challenges is essential for maintaining public safety and national security in an increasingly interconnected and technologically advanced world.

134. (B) When operating under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in a declared "disturbed area."
In regions officially designated as disturbed, the military is granted extraordinary powers that are normally reserved for the police. These include the authority to make arrests without a warrant and to use force based on suspicion of unlawful activity. These provisions are intended to address extreme security challenges but are frequently controversial due to their impact on the civil liberties of the local population.

NODIA

135. (D) To establish the National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions, and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights
The primary goal of this legislation is to create a robust institutional framework dedicated to the monitoring and protection of fundamental liberties. By establishing these commissions and specialized courts, the state provides citizens with accessible forums for addressing human rights violations by public servants. This system complements the existing judicial process and

120. (A) 1, 2, and 3
The Forest Rights Act is a landmark legislation that recognizes the traditional land and resource rights of tribal communities. It empowers local village assemblies to play a key role in identifying and managing these resources, thereby promoting community-based conservation and social justice. While it protects traditional livelihoods, it does not permit unrestricted commercial exploitation, as environmental sustainability remains a core concern.

121. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Despite the creation of specialized judicial mechanisms to expedite cases involving atrocities against marginalized groups, the backlog of such trials remains a persistent problem across the country. The slow pace of justice can discourage victims from coming forward and can lead to the erosion of evidence over time. Addressing this pendency is critical for ensuring that the legal protections for weaker sections are truly effective.

122. (A) The manual cleaning, carrying, disposing of human excreta from an insanitary latrine or open drain
This practice is strictly prohibited by law as it is considered an extreme violation of human dignity and a manifestation of caste-based discrimination. The legislation aims to completely eliminate such hazardous and humiliating work while providing for the rehabilitation of those involved. Protecting the health and dignity of all individuals, regardless of their traditional social roles, is a primary goal of this legal intervention.

123. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The Constitution provides several safeguards, including reservations in public employment and special provisions for the advancement of backward classes. It also prohibits exploitative practices such as human trafficking, forced labor, and child employment in hazardous industries. These articles collectively establish the legal framework for protecting the vulnerable and promoting the socio-economic development of the marginalized sections of the entire population.

124. (B) Deep-rooted patriarchal social norms that stigmatize victims seeking legal recourse
Social and cultural factors often play a more significant role than the law itself in determining whether justice is achieved in cases of gender-based violence. The fear of social ostracism or bringing shame to the family frequently prevents victims from reporting abuses. Overcoming these entrenched norms requires not just legal action but also broader social change and the empowerment of women within their communities.

125. (C) Right to Education Act - Ensures free and compulsory education for all adults
This legislation specifically guarantees the right to free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of six and fourteen. While adult literacy is an important policy goal, this particular act focuses on ensuring foundational education for the younger generation. Other laws provide for the maintenance of senior citizens, gender-neutral remuneration, and the rehabilitation of juveniles in conflict with the legal system.

126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The judiciary frequently reviews reservation policies to ensure that they achieve social justice without compromising the overall efficiency of the administration or violating the basic principle of equality. This involves setting limits on the total percentage of reservations and defining the criteria for identifying beneficiaries. These legal battles reflect the ongoing effort to balance competing constitutional values in a diverse and unequal society.

127. (A) Enhancing sensitization of law enforcement agencies and improving grassroots legal literacy
Making laws effective for the marginalized requires ensuring that the police and other authorities are trained to handle such cases with empathy and fairness. Additionally, empowering people with the knowledge of their own legal rights is essential for encouraging them to report crimes and seek justice. These steps address the systemic barriers that often prevent the successful implementation of various social welfare and protection laws.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

independence and security of tenure for these human rights officials.

144. (B) The Commission cannot inquire into any matter after the expiry of one year from the date on which the act constituting violation of human rights is alleged to have been committed.
The law imposes a strict time limit on when complaints can be filed with the commission to ensure that investigations are conducted while evidence is readily available. This requirement encourages victims to seek help promptly and provides the state with some degree of certainty. However, it also means that older cases of human rights violations may fall outside the commission's direct investigative reach.

145. (B) Binding interim relief - Power to force government compliance instantly under threat of contempt
While the commission has significant powers to summon witnesses and collect evidence similar to a civil court, its recommendations for financial relief or other actions are not immediately binding or enforceable through contempt proceedings. It depends on the government's willingness to comply or judicial intervention to enforce its findings. This advisory nature is often cited as a key limitation of the commission's overall effectiveness.

146. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Despite its extensive investigative powers, the commission's lack of enforcement authority often leads to criticism that it cannot effectively punish violators. Its recommendations for compensation or prosecution of public servants are not legally mandatory for the government to follow. This structural weakness means that the commission's impact depends largely on its moral authority and the resulting public pressure on the administration.

147. (C) Empowering citizens to recognize their rights, thereby creating a culture of human rights and reducing state abuses over time.
Education in this field aims to build a society where individuals are aware of their inherent dignity and the legal protections available to them. By fostering a sense of accountability and justice, it can lead to a long-term reduction in the misuse of state power. This cultural shift is essential for the sustainable protection of human rights beyond just legal or judicial intervention.

148. (D) Critical thinking regarding social inequalities, empathy, and the ability to advocate for one's own rights and the rights of others.
Effective human rights education goes beyond the simple memorization of laws and focuses on developing the skills needed for active citizenship. It encourages students to analyze the root causes of injustice and to feel a sense of responsibility for the rights of others. This comprehensive approach is necessary for creating individuals who can effectively challenge discrimination and promote a more equitable society.

NODIA

149. (C) 1, 2, and 4
The implementation of human rights education in India is hindered by several factors, including a lack of qualified teachers and a curriculum that may not reflect local realities. Additionally, traditional social structures may resist teachings that challenge existing hierarchies or power relations. Overcoming these challenges requires a sustained effort to develop educational materials that are both relevant and accessible to diverse communities across the country.

150. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
International initiatives have emphasized the importance of integrating human rights principles into all levels of national education. While the Indian Constitution includes various fundamental duties for citizens, such as respecting national symbols and protecting the environment, it does not explicitly mention the duty to receive or provide human rights education. However, such education is seen as a vital tool for fulfilling other constitutional goals.

151. (D) Education, training, and information aimed at building a universal culture of human rights through the sharing of knowledge, imparting of skills, and molding of attitudes.
This broad educational concept involves not only the transmission of information about international treaties and domestic laws but also the development of values and behaviors that respect human dignity. It aims to empower people at all levels of society to stand up for

justice and equality. This universal approach is essential for creating a world where human rights are understood and upheld by everyone.

152. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The justice process involves several distinct stages, beginning with the collection of evidence by the police and the presentation of the case by the prosecution. The judiciary then performs the task of weighing the evidence to determine the accused's guilt or innocence. Finally, the correctional system focuses on implementing the court's sentence and working toward the rehabilitation of the individual.

153. (C) The massive backlog of cases and prolonged pre-trial detention of undertrials, which constitutes a deprivation of liberty without a fair procedure.
The judiciary has emphasized that justice delayed is justice denied, especially when individuals are held in custody for extended periods before their guilt is even established. A slow legal process undermines the fundamental right to liberty and can cause significant personal and social harm. Ensuring a timely trial is a core requirement of a fair and reasonable legal system in any democracy.

154. (A) Narco-analysis - Can be administered forcibly as per the Selvi case
The Supreme Court has clearly ruled that subjecting individuals to invasive psychiatric tests without their consent is unconstitutional. Such practices violate the right against self-incrimination and the right to mental privacy. Other fundamental protections include the prohibition of retroactive criminal laws and the rule against being tried twice for the same offense, which are essential for ensuring a fair justice system.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The jurisdiction of the human rights commission is primarily focused on the actions of the state and its officials. It can only intervene in matters involving private entities if there is a demonstrated failure or negligence by a public servant in preventing a violation of rights. This distinction reflects the commission's role as a watchdog over the exercise of governmental power rather than private disputes.

156. (B) Involving civil society organizations and conducting clinical legal education programs that engage with community issues.
To make human rights education meaningful, it must be connected to the lived experiences of individuals and the specific challenges faced by their communities. Collaborative efforts between academic institutions and grassroots organizations can provide students with practical skills and a deeper understanding of justice. This hands-on approach is essential for training the next generation of effective human rights advocates and legal professionals.

157. (C) Applying the doctrine of repugnancy under Article 254; the central law generally prevails unless the state law received Presidential assent.
When both the union and state governments have the power to legislate on a subject, conflicts can arise between their respective laws. Generally, the central law takes precedence to ensure national uniformity. However, a state law can prevail within that state if it has been specifically reserved for and received the approval of the President, allowing for regional variations in policy when necessary.

158. (D) 1, 2, and 4
The rule of law requires that the government operate within a stable and clear legal framework that is applied impartially by an independent judiciary. While some delegation of power is necessary in a modern state, it must be controlled to prevent arbitrariness. The supremacy of law ensures that individual rights are protected from the unpredictable or biased will of those in power at any time.

159. (A) Article 33 allows Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of armed forces personnel to ensure proper discharge of their duties and discipline.
The Constitution recognizes that the specialized nature of military service requires a unique legal framework to maintain order and effectiveness. Therefore, Parliament has the authority to limit the fundamental rights of those in the armed forces. This ensures that the requirements of national security and military discipline

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

are balanced against the general principles of individual liberty that apply to the rest of the population.

160. (B) Habeas Corpus
This ancient legal remedy is the most powerful tool for challenging any form of unlawful detention, whether by civil or military authorities. It requires the state to produce the individual in court and provide a valid legal justification for their custody. If no such justification exists, the court can order the person's immediate release, thereby protecting the fundamental right to personal physical liberty.

161. (B) Speech that incites imminent violence or public disorder.
While the right to free expression is fundamental, it is not absolute and can be restricted to protect public safety and the integrity of the nation. Actions that directly encourage unlawful behavior or violence are not protected under the constitutional guarantee of free speech. The state has a legitimate interest in preventing chaos and protecting its citizens from the harmful effects of such provocative communication.

162. (A) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (Due process of law interpretation).
This landmark case transformed the understanding of personal liberty in India by mandating that any law depriving a person of their freedom must be fair, just, and reasonable. It moved away from a literal interpretation of the Constitution to a more substantive one that emphasizes the quality of the legal process. This shift significantly expanded the judiciary's power to protect individuals from arbitrary state action.

163. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
When an accused person claims they were elsewhere at the time of a crime, they must provide evidence to support this assertion. However, this does not shift the primary burden of proof away from the prosecution. The standard for establishing an alibi must still be high enough to create a reasonable doubt about the prosecution's case, ensuring that the overall trial remains fair and balanced.

164. (D) An offense for which a police officer may arrest a person without a legal warrant.
Certain serious crimes are classified in a way that allows the police to take immediate action to prevent the escape of suspects or the destruction of evidence. In these cases, the law grants the authority to arrest individuals without waiting for a judicial order. This power is essential for the effective investigation and suppression of significant criminal activity that poses a threat to society.

NODIA

165. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3, 5
A criminal proceeding typically begins with the registration of a report and a subsequent police investigation. If enough evidence is found, a formal document is submitted to the court, which then decides whether to frame charges against the accused. The trial involves the presentation of evidence and the questioning of witnesses, leading finally to the court's judgment on the person's guilt.

166. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1
The Constitution provides for three distinct types of emergencies, each triggered by specific circumstances. A national emergency is declared in response to external threats or internal rebellion, while President's Rule is imposed when a state's constitutional machinery fails. A financial emergency addresses severe threats to the nation's economic stability. Each type of emergency grants the central government different extraordinary powers to manage the situation.

167. (D) The state's need to intercept communications and conduct mass surveillance to prevent terrorism often infringes upon individual privacy rights.
The technological tools used by the state for security often involve monitoring the private lives and communications of citizens. While these measures may be necessary for preventing crime, they frequently lack adequate oversight and can lead to the erosion of fundamental privacy. This tension highlights the difficult challenge of protecting national security while respecting the inherent dignity and private space of every individual in society.

leading to a significant gap in the protection of their fundamental human rights.

184. (A) The declarant being in a fit state of mind at the time of making the declaration.
For a statement made by a dying person to be admitted as evidence, the court must be satisfied that they were mentally capable of understanding what they were saying. This ensures that the information provided is reliable and not the result of confusion or illness. The testimony of medical professionals is often required to establish the declarant's condition, as these statements carry significant weight in criminal trials.

185. (D) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The composition of the national human rights body includes the heads of several other specialized commissions to ensure a broad and inclusive perspective on various social issues. This allows the commission to address the unique challenges faced by women, minorities, and marginalized castes and tribes. By integrating these different voices, the commission can more effectively monitor and protect the human rights of all segments of the population.

186. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Human rights education is a global priority that is essential for every society, regardless of its level of development. It serves as a foundational tool for promoting tolerance, equality, and the rule of law worldwide. By building an understanding of shared human values and legal protections, such education helps to prevent conflict and build more peaceful and just communities for everyone, as emphasized by international organizations.

187. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The legal system is guided by several foundational principles, including the idea that individuals are responsible for knowing the law and that everyone deserves a fair hearing. Additionally, the rule against being tried twice for the same offense protects people from repeated state prosecution. Most crimes also require a demonstration of both a wrongful act and a guilty state of mind, ensuring that punishment is just and fair.

188. (B) The state's exercise of eminent domain often displaces communities without adequate rehabilitation, violating their socio-economic and cultural rights.
Conflicts frequently arise when the state takes control of land for large-scale infrastructure or industrial projects, often affecting the traditional homes and livelihoods of indigenous groups. While development is a legitimate goal, it must not occur at the cost of the fundamental rights of marginalized people. Ensuring fair compensation and successful rehabilitation is essential for balancing the needs of the nation with the protections guaranteed to every community.

189. (C) UAPA - Deals exclusively with white-collar financial crimes
This particular legislation is actually the primary anti-terror law of the country and covers a wide range of activities that threaten national security and integrity. It is not limited to financial offenses but includes provisions for handling terrorist acts and unlawful associations. Understanding the specific scope and purpose of different security laws is essential for correctly identifying the legal tools available to the state for addressing various types of threats.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The extraordinary authority granted to security forces in designated regions has long been a subject of intense human rights debate. By allowing actions like arrests without warrants and providing a high degree of legal immunity, the law creates a situation where abuses can occur with limited accountability. This highlights the difficult balance between providing the military with the tools needed for counter-insurgency and protecting the basic rights of civilians.

191. (A) Filing a writ petition under Article 32 or 226 claiming compensation for violation of public law duty (Article 21).
When the state fails in its duty to protect an individual from violence while in its custody, the courts can provide an immediate remedy in the form of financial relief. This power is based on the idea that the state is responsible for the actions of its officials and for maintaining the fundamental right to life and personal liberty of everyone it detains. It serves as an important check on custodial abuses.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

176. (B) Article 50 - Separation of judiciary from executive
The Constitution includes a specific directive for the state to ensure that the judicial and executive branches of government function independently. This separation is vital for protecting the impartiality of the courts and for maintaining a system of checks and balances. Other constitutional provisions guarantee equality and provide remedies for the violation of fundamental rights, but do not permit arbitrary state action or the direct enforcement of policy goals.

177. (B) Right to privacy (Article 21)
The use of powerful surveillance technologies by state agencies can significantly intrude upon the personal lives of individuals without their knowledge or consent. Without clear legal guidelines and oversight, such practices can lead to the mass collection of personal data and the infringement of the fundamental right to be left alone. This highlights the need for a legal framework that balances security needs with individual privacy protections.

178. (A) Arresting a person found committing a cognizable offense in the presence of a police officer.
To ensure immediate public safety and the effective enforcement of the law, officers are authorized to act without a judicial warrant in certain urgent situations. This includes cases where a serious crime is being committed in their view, allowing them to stop the offender and secure the scene. This power is a necessary part of routine policing but is subject to subsequent judicial review of its legality.

179. (C) It goes to the accused, as it is better that ten guilty persons escape than that one innocent suffer.
The criminal justice system is designed with a strong preference for protecting the innocent, even if it means that some guilty individuals are not convicted. This principle ensures that the standard of proof remains very high and that the state must provide convincing evidence of a crime. It reflects a commitment to individual liberty and the prevention of wrongful punishment as a fundamental social value.

180. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
While some legal systems strictly bar any evidence that was obtained through illegal means, the Indian approach is more flexible. Courts may admit such evidence if it is relevant to the case and its inclusion does not fundamentally compromise the fairness of the trial. This allows for the pursuit of truth while still maintaining other protections against police misconduct and the violation of procedural rules during investigations.

181. (D) A witness who testifies against the party that called them to the stand.
In a trial, a person who unexpectedly changes their story or provides evidence that harms the side that summoned them can be declared as not supporting their own party. This allows the lawyer who called them to cross-examine their own witness to uncover the truth. This procedural tool is essential for managing situations where witnesses may have been intimidated or influenced to change their testimony.

182. (A) No, the Supreme Court has ruled that giving physical evidence like thumbprints or handwriting does not amount to being a 'witness' against oneself.
The protection against self-incrimination is primarily intended to prevent the use of coerced verbal testimony or confessions. Collecting physical characteristics, such as fingerprints or DNA samples, is seen as a legitimate part of the investigative process that does not involve the accused's mental or communicative faculties. These types of evidence are considered objective facts that do not fall under the same constitutional restrictions as forced statements.

183. (C) Lack of access to quality legal representation, fear of police harassment, and institutional biases.
For many marginalized groups, the formal justice system is perceived as inaccessible or even hostile. The high cost of lawyers and the complexity of legal procedures create significant barriers for those with limited resources. Additionally, negative experiences with law enforcement and the presence of systemic prejudices can discourage individuals from seeking help,

NODIA

a vital procedural safeguard against arbitrary or illegal detention by the police.

200. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The human rights commission has the authority to recommend that the government provide immediate financial support to victims of rights violations. While it cannot directly seize funds from individuals, its recommendations carry significant moral and persuasive weight, and the government is expected to comply with them. If the government fails to act, the commission can seek judicial intervention to ensure that the victims receive the necessary relief and justice.

201. (C) A system that ensures transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, creating an environment where human rights can be effectively realized and protected.
Effective administration is not just about efficiency; it is about creating a framework where power is exercised responsibly and openly. By ensuring that laws are followed and that officials are held responsible for their actions, the state provides the necessary conditions for individuals to enjoy their fundamental liberties. This holistic approach to governance is essential for achieving long-term social and economic development that benefits all members of the community.

202. (A) Inquiring into human rights violations related to matters in List II and List III, thereby decentralizing human rights protection.
The creation of state-level commissions allows for a more accessible and localized approach to monitoring and protecting human rights. These bodies focus on issues that fall within the legislative jurisdiction of the states, providing a dedicated forum for addressing grievances at the regional level. This decentralized system ensures that rights protections are more responsive to the unique needs and challenges of different communities across the entire country.

203. (D) 1, 2, and 3
Effective enforcement of protections for marginalized groups is often complicated by social and economic factors. While the law may include special provisions like a shifted burden of proof, victims may still be hesitant to come forward due to financial dependence or fear of reprisal. Success depends heavily on the commitment of the state machinery and the presence of a supportive social environment that encourages accountability and respects the dignity of all individuals.

204. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While the Indian system features a functional overlap between different branches of government, it is not without a robust system of mutual oversight. Judicial review is the primary mechanism that allows the courts to ensure that the legislature and executive stay within their constitutional limits. This process maintains the supremacy of the Constitution and protects individuals from any arbitrary or unlawful actions by either of the other two organs of the state.

205. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The judiciary has established critical guidelines in several key areas to protect fundamental rights. These include mandatory procedures for police conduct during arrests to prevent torture and rules for addressing sexual harassment in the workplace. Additionally, the courts have promoted police reforms to increase institutional independence and have restricted the use of invasive forensic tests without consent. These landmark judgments collectively strengthen the legal protections for individual dignity and liberty.

206. (B) The fine line between the judiciary performing its duty to protect rights/enforce public duties (activism) and stepping into the domain of policy-making reserved for the executive/legislature (overreach).
There is an ongoing debate about the proper role of the courts in a democracy. While judicial activism can be a powerful force for social justice and the protection of rights, it can sometimes lead to the judiciary performing tasks that are better suited for the elected branches of government. Finding the right balance between these two roles is essential for maintaining the separation of powers and the overall stability of the constitutional system.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

192. (B) The law is likely unconstitutional as it violates Article 25 (Freedom of Religion) and Article 28.
The Constitution guarantees all individuals the right to practice their own religion and prevents the state from imposing specific religious observances in educational institutions. Mandating the singing of a religious song would interfere with the conscience and beliefs of those from different faiths. The judiciary would therefore protect the secular nature of public education and the fundamental rights of religious minorities by invalidating such a law.

193. (B) 1 and 2
Socio-economic entitlements are often implemented gradually as the state's resources allow, a process known as progressive realization. However, the Indian judiciary has increasingly recognized some of these needs as being essential for a dignified life, effectively making them enforceable rights through creative constitutional interpretation. This has included issues like the right to food and health, reflecting a move toward more substantive protections for all citizens in the country.

194. (A) Juveniles between 16-18 years can never be tried as adults under any circumstances.
Recent changes in the law allow for certain older juveniles who commit extremely serious crimes to be treated as adults after a careful assessment by specialized bodies. However, the general focus of the system remains on the reform and rehabilitation of young people rather than on harsh retribution. Protecting the privacy and providing for the social reintegration of children in conflict with the law are still core principles of the juvenile justice framework.

195. (C) Justified, as the primary loyalty of the civil servant is to the Constitution and the Rule of Law.
In a democratic system, all public officials must act within the boundaries of the law and cannot be forced to perform illegal or unconstitutional tasks. A civil servant's duty to follow legal procedures and respect human rights is superior to their obligation to obey political superiors. This principle ensures that the administration remains impartial and is not used as a tool for arbitrary or unlawful actions by the government.

196. (D) Substantive Due Process - Reviewing the fairness of the law itself
This legal standard allows the judiciary to examine not only whether the correct procedures were followed but also whether the underlying law is inherently just and reasonable. It provides a stronger protection against arbitrary or oppressive legislation by requiring that state actions be based on fair and balanced principles. This approach is essential for ensuring that the legal system as a whole respects and protects the fundamental rights of all individuals.

197. (C) Unstated norms, values, and beliefs conveyed in the classroom environment that might reinforce discrimination despite formal human rights teachings.
Education often involves more than just the official syllabus; it also includes the informal attitudes and behaviors that students learn from their surroundings and the examples set by teachers. If these unstated messages promote inequality or prejudice, they can undermine the explicit goals of human rights education. Addressing these underlying cultural factors is essential for creating a truly inclusive and respectful educational environment for every student in the system.

198. (B) Reasonable classification based on intelligible differentia having a rational nexus with the objective of the law.
The principle of equality does not require that all people be treated exactly the same in every situation. Instead, it allows the state to make distinctions between different groups if there is a logical reason for doing so that is related to a legitimate goal. This flexibility is essential for creating laws that address specific social needs and for implementing affirmative action programs that promote true substantive equality in a diverse society.

199. (D) 24 hours
To prevent the abuse of state power and protect individual liberty, the law requires that anyone who is arrested must be brought before a judicial officer within a very short time. This ensures that a neutral authority can review the reasons for the detention and decide whether there is a legal basis for keeping the person in custody. It is

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

administration until the legislature could pass a permanent law. This collaborative process ensures that individual rights are protected even when formal legislation is not yet in place.

215. (A) 2, 1, 4, 3
The understanding of individual liberty has evolved over several decades through several key judicial decisions. This process began with a very narrow view of the law and progressed toward a much broader interpretation that includes various rights essential for a dignified and private life. This history reflects the ongoing commitment of the judiciary to expanding and strengthening the protection of fundamental human rights within the existing constitutional framework of the country.

216. (A) Section 161 Cr.P.C. - Examination of witnesses by police
The code of criminal procedure includes specific rules for how the police should collect information and statements during an investigation. These procedures are intended to ensure that the process is fair and that the rights of those involved are respected. Understanding these specific legal provisions is essential for ensuring that the justice system functions properly and that evidence is gathered in a way that is both lawful and effective for the trial.

217. (D) It can take suo motu cognizance of the failure of the public servant (police) to prevent human rights violations and launch an inquiry.
The human rights commission has the power to act on its own initiative when it becomes aware of serious issues, even if a formal complaint has not been filed. This allows it to address systemic problems like the failure of local authorities to protect marginalized groups or to properly register crimes. By launching its own investigation, the commission can highlight these failures and push for greater accountability and reform in the administration.

218. (B) Information received from the accused that leads to the discovery of a distinct fact/object (Section 27 of Evidence Act).
While general statements made to the police are not allowed as evidence, the law provides an exception for information that leads to the finding of physical proof related to a crime. This rule seeks to balance the need to prevent coerced confessions with the goal of using reliable physical evidence to find the truth in a criminal trial. It is a specific and carefully controlled part of the rules of evidence in a court.

219. (C) Fabian Socialism and Gandhian principles aiming for a Welfare State
The directive principles are rooted in a vision of a society where the state takes an active role in promoting the common good and ensuring a basic level of well-being for all citizens. This approach combines a commitment to social justice and economic equality with a focus on community-based development and the empowerment of the poor. It represents a move toward a more inclusive and caring model of governance and national development.

220. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While standard procedures are followed in most cases, special laws can grant security forces extraordinary powers in regions that are experiencing severe disturbances or insurgency. These legislations provide significant departures from the ordinary rules of arrest and investigation to address extreme security challenges. This highlights the difficult tension between the requirements of maintaining national integrity and the need to protect the individual civil liberties of people living in these affected areas.

221. (D) Any restriction on a fundamental right must be rational, necessary, and proportionate to the legitimate state aim pursued, balancing individual liberty with public interest.
This key principle requires that any state action that limits a person's rights must be carefully justified and should not go beyond what is truly necessary to achieve a legitimate goal. It involves a careful balancing of competing interests and ensures that individual freedoms are not sacrificed unnecessarily in the pursuit of public order or national security. This standard is essential for maintaining the rule of law and preventing arbitrary state power.

222. (A) The UN Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training
International standards emphasize that every nation has a responsibility to provide its citizens

NODIA

207. (B) Binding Recommendations - The government must implement all recommendations within 30 days
While the human rights commission is a powerful investigative body, its findings and suggestions for action are not legally mandatory for the government to follow. It operates by providing advice and highlighting issues of concern, and it relies on the executive's willingness to act or on subsequent judicial pressure to ensure compliance. This lack of direct enforcement power is a central feature of the commission's current statutory design and institutional role.

208. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The right to form unions is a fundamental part of the freedom of association, but it does not include an automatic and unrestricted right to halt work. Instead, industrial actions like strikes are governed by specific laws that set out the conditions and procedures that must be followed. This allows the state to balance the legitimate interests of workers with the need to maintain essential public services and overall economic stability.

209. (C) Enact terror laws with strict sunset clauses, robust judicial oversight, and heavy penalties for misuse by law enforcement.
Protecting a nation from terrorism requires special legal tools, but these must be designed in a way that prevents their abuse and respects basic human liberties. Effective security laws should include built-in reviews, clear judicial monitoring, and strong accountability for any official who misuses their power. This approach ensures that the state can respond to threats while still upholding the fundamental values of a democratic and law-based society.

210. (D) Public Interest Litigation (PIL) under writ jurisdiction (Art 32/226) for violation of Article 21
When the fundamental rights of a large or marginalized group are threatened, the legal system allows for a flexible and accessible way to seek justice. Individuals or organizations can approach the higher courts on behalf of the affected community to challenge actions that might lead to displacement or loss of livelihood. This mechanism ensures that even those without the resources to fight a traditional legal battle can still have their rights protected.

211. (A) 1, 2, and 5
These policy goals, such as ensuring a basic livelihood for all and creating a uniform legal code for every citizen, represent the constitutional vision for a just and equitable society. While they are not immediately enforceable in court, they serve as a guide for the state's long-term development efforts. Balancing these broad social objectives with the protection of individual political liberties is a core challenge for governance in a modern democratic nation.

212. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
A declaration of emergency is a serious step that requires rapid approval from the national legislature to ensure its continued validity. If one house is not in session or has been dissolved, there are specific procedures to allow for its later review, ensuring that the democratic process is eventually followed. This requirement prevents a government from maintaining extraordinary powers indefinitely without the support of the people's representatives through a formal parliamentary vote.

213. (C) A system where the court is actively involved in investigating the facts of the case.
In this type of legal process, the judge plays a more central role in gathering information and searching for the truth, rather than just acting as a neutral arbiter between two sides. This approach prioritizes the state's duty to find all relevant facts and can lead to a more thorough and active investigative role for the court. It differs significantly from the adversarial model used in many other legal systems around the world.

214. (B) The Executive strictly adhering to the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in the Vishaka case until Parliament enacted the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act.
This is a clear example of how different parts of the government can work together to address a gap in the legal protection of human rights. When the court identified a need for rules to prevent workplace harassment, its temporary guidelines were respected and followed by the

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

168. (A) Minimum Wages Act - Civil and Political Right
The requirement for a fair wage is actually an economic and social entitlement that aims to protect workers from exploitation and ensure a basic standard of living. In contrast, civil and political rights primarily focus on individual freedoms like speech and assembly. Correctly identifying the nature of these rights is important for understanding the different obligations they impose on the state and the various legal remedies available.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While individuals cannot directly sue the government for failing to meet socio-economic goals, these principles provide a standard by which the public can judge political performance. During elections, the electorate can hold the ruling party accountable for its progress in areas like health, education, and poverty reduction. This democratic process ensures that the directive principles continue to influence national policy and administrative priorities.

170. (A) Disagreements between the two Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) leading to a deadlock over a bill.
Conflict can occur within a single branch of government, such as when the two chambers of the legislature fail to agree on a proposed law. This can result in a legislative stalemate that requires specific constitutional mechanisms, like a joint sitting, to resolve. Such internal disputes are a natural part of the democratic process but can sometimes hinder the timely passage of important legislation.

171. (D) It violates the basic structure by negating judicial review and the Rule of Law.
The power of the courts to examine the legality of state actions is an essential feature of the Constitution that cannot be removed by any law. Creating a force that is entirely immune from this oversight would allow for the exercise of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental rights without any remedy. The judiciary would therefore invalidate such an attempt to protect the core principles of constitutional governance.

172. (B) 1, 2, and 3
The Indian police system continues to be influenced by colonial-era legislation, though modern reforms have been introduced to improve its functioning. Challenges like political interference in personnel decisions often undermine the professional independence of the force. Mandatory guidelines for the tenure of senior officers are intended to provide stability and reduce the influence of partisan politics on the day-to-day management of public order and investigations.

NODIA

173. (C) They have original jurisdiction to entertain complaints directly from citizens without police involvement.
These specialized sessions courts are intended to speed up the trial of existing criminal cases that involve human rights violations, rather than creating an entirely new pathway for filing complaints. They operate within the established framework of criminal procedure, requiring investigations by the police or other authorized agencies. Their goal is to ensure that these sensitive cases are resolved more quickly and with greater expertise.

174. (D) They must be released immediately on personal bond under Section 436A of the Cr.P.C.
To prevent the injustice of prolonged pre-trial detention, the law mandates that individuals who have been held for half of the maximum possible sentence must generally be released on bail. If the detention exceeds the total maximum sentence, their continued custody is illegal. This provision ensures that the slow pace of the judicial system does not lead to the excessive punishment of those whose guilt is not yet proven.

175. (A) Provide the information proactively as transparency is a core pillar of good governance.
Openness in the management of public resources is essential for building trust and ensuring accountability. By making information about expenditure and decision-making available to the public, the administration allows for meaningful oversight and participation. This proactive approach helps to prevent corruption and ensures that governmental actions are aligned with the interests of the community as a whole, rather than just a few individuals.

with the knowledge and skills needed to understand and advocate for their own rights. This includes ensuring that those in positions of authority, such as the police, receive proper training in human rights principles. By adopting these standards, a country commits itself to building a culture of respect for human dignity and to preventing abuses through effective education and institutional reform.

223. (C) Used to determine the true nature and character of a legislation to resolve conflicts of legislative competence between the Union and States.
In a federal system where both the central and state governments can make laws, conflicts can occur when their respective powers overlap. This judicial doctrine helps to identify the core purpose of a law and decide which level of government has the authority to enact it. By focusing on the substance rather than the formal title of the legislation, the courts ensure that each organ stays within its own constitutional boundaries and powers.

224. (A) Conflict of interest, lack of technical expertise, and political pressure favoring industrial growth over environmental protection.
Effective protection of the environment is often hindered by complex social and political factors. Regulatory agencies may face pressure to prioritize economic development, and they may lack the resources or knowledge needed to effectively monitor and penalize pollution. Overcoming these challenges requires a strong commitment to sustainable development and the creation of independent, well-resourced institutions that can enforce environmental laws fairly and effectively for the benefit of all the people.

225. (D) The Test of Reasonable Restriction under Article 19(2) to 19(6) and the Due Process test under Article 21.
To decide whether a law that limits individual freedom is valid, the judiciary must apply specific constitutional standards. This involves checking if the restriction is based on a legitimate goal and if the process used is fair and just. These tests ensure that the state cannot use its power to arbitrarily or unnecessarily infringe upon the fundamental rights of its citizens, maintaining a necessary balance between collective security and individual liberty in a democratic nation.

226. (B) 2 and 3 only
The national human rights body is a statutory entity that has been given significant powers to investigate violations and to participate in ongoing legal proceedings with the permission of the court. It also maintains its own specialized staff to conduct detailed inquiries into complaints. While it can suggest compensation, these recommendations are not immediately binding in the same way as a court order, reflecting the commission's primary role as an advisory and monitoring institution.

227. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The judiciary has recognized that the ability to reach the courts and have one's grievances heard is a fundamental part of the right to justice. However, for many marginalized groups, high legal fees and complicated procedures remain a significant barrier to the actual enforcement of their rights. Providing effective legal aid and simplifying the justice process are essential for ensuring that everyone can truly benefit from the legal protections guaranteed by the state and Constitution.

228. (D) The obligation to prove a fact; generally rests on the party who substantially asserts the affirmative of the issue.
In a legal proceeding, the responsibility for providing evidence to support a claim is a central rule that ensures a fair and structured process. Generally, the side that makes a statement or accusation must be the one to prove it with convincing information. This prevents people from making groundless claims and ensures that the court's decisions are based on reliable and well-supported facts rather than mere suspicion or unsupported allegations from any party.

229. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Different approaches to justice prioritize various goals, such as the rapid suppression of crime or the protection of the rights of the accused through formal legal steps. Other models focus on punishing the offender in a way that matches the severity of the crime or on repairing the harm caused to the victim and the community.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

values through a constantly evolving balance of power.

261. (D) To neutralize imminent threats to public order
The state utilizes preventive detention statutes based on the need to stop potential threats to public safety before they occur. By detaining individuals suspected of intending to disrupt order, the government aims to maintain security in conflict zones. This justification prioritizes preemptive action over traditional judicial scrutiny, framing such extraordinary measures as essential for neutralizing immediate risks to society.

262. (B) As measures that inherently undermine fundamental rights
Advocates for human rights argue that the use of anti-terrorist legislation fundamentally compromises individual liberties. They suggest that these laws allow the state to bypass normal legal protections, leading to arbitrary detention. From this perspective, extraordinary security measures create a system where fundamental rights are sacrificed in the name of security, ultimately eroding the constitutional protections of citizens.

263. (C) The granting of sweeping immunities to security personnel.
The Armed Forces Special Power Act is noted for providing extensive legal protection to security personnel operating in conflict zones. These immunities often shield individuals from standard accountability for their actions. This legal environment can lead to allegations of arbitrary state behavior, as the sweeping nature of the protections makes it difficult for civilians to seek redress for grievances.

264. (D) It fosters a climate of impunity regarding state actions.
When a state depends excessively on extraordinary security laws, it often creates an environment where official actions are shielded from accountability. This climate of impunity suggests that the normal checks on state power have been weakened. Such a situation can lead to frequent allegations of rights violations, as the legal safeguards intended to protect citizens are bypassed systematically.

265. (A) Whether procedural safeguards can prevent liberty erosion.
The primary academic focus regarding repressive legislation is whether the built-in procedural rules are enough to protect individual freedoms. There is a significant concern that these laws might lead to the permanent erosion of constitutional liberties. The debate examines the balance between the state's security needs and the necessity of maintaining robust safeguards to prevent administrative and military abuse.

266. (B) The temporary suspension of the federal structure
The declaration of a National Emergency causes a significant change by temporarily halting the usual distribution of power between central and regional authorities. This centralization allows the central government to take over roles typically handled by states. This suspension of the federal structure is a fundamental shift that enables the executive branch to consolidate authority during times of internal crisis.

267. (B) It allowed the state to bypass them entirely.
During an emergency, the executive branch gains the ability to implement policies and rules without following standard parliamentary procedures. This bypass of the ordinary legislative process leads to a centralization of power. Consequently, laws can be enacted or suspended more quickly, but this also removes the typical checks and balances provided by open legislative debate and public scrutiny.

268. (A) Their fragility when subjected to extreme centralization
The experience of citizens during periods of centralized control shows that democratic institutions are vulnerable when power is concentrated in the executive. This fragility becomes apparent as standard protections and institutional checks are weakened. The scenario suggests that the resilience of these institutions is severely tested when they are no longer able to function independently from a centralized executive authority.

269. (C) A profound disconnect from governance structures
When emergency powers are used for an extended time, citizens often feel alienated from

protected from any misuse of authority by those in positions of power or influence.

238. (A) The struggle for primacy in the selection process, balancing the need for judicial independence against the need for democratic accountability.
There is often tension between the different branches of government over who should have the final say in choosing the people who will serve on the country's highest courts. This conflict highlights the challenge of ensuring that the judiciary remains free from political influence while also maintaining some degree of connection to the democratic will of the people. Resolving this issue is essential for maintaining the overall balance and integrity of the constitutional system.

239. (C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes - Article 338
The Constitution provides for specialized bodies to monitor and protect the rights of different marginalized groups, with each commission having its own specific legal and institutional framework. These organizations play a vital role in investigating grievances and recommending policies to improve the lives of those they represent. Correctly identifying the specific articles that govern these bodies is important for understanding the state's institutional commitments to social justice and the protection of human rights.

240. (A) The personnel are protected as AFSPA grants the power to enter and search any premises without warrant to recover wrongful arms or suspects.
Under the provisions of this special law, security forces in certain regions are given broad authority to act quickly without the usual judicial permissions. This is intended to address extreme security threats but can lead to significant interference with the lives and properties of local people. While these powers are controversial, they are a formal part of the legal framework that applies in areas designated as disturbed, reflecting the difficult challenges of maintaining internal order.

241. (D) Information, the disclosure of which would prejudicially affect the sovereignty and integrity of India.
While transparency is a key goal of modern governance, the state may withhold certain information if its release would pose a serious threat to national security or the relationship with other countries. This is a limited and carefully defined exception to the general rule that the public should have access to governmental information. Balancing the need for openness with the requirements of safety and security is a core challenge for the administration of any democratic nation.

242. (B) To promote national integration by standardizing personal laws related to marriage, divorce, and inheritance across all religious communities.
The goal of creating a single set of civil laws for everyone is intended to foster a sense of national unity and to ensure that all citizens are treated equally in their personal and family lives. This would involve replacing the current system of different laws for various religious groups with a common legal framework. While this is a complex and sensitive issue, it remains an important objective for achieving the constitutional vision of a modern and unified society.

243. (C) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While the use of violence in custody is prohibited by various constitutional and legal principles, there is currently no single, specialized law that specifically defines and punishes torture as a standalone crime in India. Additionally, while the country has expressed its support for international standards against such practices, it has not yet completed the formal process of fully ratifying the relevant global convention. This highlights the need for further legal reforms to strengthen the protection of individual dignity.

244. (A) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offense more than once.
This fundamental legal protection ensures that an individual cannot be subjected to multiple trials or punishments by the state for a single criminal act. Once a person has been tried and either convicted or acquitted, they are generally free from further legal action for that same

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

to prevent violations by building a culture that values and protects every individual.

297. (A) Lack of standardized materials and trained educators.
One of the biggest challenges in teaching human rights was the lack of consistent textbooks and teachers who were not fully prepared for the subject. It was difficult for many educators to explain complex legal ideas in a way that students could understand. Without the right materials and training, the program struggled to make a meaningful impact in the classroom.

298. (B) As a marginal, extracurricular subject
In many schools, human rights was not treated as an important part of the main curriculum. Instead, it was often seen as an extra activity that was not essential for students' education. This meant it did not receive the time or attention it needed to be effective, leading to a situation where the subject was largely ignored by both students and teachers.

299. (B) It reduces education to theory without practical application.
When human rights education is not a core part of the syllabus, it becomes something that is only discussed in theory. Students may learn the words, but they do not learn how to apply the ideas in real life. This lack of practical focus means that the education does not lead to any real changes in how people act or think.

300. (A) A pedagogical shift cultivating empathetic awareness.
For human rights education to be successful, there needs to be a change in how it is taught. It should focus on building empathy and helping students understand how to take action. Simply teaching the laws is not enough; the curriculum must also encourage students to care about others and give them the tools to stand up for rights.

NODIA

decentralized service delivery mechanism. This approach was intended to bring services closer to the citizens. However, the initial rollout faced challenges due to lack of transparency. Despite the goals of improving welfare, the decentralized model initially failed to produce positive results because of opaque decision-making.

253. (C) The presence of opaque decision-making
Public dissatisfaction during the initial phase of the policy rollout was primarily driven by the lack of transparency in the decision-making process. Opaque protocols prevented citizens from understanding how administrative choices were made. This lack of clarity resulted in a surge of grievances as individuals felt unable to track implementation or contest the arbitrary nature of the administration.

254. (D) It protects against the abuse of discretionary power.
The rule of law functions as a protective mechanism within public administration by preventing the uncontrolled use of administrative discretion. By establishing clear legal boundaries, it ensures that authority is not exercised arbitrarily. This framework makes administration accountable to citizens, providing a structured environment where the exercise of power is governed by set rules rather than personal whims.

255. (C) It requires a robust, enforceable rule of law to exist.
Long-term effective governance depends on the presence of a strong and enforceable legal framework. The scenario highlights that without the rule of law, administrative actions often become opaque and arbitrary. Therefore, for good governance to be sustainable, it must be supported by legal principles that ensure accountability, procedural fairness, and the protection of citizens from administrative overreach.

256. (B) The executive's aggressive application of the statute
Systematic friction between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches began when the executive branch applied the public order statute aggressively. This enforcement style tested the boundaries of the powers delegated by the legislature. The resulting tension highlighted how executive interpretation can lead to institutional conflict when its application of a law appears to overreach into constitutional protections.

257. (D) By intervening to assess the statute's constitutional validity.
The judiciary acted by reviewing the legal validity of the statute and its execution to ensure constitutional compliance. Rather than ignoring the conflict, the court intervened to examine whether the executive's broad interpretation violated the original legislative intent or constitutional limits. This process helped clarify jurisdictional boundaries and ensured that state power remained subject to judicial oversight and scrutiny.

258. (A) A complex interplay of conflict and cooperation
The relationship between constitutional organs is defined by a dynamic where tension and collaboration exist simultaneously. These interactions are not purely adversarial but involve a continuous process of negotiation. While different branches may disagree on jurisdictional boundaries, these conflicts often lead to mutual adjustments. This complexity ensures that no single organ can monopolize state power without institutional checks.

NODIA

259. (C) As a catalyst for refining the balance of power among the organs
Conflict among constitutional branches is presented as a positive force that facilitates the adjustment of power dynamics. Instead of being purely negative, these tensions allow for the refinement of jurisdictional boundaries. Through processes like constructive judicial review, organs negotiate their roles. This ongoing dialogue ensures that the constitutional framework remains responsive and maintains a healthy balance of authority.

260. (A) It prevents monopolization of power and promotes accountability.
Continuous negotiation between the legislature, executive, and judiciary serves to prevent any single branch from exerting total control over the state. This interplay fosters a system of institutional accountability where each organ's actions are checked by others. Ultimately, this dynamic ensures that governance remains within constitutional limits, protecting democratic

but lack direct legal enforceability in a court of law. This means that while the government is expected to follow these principles when making laws, citizens cannot sue the state to force their immediate implementation. They serve as a moral and political guide rather than rules.

279. (C) By adopting a harmonious construction of both domains
The court resolved the tension by using an interpretive method that balances both protected individual rights and socio-economic goals. By viewing these two sets of principles as supporting each other rather than being in conflict, the judiciary ensured a more comprehensive approach to governance. This allowed the state to pursue social welfare while still respecting the fundamental protections of individuals.

280. (D) They are complementary to political rights.
The judicial perspective holds that social and economic rights are just as important as political and civil rights. Instead of viewing one as more powerful than the other, the court treats them as mutually reinforcing components of the constitution. This approach ensures that the state can pursue justice in all areas of life without compromising the basic rights of citizens.

281. (A) The question of enforcement
Even when good laws are passed to help marginalized groups, the biggest obstacle is making sure those laws are actually put into practice. The gap between what the law says and what happens on the ground is a major concern. Without effective ways to enforce these rules, the protections they offer remain theoretical and fail to help the intended people.

282. (B) Administrative apathy, social prejudices, and low capacity.
Several factors hinder the practical application of protective laws, including a lack of interest from officials and insufficient resources within institutions. Additionally, long-standing social biases often prevent these laws from being used effectively. These obstacles combined mean that the legal system fails to reach the people who need it most, leaving them without the support the legislature intended to provide.

283. (B) The legislation becomes a mere symbolic gesture.
If a law meant to protect vulnerable groups is not enforced properly, it loses its power to create real change. It ends up being a token gesture that looks good on paper but does not help people in their daily lives. This failure prevents the achievement of actual equality and leaves marginalized communities in the same disadvantaged position as before.

284. (A) Justice system accessibility and authority sensitization.
Effective enforcement depends on whether people can actually use the legal system and whether the officials in charge understand the importance of the law. If the courts are too hard to reach or if the authorities are not trained to be sensitive to the needs of marginalized groups, the law will not work. These two factors are critical for success.

285. (C) Monitoring, capacity building, and proactive legal aid.
To make protective laws more effective, there must be a focus on observing how they are used and training the people who implement them. Providing legal help to those who cannot afford it is also essential. These steps help turn the words of the law into actual power for people, ensuring that the legal system works for everyone equally.

286. (D) The police
The primary organization tasked with managing daily public order and investigating crimes within the community is the police force. They operate as the first line of defense in maintaining peace and safety for citizens. Their mandate is specifically focused on civilian law enforcement and the routine administration of justice, distinguishing them from military forces that focus on external threats.

287. (C) Coordination challenges and blurred lines of authority.
When different security forces work together, they often face problems with communication and determining who is in charge. These difficulties can lead to confusion during critical operations. The lack of clear boundaries between the roles of the police and other forces makes it harder to manage unrest effectively and can

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

the government. The lack of standard legislative processes and the suppression of dissent create a gap between the rulers and the ruled. This leads to a loss of faith in the governance structures that were originally meant to represent and protect the interests of the public.

270. (D) The resilience of democracy and public trust.
Imposing a National Emergency serves as a critical test for the strength of a democratic system and the level of trust the public has in it. It evaluates whether constitutional principles can survive extreme centralization. The long-term impact on the social fabric reveals how well the core values of democracy can withstand the suspension of normal civil and political rights.

271. (C) The IPC, Cr.P.C., and the Indian Evidence Act
The operational framework of the Indian criminal justice system is built upon three primary pieces of legislation. These laws define what constitutes a crime, establish the procedures for investigation and trial, and set the rules for the admissibility of evidence. Together, they create a structured environment intended to balance the state's power to punish with the protection of human rights.

272. (B) The voluntariness of the collected evidence
A major issue highlighted in the study was the questionable nature of confessions obtained during police investigations. There were significant concerns about whether these statements were given freely or under duress. Ensuring that evidence is voluntary is a key requirement of procedural law, as coerced confessions undermine the fairness of the trial and violate the fundamental human rights of the accused.

273. (D) Scrutining evidence to check investigative overreach.
Under the legal framework for evidence, judges act as a necessary barrier against the improper actions of investigators. By carefully reviewing how evidence is obtained and whether it meets legal standards, the court prevents law enforcement from exceeding their authority. This scrutiny is essential for maintaining the integrity of the judicial process and protecting individuals from arbitrary or coercive police tactics.

NODIA

274. (A) To prevent the arbitrary punishment of the accused
It is necessary to have fair procedures during a trial to ensure that the laws defining crimes are not used to punish people unfairly. Without these procedural safeguards, the application of criminal law could become arbitrary. The rules for investigation and trial ensure that every accused individual is treated with fairness, preventing the state from abusing its power to administer punishment.

275. (C) To ensure the pursuit of punishment does not eclipse individual dignity
The inclusion of human rights within the legal system is meant to protect the inherent worth of every person, even those accused of crimes. This ensures that the state's desire to punish criminal behavior does not lead to the mistreatment of individuals. By maintaining this balance, the legal system reinforces its own legitimacy and respects the dignity of all citizens.

276. (A) To secure economic justice per Directive Principles.
The state implemented a land redistribution policy to achieve the goal of economic justice as outlined in the guiding principles of governance. These objectives focus on the social and economic welfare of the community. By redistributing resources, the state aimed to fulfill its constitutional duty to promote an equitable society, addressing historical inequalities through proactive administrative and legislative action.

277. (D) It infringed on Fundamental Rights to property and equality.
Citizens challenged the welfare policy by arguing that it violated their protected freedoms regarding property ownership and fair treatment. They claimed that the state's redistribution efforts directly conflicted with the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution. This legal conflict highlighted the tension between collective socio-economic goals and the individual protections that citizens are entitled to under the current constitutional framework.

278. (B) They are non-justiciable and cannot be court-enforced.
The guiding principles for state policy are considered essential for national governance

crime. This principle is essential for ensuring that the power of the state is not used to harass or repeatedly punish individuals, maintaining a fair and stable justice system.

245. (D) Designing pedagogy that connects universal human rights principles with local cultural contexts and practical legal remedies.
For education in this field to be truly effective, it must be presented in a way that is relevant to the lives of the students and the specific challenges they face in their own communities. This involves not only teaching broad international standards but also showing how these principles can be used to address local issues and how to access the legal systems that are available for the protection and enforcement of human rights.

246. (B) 2, 3, and 4
The primary duties of the national human rights body include investigating complaints of abuses, promoting education and awareness, and supporting the work of other organizations in this field. It serves as an important monitoring and advisory institution that helps to highlight issues of concern and to push for greater accountability and reform in the administration. These functions are essential for building a culture of respect for human dignity and for the overall protection of individual liberties.

247. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The authority to designate an area as requiring special security measures is shared between the national government and the leadership of the individual states. This allows for a more flexible response to local security challenges while still maintaining a degree of coordination and oversight at the central level. Understanding the specific legal rules that govern these declarations is important for correctly identifying how these extraordinary powers can be triggered and how they are managed within the state.

248. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
International agreements cover a wide range of human rights, including civil and political freedoms as well as economic, social, and cultural entitlements. Specialized treaties also address the specific needs and rights of women and children, ensuring that they are protected from discrimination and exploitation. These global standards provide a framework for nations to improve their own laws and to be held accountable for their progress in promoting the dignity and well-being of all their people.

249. (D) Their inherent non-justiciability restricts citizens from legally compelling the state to implement them if resources or political will are lacking.
While these principles provide an important vision for a just society, their lack of direct legal enforceability means that they cannot be used by individuals to force the state to take specific actions. Their success depends on the long-term commitment of the government and the overall economic capacity of the nation to provide for the social and economic needs of its citizens. This distinguishes them from fundamental rights, which can be protected and enforced by the courts.

250. (A) Plea Bargaining - Applicable to offenses punishable by death or life imprisonment
This legal mechanism allows an accused to plead guilty in exchange for a lesser sentence, but it is not universally applicable. It cannot be used for serious offenses carrying the death penalty or life imprisonment. Additionally, crimes affecting the socio-economic condition of the country or committed against women or children below fourteen years are excluded from this process. It is designed to speed up trials while ensuring that justice for severe crimes is not compromised.

251. (B) Good governance is intrinsically linked to strict adherence to the rule of law.
The core principle established in the academic evaluation is that good governance is fundamentally dependent on following legal frameworks. This connection ensures that administrative actions remain within constitutional boundaries. When governance outcomes are assessed, the presence of a legal environment free from arbitrariness is seen as the primary driver for successful public welfare delivery and systemic accountability.

252. (A) By implementing a decentralized service delivery mechanism.
The administrative body initially sought to enhance public welfare by adopting a

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

create significant friction within the overall law enforcement structure.

288. (B) Training is for external defense, not civilian law enforcement.
Using the military for domestic issues is concerning because soldiers are trained for combat and defending the country from outside enemies. Their skills and methods are not designed for interacting with civilians or handling local crimes. This difference in training can lead to inappropriate responses when they are asked to perform tasks usually handled by the police in civilian areas.

289. (D) Alienation of the local populace due to disproportionate use of force
Using military or para-military units to handle civilian problems often results in the use of too much force. This aggressive approach can make the local population feel alienated and mistreated by the state. Instead of restoring order peacefully, it can increase tension and cause citizens to lose trust in the agencies that are supposed to be protecting them.

290. (A) It undermines police apparatus and complicates democratic mandates.
Relying too heavily on military-style forces for everyday law enforcement can weaken the regular police and make it harder to maintain order through democratic means. It complicates the goal of using the least amount of force possible. This approach can shift the focus away from community-based policing and toward a more aggressive, less accountable way of managing public safety.

291. (C) The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
The primary legal framework for protecting human rights in India was established by a specific 1993 act. This law created the necessary national and state-level organizations to investigate and address violations. It serves as the foundation for all government efforts to ensure that individuals are protected from abuse and that their fundamental rights are respected across the entire country.

292. (A) It took suo motu cognizance of the broader systemic failures.
The national commission responded to the report of violence by taking independent action to investigate the broader problems within the system. Instead of waiting for a formal complaint, they used their power to examine the issue on their own. This allowed them to look at the underlying causes of the incident and suggest ways to prevent it from happening again.

293. (D) Their ultimate recommendations are merely advisory.
A significant problem for human rights commissions is that their findings and suggestions are not legally binding. They can investigate and report on abuses, but they cannot force the government or other agencies to follow their advice. This lack of enforcement power means that their recommendations for helping victims or punishing offenders often go ignored by those in authority.

294. (B) The constitution of Human Rights Courts
The law includes a provision for setting up specialized courts at the local level to handle cases involving human rights abuses quickly. These courts are intended to speed up the legal process so that victims can get justice without long delays. By focusing specifically on these types of crimes, the system aims to provide a more efficient path to accountability.

295. (C) It delays justice and dilutes the overarching objectives.
When the specialized courts do not function correctly or consistently, it slows down the entire process of getting justice. This failure makes the laws intended to protect people less effective. It also undermines the goals of the overall system, as victims are left waiting for a resolution and the people responsible for abuses are not held accountable in a timely manner.

296. (D) To give students an understanding of dignity and values.
The main goal of the national education program was to teach students the importance of human dignity and the values found in the constitution. By learning about tolerance and rights, students are expected to become citizens who respect the rights of others. This long-term approach aims

NODIA

Understanding these different focuses is essential for building a balanced and effective criminal justice system for the whole society.

230. (B) It is often treated as a peripheral or extra-curricular subject rather than being mainstreamed into core curricula.
While human rights are fundamental to modern society, they are often not given a central place in the regular school or university syllabus. This can lead to a lack of deep understanding and engagement with these principles by students. To be truly effective, human rights education should be integrated into all parts of the learning process, helping students to see how these values apply to every aspect of their lives and communities.

231. (B) Judicial Power - Supreme Court's jurisdiction is entirely suspended
During a major crisis, the central government gains extraordinary authority over the states and the legislature can pass laws on more subjects than usual. However, the basic structure of the legal system and the role of the higher judiciary remain in place. The courts continue to have the power to review state actions and protect fundamental rights, ensuring that the rule of law is maintained even during the most difficult and challenging national emergencies.

232. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The power to detain individuals before they have committed a crime is a severe measure that is only allowed because it is seen as necessary for preventing even greater harm to society. While it directly limits personal liberty, it is intended to address extreme threats that cannot be handled through the ordinary criminal justice process. This highlights the ongoing and difficult tension between the needs of national security and the protection of individual human rights.

233. (C) A legislature lacking the power to enact a law indirectly attempts to achieve the same result by dressing it up in a different form.
This judicial concept ensures that the government cannot bypass the limits on its authority by being deceptive in the way it writes its laws. If the true purpose of a law is something that the legislature does not have the power to do, then that law will be considered invalid. This helps to maintain the proper balance of power between different levels of the government and to protect the constitutional order of the nation.

234. (D) A writ of Habeas Corpus asserting violation of Article 22(1).
When an individual is held without being told why or denied the chance to speak with a lawyer, it is a direct violation of their fundamental rights. The most effective way to challenge this is through a court order that demands the person be brought before a judge and given a chance to argue for their freedom. This serves as a vital safeguard against arbitrary arrest and the misuse of police power in any society.

235. (C) 1, 2, 4, and 5
The relationship between individual liberties and social policy goals has changed over time through various legal and constitutional changes. While individual rights were once seen as primary, the system has moved toward a more balanced approach where both are considered essential. This allows the state to pursue broad social welfare goals while still respecting the fundamental protections that are guaranteed to every citizen, maintaining the core spirit and integrity of the whole constitutional framework.

236. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The human rights commission has the authority to examine international standards and to suggest ways that they can be effectively applied within the country. However, the power to actually sign and agree to these treaties rests with the central government's executive branch. This allows the commission to provide expert advice and monitoring while still respecting the formal roles and responsibilities of the different parts of the state in international affairs and policy.

237. (D) Discretion must be exercised within legally defined parameters, subject to judicial review to prevent arbitrariness and ensure fairness.
In a modern state, officials often have the power to make choices and decisions in specific situations. However, this authority must be exercised fairly and should always be subject to oversight by the courts. This ensures that administrative power is not used in a biased or unpredictable way and that the fundamental rights of individuals are

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

CHAPTER 10

International Enforcement of Human Rights

1. Which of the following bodies is considered a 'core' UN human rights treaty body?
(A) International Court of Justice
(B) Human Rights Committee
(C) UN Security Council
(D) International Criminal Court

2. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Treaty bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor implementation of the core international human rights treaties.
Statement II: Treaty body decisions are legally binding on all UN member states.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

3. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The core human rights treaty bodies rely heavily on state reporting mechanisms.
Reason (R): State reports allow the committees to assess the legislative and administrative measures taken to implement treaty obligations.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

4. All of the following are mechanisms used by UN human rights treaty bodies EXCEPT:
(A) State reporting
(B) Individual communications
(C) General Comments
(D) Imposing economic sanctions

5. Consider the following statements regarding treaty bodies:
I. They issue General Comments.
II. They receive individual complaints if the State has recognized this competence.
III. They conduct confidential inquiries in cases of systematic violations.
IV. They draft new international treaties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I, III, and IV

6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding UN treaty bodies.
(A) They are composed of independent experts who serve in their personal capacity.
(B) They are established directly by General Assembly resolutions.
(C) They monitor compliance with specific core international human rights treaties.
(D) State parties are required to submit regular periodic reports to them.

7. Match the treaties in List I with their corresponding Treaty Bodies in List II:
List I: (Treaty)
P. ICCPR
Q. ICESCR
R. CERD
S. CAT
List II: (Treaty Body)
1. Committee Against Torture
2. Human Rights Committee
3. Committee on Economic, Social and

NODIA

individual communication.
(C) They reflect the Committee's jurisprudential interpretation of the ICCPR.
(D) States are expected to comply with them in good faith.

57. Match the articles of the ICCPR in List I with the rights they protect in List II:
List I: (Article of ICCPR)
P. Article 6
Q. Article 7
R. Article 9
S. Article 18
List II: (Right)
1. Right to life
2. Freedom from torture
3. Right to liberty and security
4. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

58. Identify the correct pair regarding the ICCPR Optional Protocols.
(A) First Optional Protocol - Individual communications mechanism
(B) First Optional Protocol - Abolition of the death penalty
(C) Second Optional Protocol - Individual communications mechanism
(D) Second Optional Protocol - State reporting procedure

59. Consider the process of state reporting to the Human Rights Committee (HRC):
I. The State submits its initial report within one year of entry into force.
II. The Committee issues a List of Issues.
III. The State provides written replies.
IV. Constructive dialogue takes place in Geneva.
V. The Committee issues an Arrest Warrant if the State fails.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, IV, V
(D) I, II, III, IV

60. What term defines the final document issued by the Human Rights Committee (HRC) after evaluating a State report?
(A) Executive Order
(B) Concluding Observations
(C) Advisory Opinion
(D) Summary Judgment

61. Under Article 4 of the ICCPR, which right is non-derogable even in times of public emergency?
(A) Freedom of expression
(B) Freedom of movement
(C) Freedom from torture
(D) Right to peaceful assembly

62. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Human Rights Committee (HRC) meets three times a year.
Statement II: The HRC meets exclusively in New York.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

63. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): General Comment No. 36 of the Human Rights Committee (HRC) significantly expanded the interpretation of the right to life.
Reason (R): It recognized that environmental degradation and climate change threaten the ability of present and future generations to enjoy the right to life.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

64. Which of the following falls strictly OUTSIDE the mandate of the Human Rights Committee?
(A) Reviewing state reports under the ICCPR
(B) Prosecuting individuals for war crimes
(C) Issuing General Comments on ICCPR

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, III, IV
(C) I, II, IV
(D) I, III, IV

16. Which statement regarding Interstate Communications under core treaties is incorrect?
(A) It allows a State party to complain about another State party.
(B) It is the most frequently used mechanism in treaty bodies.
(C) It usually requires prior declaration of acceptance by both states.
(D) It aims at amicable resolution of disputes.

17. Match the bodies in List I with their focus areas in List II:
List I: (Body)
P. SPT
Q. CED
R. CMW
S. CRPD
List II: (Focus Area)
1. Migrant Workers
2. Persons with Disabilities
3. Prevention of Torture
4. Enforced Disappearances
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

18. Identify the correct pair regarding the establishment of treaty bodies.
(A) CESCR - Created by ECOSOC Resolution
(B) Human Rights Committee - Created by the UN Charter
(C) CEDAW - Created by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(D) CRC - Created by the Security Council

19. Consider the independence of treaty body experts:
I. They serve in their personal capacity.
II. They are nominated by States.
III. They represent their government's interests.
IV. They must possess recognized competence in human rights.
V. They are elected by secret ballot.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, IV, V
(D) I, II, III, IV

20. Arrange the following treaty bodies in chronological order of their establishment:
I. CERD
II. Human Rights Committee
III. CEDAW
IV. CMW
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

21. What does the "constructive dialogue" in the state reporting procedure refer to?
(A) Formal negotiations for drafting and finalizing new international treaties
(B) Diplomatic dialogue occurring between two conflicting UN member states
(C) Discussions between the treaty body and the state's delegation members
(D) Consultations held between specialized NGOs and the UN General Assembly

22. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: NGOs can submit shadow reports to treaty bodies.
Statement II: Shadow reports are ignored during constructive dialogue.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

23. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a unique process involving a review of the human rights records of all UN Member States.
Reason (R): UPR is conducted by the independent treaty body experts.

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The ICESCR embodies the principle of "progressive realization".
Reason (R): States are expected to achieve the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights immediately upon ratification.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

74. Which of the following is an exception to the principle of progressive realization under the ICESCR?
(A) The obligation to guarantee rights without discrimination
(B) The right to adequate housing
(C) The right to work
(D) The right to education

75. Identify the core obligations under the ICESCR that are of immediate effect:
I. Obligation to take steps
II. Obligation of non-discrimination
III. Obligation to respect trade union rights
IV. Obligation to provide universal free higher education
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III
(B) III and IV
(C) I and IV
(D) I and II

76. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR.
(A) It establishes an individual communications procedure.
(B) It was adopted in 1966.
(C) It allows for an inquiry procedure into grave or systematic violations.
(D) It entered into force in 2013.

77. Match the articles of the ICESCR in List I with the rights they protect in List II:
List I: (Article of ICESCR)
P. Article 6
Q. Article 9
R. Article 11
S. Article 12
List II: (Right)
1. Right to work
2. Right to social security
3. Right to an adequate standard of living
4. Right to health
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

78. Identify the correct pair regarding Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) concepts.
(A) Maximum available resources - Minimum core obligations
(B) Progressive realization - Immediate and full achievement
(C) Justiciability - Inability of courts to enforce ESCR
(D) Minimum core obligations - Baseline essential levels of each right

79. Consider the tripartite typology of State obligations formulated by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR):
I. Obligation to respect
II. Obligation to protect
III. Obligation to fulfill
IV. Obligation to sanction
V. Obligation to finance
Which of the above statement(s) constitute the recognized typology?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, III, IV
(C) I, IV, V
(D) III, IV, V

80. What term defines the failure of a State to satisfy a minimum core obligation of the ICESCR?
(A) Progressive lag
(B) Prima facie violation
(C) Derogation
(D) Margin of appreciation

81. Which document elaborates on the right to water as implicit in Articles 11 and 12 of the ICESCR?
(A) General Comment No. 3
(B) General Comment No. 15
(C) The UN Charter

NODIA

32. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Special Procedures are paid employees of the United Nations.
Statement II: They serve in their personal capacity and are independent of any government.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

33. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Special Procedures can intervene directly with governments on specific allegations of violations.
Reason (R): They use "communications" to bring alleged violations to the attention of governments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. All of the following are examples of thematic Special Procedures EXCEPT:
(A) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
(B) Special Rapporteur on torture
(C) Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
(D) Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty

35. What tools are used by Special Procedures to gather information?
I. Urgent appeals
II. Fact-finding missions
III. Letters of allegation
IV. Military reconnaissance
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV
(C) I, II, III
(D) I, III, IV

36. Which statement regarding country visits by Special Procedures is incorrect?
(A) They can only occur upon the invitation of the host government.
(B) Some states have issued "standing invitations" to all thematic special procedures.
(C) They result in a report submitted to the Human Rights Council.
(D) They allow experts to establish permanent UN bases in the country.

37. Match the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) cycles in List I with their durations in List II:
List I: (UPR Cycle)
P. First Cycle
Q. Second Cycle
R. Third Cycle
S. Periodicity
List II: (Duration/Period)
1. 2008-2011
2. 2012-2016
3. 2017-2022
4. Approximately 4.5 to 5 years
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

38. Identify the correct pair regarding UN mechanisms.
(A) UPR - Judicial mechanism
(B) Special Procedures - Independent expert mechanism
(C) Treaty Bodies - Political peer-review mechanism
(D) Human Rights Council - Independent judicial body

39. Consider the following concerning the Human Rights Council (HRCouncil) and Special Procedures:
I. The HRCouncil appoints the mandate holders.
II. Mandate holders report annually to the HRCouncil.
III. The HRCouncil defines the scope of each mandate.
IV. The HRCouncil can terminate a mandate.
V. Mandate holders must be HRCouncil delegates.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, IV, V
(D) I, II, III, IV

40. Arrange the steps of a Special Procedure country visit in chronological order:
I. Request for invitation
II. Preparation and undertaking of the visit
III. Drafting of the final report
IV. Presentation to the Human Rights Council
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

41. What is the primary outcome document of a Universal Periodic Review (UPR) session for a given State?
(A) Binding Judicial Decree
(B) Treaty Amendment Protocol
(C) Report of the Working Group
(D) General Assembly Resolution

42. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) assesses states based exclusively on the ICCPR.
Statement II: The UPR considers international humanitarian law when applicable.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

43. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Special Procedures are often described as the "crown jewel" of the UN human rights system.
Reason (R): They have the flexibility to address situations in all parts of the world regardless of treaty ratification.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

44. Which of the following is NOT a recognized format of Special Procedure mandates?
(A) Special Rapporteur
(B) Permanent Security Envoy
(C) Independent Expert
(D) Working Group

45. Which of the following entities can submit information for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)?
I. The State under review
II. National Human Rights Institutions
III. Non-Governmental Organizations
IV. UN Agencies
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, III, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, III, IV

46. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Troika.
(A) It consists of three member states of the Human Rights Council.
(B) It helps prepare the report of the Working Group.
(C) Its members are drawn by lot.
(D) It acts as the prosecutor during the UPR interactive dialogue.

47. Match the bodies and mechanisms in List I with their nature in List II:
List I: (Body/Mechanism)
P. Human Rights Council
Q. Human Rights Committee
R. UPR
S. Special Rapporteur
List II: (Nature)
1. Intergovernmental body
2. Treaty body expert panel
3. Peer review process
4. Individual independent expert
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

48. Identify the correct pair regarding Universal Periodic Review (UPR) documentation.
(A) National Report - Prepared by OHCHR
(B) Outcome Report - Adopted by the Human Rights Council
(C) Compilation of UN info - Prepared by the State
(D) Stakeholders' Summary - Prepared by NGOs

49. Consider the limitations of Special Procedures:
I. They cannot enforce their recommendations.
II. They rely on state cooperation for visits.
III. They suffer from limited resources.
IV. They can issue binding legal judgments.
V. They cannot adopt new treaties.
Which of the above statement(s) correctly reflect their limitations?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, II, III, V
(C) I, III, IV, V
(D) I, II, IV, V

50. Arrange the stages of handling an individual communication by the Human Rights Committee in chronological order:
I. Registration
II. Determination of admissibility
III. Examination of merits
IV. Issuance of Views
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

51. The Human Rights Committee (HRC) monitors the implementation of which treaty?
(A) ICESCR
(B) CEDAW
(C) ICCPR
(D) CAT

52. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Human Rights Committee consists of 18 independent experts.
Statement II: The members are elected for a term of 4 years.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

53. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR is vital for individual human rights protection.
Reason (R): It grants the Human Rights Committee the competence to receive and consider individual communications.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

54. The Human Rights Committee can consider complaints from individuals against a State party ONLY IF:
(A) The State is a member of the UN Security Council
(B) The State has ratified the ICCPR First Optional Protocol
(C) The individual is a diplomat
(D) The violation occurred in international waters

55. Which of the following conditions must be met for a communication to be admissible before the Human Rights Committee (HRC)?
I. It is not anonymous.
II. Domestic remedies have been exhausted.
III. The same matter is not being examined under another international procedure.
IV. It is incompatible with the provisions of the Covenant.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV
(B) I, III, IV
(C) I, II, IV
(D) I, II, III

56. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Human Rights Committee's "Views".
(A) They represent legally binding judicial determinations.
(B) They are issued after considering an

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Cultural Rights
4. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

8. Identify the correct pair.
(A) CRC - Committee on the Rights of the Child
(B) CEDAW - Committee on Enforced Disappearances
(C) CMW - Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
(D) CRPD - Committee on Migrant Workers

9. Consider the following statements about individual communications to treaty bodies:
I. They must be submitted in writing.
II. Domestic remedies must be exhausted.
III. They can be anonymous.
IV. They must relate to a right protected by the relevant treaty.
V. The State must have recognized the committee's competence.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, IV, V
(D) I, III, IV, V

10. Arrange the following core human rights treaties in chronological order of their adoption:
I. ICCPR
II. CEDAW
III. CRC
IV. CRPD

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

11. What is the primary function of the "General Comments" published by UN treaty bodies?
(A) To formally amend the text of the original treaty document
(B) To authorize economic sanctions against non-compliant states
(C) To establish and fund specialized new UN sub-agencies
(D) To interpret and clarify specific treaty provisions

12. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Optional Protocols to human rights treaties often establish mechanisms for individual complaints.
Statement II: Ratifying a core treaty automatically binds a State to its Optional Protocol.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

13. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Treaty bodies issue Concluding Observations after reviewing a State report.
Reason (R): Concluding Observations act as binding judgments that States must execute within 30 days.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

NODIA

14. Which is an exception to the requirement of exhausting domestic remedies before approaching a treaty body?
(A) When domestic legal procedures are found to be prohibitively expensive
(B) When the primary petitioner is registered as a foreign national entity
(C) When the host state formally refuses to participate in the proceedings
(D) When domestic legal remedies are found to be unreasonably prolonged

15. Identify the mechanisms common to most UN human rights treaty bodies:
I. State Reports
II. Individual Communications
III. Interstate Communications
IV. Military Intervention

articles
(D) Examining individual complaints under the First Optional Protocol

65. The Human Rights Committee's Follow-up procedure assesses State compliance with which of the following?
I. Concluding Observations
II. Views on individual communications
III. UN Security Council resolutions
IV. Recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II and III
(B) I and II
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV

66. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Second Optional Protocol to the ICCPR.
(A) It was adopted in 1966 along with the ICCPR.
(B) It aims at the abolition of the death penalty.
(C) No derogation from its provisions is permitted under Article 4 of the ICCPR.
(D) It allows for a reservation applying the death penalty for military crimes during wartime.

67. Match the concepts in List I with their contexts within the Human Rights Committee (HRC) in List II:
List I: (Concept)
P. Admissibility
Q. Merits
R. Interim measures
S. Views
List II: (HRC Context)
1. Procedural requirements for a complaint
2. Substantive violation of rights
3. Urgent action to avoid irreparable harm
4. Final decision on a communication
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

68. Identify the correct pair regarding the ICCPR.
(A) Article 2 - Right to a fair trial
(B) Article 3 - Right to privacy
(C) Article 4 - Freedom of religion
(D) Article 1 - Right to self-determination

69. Consider the limitations on rights under the ICCPR (e.g., freedom of expression). Limitations must be:
I. Provided by law
II. Necessary in a democratic society
III. For the protection of national security, public order, public health, or morals
IV. Subject to the approval of the HRC beforehand
V. Respectful of the rights and reputations of others
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, III, V
(D) I, II, IV, V

70. What mechanism ensures that a State does not deport an individual while the Human Rights Committee (HRC) is reviewing their communication?
(A) Writ of Mandamus
(B) Interim measures of protection
(C) Subpoena duces tecum
(D) Preventive detention

71. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) was created by:
(A) The UN General Assembly
(B) The ICESCR itself
(C) The UN Security Council
(D) ECOSOC Resolution 1985/17

72. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Unlike the Human Rights Committee (HRC), the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) was not explicitly established by its parent treaty.
Statement II: The ICESCR originally assigned the monitoring task to ECOSOC.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

73. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R).

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

24. All of the following are components of the UPR mechanism EXCEPT:
(A) Binding judicial sentence by the Human Rights Council
(B) National report provided by the State under review
(C) Compilation of UN information prepared by OHCHR
(D) Summary of stakeholders' information

25. Which of the following documents form the basis of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)?
I. UN Charter
II. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
III. Human rights instruments to which the State is party
IV. Voluntary pledges made by the State
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, III, IV
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, III, IV

26. Which statement regarding the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is incorrect?
(A) Only developing nations are reviewed under the UPR.
(B) It is a State-driven process.
(C) It takes place under the auspices of the Human Rights Council.
(D) It occurs in cycles, reviewing every UN Member State.

27. Match the terms in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (Term)
P. Troika
Q. UPR Working Group
R. Supranational
S. OHCHR
List II: (Description)
1. Group of three states facilitating the review
2. Consists of 47 members of the Human Rights Council
3. Secretariat supporting the UPR
4. Authority transcending national borders
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

28. Identify the correct pair regarding UN Special Procedures.
(A) Thematic mandate - Focuses on a specific country
(B) Special Rapporteurs - Independent human rights experts
(C) Country mandate - Focuses on a specific human rights issue globally
(D) Working Groups - Always composed of 15 members

29. Consider the activities of Special Procedures:
I. Responding to individual complaints.
II. Conducting country visits.
III. Issuing press releases.
IV. Drafting binding international treaties.
V. Presenting reports to the Human Rights Council.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, III, V
(D) I, II, III, IV

NODIA

30. Arrange the phases of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process in chronological order:
I. Preparation of national report
II. Interactive dialogue in the Working Group
III. Adoption of the outcome report
IV. Implementation of recommendations
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, II, I, IV

31. Under the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), what happens if a State refuses to accept a recommendation?
(A) The recommendation is noted in the outcome report
(B) It is expelled from the UN
(C) The Human Rights Council imposes sanctions
(D) The State loses its voting rights

(D) The Optional Protocol

82. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) considers the right to strike as a fundamental right.
Statement II: The ICESCR does not mention the right to strike.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

83. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Evicting people from their homes without due process violates the obligation to respect the right to adequate housing.
Reason (R): The obligation to respect requires the State to refrain from interfering with the enjoyment of rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

84. Which action is NOT considered a violation of the obligation to protect under the ICESCR?
(A) Failing to regulate private corporations that pollute drinking water
(B) Allowing private landlords to conduct forced evictions
(C) Permitting employers to restrict trade union formation
(D) Reducing public expenditure during a severe economic crisis after careful assessment

85. The "Obligation to fulfill" involves which of the following sub-obligations?
I. Facilitate
II. Provide
III. Promote
IV. Prosecute
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV
(C) I, II, III
(D) I, III, IV

86. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the ICESCR's reporting mechanism.
(A) States must report every five years.
(B) Non-governmental organizations cannot submit parallel reports.
(C) Concluding Observations.
(D) The review involves a constructive dialogue.

87. Match the obligations in List I with their corresponding examples in List II:
List I: (Obligation)
P. Respect
Q. Protect
R. Fulfill
S. Minimum Core
List II: (Example)
1. State refrains from forced evictions
2. State regulates private health providers
3. State implements a public housing program
4. Ensuring access to basic shelter for all
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

88. Identify the correct pair.
(A) General Comment No. 3 - Nature of States parties' obligations
(B) General Comment No. 14 - Right to education
(C) General Comment No. 13 - Right to health
(D) General Comment No. 15 - Right to work

89. Consider the concept of "retrogressive measures" under the ICESCR:
I. They are prima facie incompatible with the Covenant.
II. They require the most careful consideration.
III. They must be justified by reference to the totality of rights.
IV. They must use the maximum available resources.
V. They are absolutely prohibited under all circumstances.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V

NODIA

(C) It has jurisdiction to hear individual applications.
(D) Its judgments are binding on the respondent State.

107. In a case concerning a ban on wearing religious symbols, the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) decides that the state is in a better position to gauge the local societal context. This is an application of:
(A) The principle of subsidiarity
(B) The proportionality test
(C) Due process
(D) The margin of appreciation doctrine

108. Identify the correct pair regarding European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) formations.
(A) Committee of 3 Judges - Hears complex inter-state cases
(B) Single Judge - Decides on admissibility of clear-cut inadmissible cases
(C) Chamber of 7 Judges - Only issues advisory opinions
(D) Grand Chamber of 17 Judges - Deals with administrative budgeting

109. If a State party refuses to implement a binding judgment of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), which body is responsible for supervising the execution of the judgment?
(A) The UN Security Council
(B) The European Parliament
(C) The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
(D) The European Commission

110. The concept that the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) is a "living instrument" implies:
(A) It changes its text automatically every 10 years.
(B) It only applies to living persons, not corporations.
(C) It can be modified by any single judge.
(D) It must be interpreted in light of present-day conditions.

111. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) is a principal organ of the:
(A) Organization of American States (OAS)
(B) United Nations
(C) MERCOSUR
(D) Union of South American Nations

112. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) handles individual petitions alleging human rights violations.
Statement II: The IACHR can issue precautionary measures in urgent cases.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

113. When a State systematically ignores recommendations from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and is a party to the American Convention, the IACHR usually responds by:
(A) Imposing an economic blockade
(B) Submitting the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
(C) Expelling the state from the OAS
(D) Dissolving the state's government

114. All of the following instruments are monitored by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) EXCEPT:
(A) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
(B) American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
(C) American Convention on Human Rights
(D) Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture

115. A journalist is receiving death threats linked to state actors in an Organization of American States (OAS) country. The most appropriate immediate legal tool the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) can use is:
(A) Advisory Opinion
(B) Inter-State Communication
(C) Precautionary Measures
(D) General Assembly Resolution

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

4. Equality in marriage and family life
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

98. Identify the correct pair under CEDAW jurisprudence.
(A) General Recommendation 35 - Gender-based violence against women
(B) General Recommendation 24 - Rural women
(C) General Recommendation 34 - Access to justice
(D) General Recommendation 33 - Right to health

99. The CEDAW inquiry procedure:
I. Is established by the Optional Protocol.
II. Is initiated upon receipt of reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations.
III. Requires the cooperation of the State party.
IV. Can include a visit to its territory.
V. Resulting findings are published immediately without State consultation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) II, III, IV, V
(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV, V

100. The concept of "de jure" equality under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) means:
(A) Equality in practice
(B) Economic parity
(C) Social equity
(D) Formal equality in law

101. The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) was established under which regional instrument?
(A) The European Union Charter
(B) The Treaty of Lisbon
(C) The European Convention on Human Rights
(D) The Helsinki Final Act

102. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) is based in Strasbourg, France.
Statement II: The ECtHR is an institution of the European Union.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

NODIA

103. If a domestic court in a Council of Europe member state fails to protect a right under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the victim can appeal to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR). This demonstrates the principle of:
(A) Margin of appreciation
(B) Proportionality
(C) Exhaustion of domestic remedies
(D) Subsidiarity

104. Which of the following is an exception to the strict rule of exhausting domestic remedies before approaching the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR)?
(A) There is an administrative practice of rights violations and remedies are ineffective.
(B) The applicant ran out of money.
(C) The applicant's lawyer missed a domestic deadline.
(D) The applicant prefers the international court.

105. If an applicant wants to file a case at the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) regarding an alleged violation of freedom of speech, what is the maximum time limit they have after the final domestic decision under Protocol 15?
(A) 6 months
(B) 3 months
(C) 4 months
(D) 1 year

106. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).
(A) It can strike down and invalidate domestic laws directly.
(B) It has jurisdiction to hear inter-state cases.

a salary.
(C) They are unpaid independent experts.
(D) They rely heavily on the UN regular budget and voluntary contributions for travel.

167. Which UN mechanism can act most swiftly to issue an "Urgent Appeal" to a government on behalf of an individual who has been arbitrarily detained?
(A) The ICJ
(B) The UPR Working Group
(C) The UN General Assembly
(D) The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

168. Identify the correct pair regarding the Human Rights Council.
(A) Resolution 5/1 - Institution-building package establishing UPR and Special Procedures
(B) Resolution 1503 - Established the treaty body system
(C) Advisory Committee - Political body of 47 states
(D) Complaint Procedure - Conducted entirely in public

169. How does the "Complaint Procedure" of the Human Rights Council differ from Treaty Body individual communications?
(A) It results in binding financial compensation.
(B) It is open only to State parties.
(C) It addresses consistent patterns of gross violations, not individual cases per se.
(D) It is conducted in live public hearings.

170. "Mid-term reporting" in the context of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) means:
(A) A voluntary update provided by a State halfway between its review cycles.
(B) A mandatory financial audit.
(C) A report given by the Troika after 2 years.
(D) The halfway point of a treaty body dialogue.

171. In the case of Toonen v. Australia, the Human Rights Committee determined that a state's law criminalizing consensual same-sex relations violates privacy. Which ICCPR Article was primarily invoked?
(A) Article 6 (Life)
(B) Article 9 (Liberty)
(C) Article 27 (Minorities)
(D) Article 17 (Privacy)

172. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Human Rights Committee (HRC) accepts individual communications regarding violations by private corporations directly.
Statement II: The ICCPR binds States, not private entities directly, under international human rights law.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

173. The Human Rights Committee (HRC) may rule a communication inadmissible if the same matter is pending before the European Court of Human Rights. This rule prevents:
(A) Retroactive jurisdiction
(B) Subsidiarity
(C) Duplication of international proceedings
(D) Derogation

174. Which of the following reservations to the ICCPR would the Human Rights Committee (HRC) definitively consider invalid?
(A) Reserving the right to interpret "public morals" based on national context.
(B) Reserving the application of certain fair trial rights in juvenile courts.
(C) Reserving the right to deny free legal assistance if the state lacks funds.
(D) Reserving the right to practice torture in ticking-bomb scenarios.

175. If a state executes a prisoner despite a request from the Human Rights Committee (HRC) for interim measures, the HRC will conclude that the state violated:
(A) Its obligations under the First Optional Protocol
(B) The principle of non-refoulement
(C) The principle of progressive realization
(D) The right to self-determination

176. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the ICCPR.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

116. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
(A) It has 7 independent members.
(B) It is based in Washington, D.C.
(C) It conducts country visits and thematic reporting.
(D) It only has jurisdiction over states that ratified the American Convention.

117. In the Velasquez Rodriguez case, the Inter-American Court established strong precedents regarding:
(A) Freedom of the press
(B) Environmental protection
(C) Forced disappearances and state responsibility
(D) Intellectual property rights

118. Identify the correct pair regarding the Inter-American human rights system.
(A) IACHR - Based in San Jose, Costa Rica
(B) American Declaration - Adopted in 1948
(C) IACtHR - Based in Washington, D.C.
(D) Pact of San Jose - Refers to the OAS Charter

119. A state implements an amnesty law pardoning all military officials for human rights abuses. Applying Inter-American jurisprudence such as the Barrios Altos case, the Court would likely:
(A) Uphold the law under state sovereignty
(B) Refer the matter to the International Criminal Court
(C) Request an advisory opinion from the ICJ
(D) Declare the amnesty law incompatible with the American Convention

120. "Conventionality Control" in the Inter-American human rights system refers to:
(A) The duty of domestic judges to ensure national laws comply with the American Convention.
(B) The control of conventional weapons.
(C) The diplomatic protocol observed at the OAS.
(D) The auditing of IACHR funds.

121. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) has two main functions. They are:
(A) Legislative and Executive
(B) Civil and Criminal
(C) Contentious and Advisory
(D) Peacekeeping and Sanctioning

122. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Individuals can submit cases directly to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
Statement II: Only States Parties and the Commission can submit cases to the Court.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

NODIA

123. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) orders a State to publicly apologize and build a monument for victims. This is an example of:
(A) Punitive damages
(B) Interim measures
(C) Conventionality control
(D) Reparations and guarantees of non-repetition

124. Which of the following is NOT required for the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) to exercise its contentious jurisdiction over a State?
(A) The State must be a member of the OAS.
(B) The State must have a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
(C) The State must have ratified the American Convention on Human Rights.
(D) The State must have explicitly accepted the Court's jurisdiction.

125. An Organization of American States (OAS) member state requests the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) to clarify the compatibility of its proposed domestic law with the American Convention. This falls under the Court's:
(A) Contentious jurisdiction
(B) Appellate jurisdiction
(C) Advisory jurisdiction
(D) Provisional jurisdiction

146. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the African Court of Justice and Human Rights under the 2008 Protocol.
(A) It has a dedicated section for international criminal law in its original 2008 design.
(B) It is designed to be the principal judicial organ of the African Union.
(C) It replaces the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.
(D) It aims to streamline the judicial mechanisms of the African Union.

147. If a state withdraws its Article 34(6) declaration, what happens to pending cases filed by individuals against that state at the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights?
(A) They are immediately dismissed.
(B) They are transferred to the ICJ.
(C) They proceed, as withdrawal does not affect cases already instituted.
(D) They are sent back to domestic courts.

148. Identify the correct pair regarding African human rights institutions.
(A) African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights - Abuja, Nigeria
(B) African Union Headquarters - Arusha, Tanzania
(C) Merged African Court of Justice and Human Rights - Pretoria, South Africa
(D) African Commission - Banjul, The Gambia

149. The Protocol on the Statute of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights (2008) creates two sections within the Court. They are:
(A) Civil and Criminal
(B) Contentious and Advisory
(C) General Affairs and Human Rights
(D) First Instance and Appellate

150. "Complementarity" in the context of the African human rights system refers to the relationship between:
(A) The African Court and the International Criminal Court
(B) The African Commission and the African Court
(C) Civil rights and Economic rights
(D) The United Nations and the African Union

151. Which UN treaty body reviews state reports regarding the prevention of torture?
(A) Human Rights Committee (HRC)
(B) Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
(C) Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)
(D) Committee Against Torture (CAT)

152. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) created the early warning and urgent action procedure.
Statement II: CERD can review individual complaints if the State recognizes its competence under Article 14.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

153. If a state delays its periodic report to a treaty body for over a decade, what action can the treaty body take?
(A) It can fine the state.
(B) It can expel the state from the treaty.
(C) It can conduct a review in the absence of a report based on available information.
(D) It can dispatch a military force.

154. Which core treaty mechanism is characterized by regular visits to places of detention?
(A) Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
(B) Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
(C) Human Rights Committee (HRC)
(D) Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW)

155. If a complaint is being drafted on behalf of a person with a disability who was denied reasonable accommodation, which UN treaty body is most appropriate to approach?
(A) CEDAW Committee
(B) CERD Committee
(C) CAT Committee
(D) CRPD Committee

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) It is based in Banjul, The Gambia.
(C) It consists of 11 members elected by the AU Assembly.
(D) It examines state reports and individual communications.

137. In the SERAC v. Nigeria (Ogoniland) case, the African Commission established groundbreaking jurisprudence on:
(A) The right to political participation
(B) The right to a fair trial
(C) The right to a clean environment and health
(D) Freedom of expression

138. Identify the correct pair regarding the African human rights system.
(A) Maputo Protocol - Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa
(B) Banjul Charter - African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
(C) Malabo Protocol - Protocol establishing the African Commission
(D) African Commission - Based in Addis Ababa

139. How does the African Charter uniquely conceptualize the relationship between civil/political rights and economic/social rights?
(A) It explicitly prioritizes civil rights.
(B) It places them in separate treaties.
(C) It treats economic rights as non-justiciable directives.
(D) It treats them as indivisible and interdependent within a single document.

140. What is the primary function of the Special Rapporteurs appointed by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights?
(A) To judge contentious cases
(B) To investigate and report on specific human rights themes
(C) To draft African Union legislation
(D) To command peacekeeping troops

141. The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights was established by a Protocol adopted in:
(A) 1981
(B) 2008
(C) 1998
(D) 2014

142. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The African Court of Justice and Human Rights (2008) is intended to merge the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court of Justice.
Statement II: The merged Court has been fully operational since 2010.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

143. If an individual wishes to access the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights directly, what specific condition must be met by the respondent State?
(A) The State must have deposited a special declaration under Article 34(6) accepting direct individual access.
(B) The State must be a member of the UN Security Council.
(C) The State must have ratified the Maputo Protocol.
(D) The State must be the headquarters of the African Union.

144. Which of the following bodies CANNOT submit cases to the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights?
(A) The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
(B) A multinational corporation
(C) A State Party which has lodged a complaint to the Commission
(D) African Intergovernmental Organizations

145. What expansion of jurisdiction does the Malabo Protocol (2014) propose for the African Court of Justice and Human Rights?
(A) Jurisdiction over international trade disputes
(B) International criminal jurisdiction over individuals for core international crimes
(C) Jurisdiction over intellectual property rights
(D) Jurisdiction over maritime boundaries

NODIA

126. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR).
(A) They are final and not subject to appeal.
(B) They are binding on the respondent State.
(C) The Court monitors compliance with its own judgments.
(D) They require the approval of the OAS General Assembly to be binding.

127. In the Awas Tingni case, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) recognized the collective property rights of:
(A) Indigenous peoples
(B) Trade unions
(C) Multinational corporations
(D) State-owned enterprises

128. Identify the correct pair regarding the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR).
(A) Precautionary Measures - Issued by the Court exclusively
(B) Provisional Measures - Issued by the Court in cases of extreme gravity and urgency
(C) Advisory Opinion - Binding on all OAS states
(D) Reparations - Limited strictly to financial compensation

129. If a state fails to comply with a judgment of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR), what action does the Court take?
(A) Imposes military force
(B) Reports the non-compliance to the OAS General Assembly
(C) Expels the state from the UN
(D) Confiscates state assets

130. The "Pact of San José" is another name for:
(A) The American Convention on Human Rights
(B) The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man
(C) The OAS Charter
(D) The Inter-American Democratic Charter

131. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) was established by:
(A) The Constitutive Act of the African Union
(B) The Protocol of Maputo
(C) The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
(D) The African Youth Charter

132. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is unique because it includes duties of individuals towards family and society.
Statement II: The African Charter does not recognize economic and social rights.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

133. The inclusion of collective rights, such as the right to development, in the African Charter is often referred to as:
(A) First-generation rights
(B) Second-generation rights
(C) Third-generation rights (Peoples' rights)
(D) Fourth-generation rights

134. Which right is notably absent from the original text of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights?
(A) Right to property
(B) Right to privacy
(C) Right to self-determination
(D) Right to a satisfactory environment

135. A non-governmental organization wishes to file a complaint against an African state at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). Which of the following must they establish regarding domestic remedies?
(A) That domestic remedies have been initiated.
(B) That they have bypassed domestic courts entirely.
(C) That the African Union has pre-approved the case.
(D) That domestic remedies are exhausted, unless they are unduly prolonged.

136. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.
(A) It issues legally binding and directly enforceable judgments.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

156. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the UN treaty body strengthening process.
(A) It aims to harmonize working methods across committees.
(B) It merged all treaty bodies into a single unified super-committee in 2020.
(C) It seeks to eliminate the backlog of state reports.
(D) It encourages the simplified reporting procedure.

157. A treaty body issues a "Follow-up" grade of "A" to a state. What does this mean?
(A) The state has failed to respond.
(B) The state has actively rejected the recommendation.
(C) The state has largely or fully implemented the recommendation.
(D) The recommendation is contrary to the state's constitution.

158. Identify the correct pair regarding Treaty Body procedures.
(A) Simplified Reporting - State submits a report before the List of Issues
(B) Constructive Dialogue - Occurs in private without state representatives
(C) Concluding Observations - Drafted by the State Party
(D) Shadow Report - Submitted by Civil Society Organizations

159. Applying the concept of intersectionality, a treaty body assessing the situation of rural minority women would rely on the synergies between which two committees?
(A) CEDAW and CERD
(B) CAT and SPT
(C) CMW and CED
(D) HRC and CESCR

160. "Derogation" in human rights treaties refers to:
(A) The permanent amendment of a treaty
(B) The temporary suspension of certain rights during a public emergency
(C) The delegation of treaty duties to NGOs
(D) The interpretation of rights by a court

161. The Human Rights Council, which oversees the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), is a subsidiary organ of:
(A) ECOSOC
(B) The UN General Assembly
(C) The UN Security Council
(D) The Secretariat

162. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Human Rights Council replaced the UN Commission on Human Rights.
Statement II: The Human Rights Council consists of 47 Member States elected by the UN General Assembly.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

163. If a state rejects a Universal Periodic Review (UPR) recommendation citing national sovereignty, the consequence is:
(A) Immediate referral to the ICJ
(B) Economic sanctions
(C) The rejection is officially "noted" in the outcome report
(D) Suspension from the UN

164. All of the following are Special Procedures EXCEPT:
(A) Independent Expert on foreign debt
(B) Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances
(C) Special Rapporteur on the right to privacy
(D) Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review

165. If an NGO wants to influence the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of a specific country, what is their most effective procedural intervention?
(A) Vetoing the Working Group report
(B) Voting during the interactive dialogue
(C) Submitting a stakeholder report 6-8 months prior to the review
(D) Filing an individual complaint to the Troika

166. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Special Procedures funding.
(A) They receive logistical and research support from OHCHR.
(B) They are regular UN staff members receiving

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

(B) I, III, IV, V
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) I, II, IV, V

90. What specific procedure allows the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) to undertake confidential visits to a State party's territory with its consent?
(A) Inquiry procedure
(B) Interstate communication procedure
(C) State reporting procedure
(D) Advisory opinion procedure

91. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) monitors the implementation of:
(A) The ICCPR
(B) The Beijing Declaration
(C) The UN Charter
(D) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

92. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: CEDAW is often described as an international bill of rights for women.
Statement II: The CEDAW Committee consists of 23 experts on women's rights from around the world.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

93. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The CEDAW Convention permits "temporary special measures" to accelerate de facto equality between men and women.
Reason (R): Such measures are considered permanent structural changes necessary to replace all general laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

94. Which of the following is NOT a substantive area explicitly covered by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)?
(A) Political and public life
(B) Nationality
(C) Employment
(D) The right to bear arms

95. Consider the definition of discrimination under Article 1 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It includes any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing:
I. Human rights in the political field
II. Human rights in the economic field
III. Human rights in the social and cultural field
IV. Fundamental freedoms
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I and II only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) III and IV only

96. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
(A) It was adopted in 1999.
(B) It automatically applies to all States that ratified the main Convention.
(C) It establishes a communication procedure for individuals.
(D) It allows the Committee to conduct inquiries into grave violations.

97. Match the CEDAW concepts in List I with their descriptions in List II:
List I: (CEDAW Concept)
P. Article 5
Q. General Recommendation 19
R. Temporary Special Measures
S. Article 16
List II: (Description)
1. Modification of social and cultural patterns
2. Violence against women
3. Affirmative action/Quotas

NODIA

(A) It protects the right to freedom of association.
(B) It contains an explicit right to property.
(C) It prohibits propaganda for war.
(D) It guarantees the right of minorities to enjoy their own culture.

177. In a case involving the deportation of an asylum seeker to a country where they face a real risk of torture, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) applies the principle of:
(A) Subsidiarity
(B) Non-refoulement
(C) Extraterritoriality
(D) Universal jurisdiction

178. Identify the correct pair under the ICCPR.
(A) Article 14 - Right to a fair trial
(B) Article 8 - Freedom of expression
(C) Article 19 - Prohibition of slavery
(D) Article 21 - Right to marry

179. In applying extraterritorial jurisdiction, the Human Rights Committee (HRC) determined that a State party's obligations under the ICCPR apply to individuals who are:
(A) Only citizens currently residing within its physical territory
(B) Any national residing in any foreign territory globally
(C) Within its power or effective control, even if outside its territory
(D) Employees of recognized national or multinational corporations

180. "List of Issues Prior to Reporting" (LOIPR) refers to:
(A) A sanction imposed by the Human Rights Committee (HRC)
(B) A list of demands by NGOs
(C) The final views of the Committee
(D) The Simplified Reporting Procedure

181. The Maastricht Guidelines relate primarily to the interpretation of:
(A) Rules of war
(B) International trade tariffs
(C) Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
(D) Intellectual property rights

182. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) explicitly recognizes that resources are finite.
Statement II: A State can justify the failure to meet minimum core obligations simply by citing a lack of resources.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

183. If a state cuts healthcare funding by 50% without analyzing alternatives, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) would categorize this as:
(A) Progressive realization
(B) Margin of appreciation
(C) Justified derogation
(D) An impermissible retrogressive measure

184. Which element is NOT part of the right to adequate food as defined by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)?
(A) Luxury
(B) Availability
(C) Accessibility
(D) Adequacy

185. If a State implements a policy providing primary education only to citizens, excluding refugee children, which obligation under ICESCR is violated immediately?
(A) Progressive realization
(B) Extraterritorial obligation
(C) Non-discrimination
(D) Maximum available resources

186. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the ICESCR Optional Protocol.
(A) It established the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in 1966.
(B) It allows individual complaints.
(C) It provides for interstate communications.
(D) It includes an inquiry procedure.

187. If in an inquiry under the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR, the Committee on Economic,

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(D) Acute concerns and specific allegations of violations

258. How does the Universal Periodic Review differ from Special Procedures according to the passage?
(A) It is a state-driven evaluation covering a broad spectrum of rights.
(B) It is conducted exclusively by independent experts rather than the peer states.
(C) It focuses solely on single, narrow thematic issues rather than broad rights.
(D) It relies primarily on country visits conducted by independent mandate holders.

259. What specific action does the independent mandate holder take under the Special Procedures in State Y?
(A) They issue legally binding and severe economic sanctions against the state.
(B) They evaluate the state's record alongside all other peer member nations.
(C) They conduct a country visit to investigate allegations.
(D) They veto any formal recommendations made by the peer member states.

260. What is the combined effect of the Universal Periodic Review and Special Procedures on State Y?
(A) They combine political pressure with expert investigation.
(B) They replace the entire domestic legal system with a new international court.
(C) They grant State Y full immunity from all international human rights laws.
(D) They dissolve all of State Y's obligations under previously signed treaties.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Human Rights Committee (HRC) plays a pivotal role in the international enforcement of human rights through its specific mandate to monitor state compliance. In a distinct case study, an individual residing in State Z alleges that the state has enacted legislation severely restricting fundamental civil liberties. Having exhausted all domestic legal remedies within State Z, the individual submits a formal communication to the Human Rights Committee (HRC). The HRC examines the individual complaint to determine whether State Z has breached its binding obligations. Through a quasi-judicial process, the HRC evaluates the merits of the communication, assessing State Z's legislative framework and enforcement actions against established human rights standards. Following careful deliberation, the HRC issues its views on the matter, concluding that State Z's legislation indeed constitutes a violation. Although the HRC's views are not legally binding judgments in the manner of a domestic court, they carry significant authoritative weight in the international enforcement of human rights. The HRC requests State Z to provide an effective remedy to the victim and to amend its domestic laws, demonstrating the committee's essential function in interpreting and applying human rights obligations in specific, case-oriented contexts.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What prerequisite must the individual in State Z fulfill before submitting a formal communication to the Human Rights Committee (HRC)?
(A) They must obtain permission from the national government.
(B) They must present the case to a peer-review panel first.
(C) They must gather signatures from non-governmental organizations.
(D) They must exhaust all domestic legal remedies within State Z.

262. How does the Human Rights Committee (HRC) evaluate the merits of the individual's communication?
(A) Through an aggressive and high-risk military intervention protocol
(B) Through a quasi-judicial legislative assessment
(C) Through a purely political and non-binding peer-to-peer review
(D) Through a random selection process of established human rights complaints

263. According to the source, what is the legal status of the views issued by the Human Rights Committee (HRC)?
(A) They are legally binding judgments identical to those of a domestic court.

NODIA

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

of Discrimination against Women's (CEDAW) perspective on culture and tradition.
(A) Take measures to modify patterns of conduct.
(B) Eliminate prejudices and customary practices based on gender inferiority.
(C) Family education must include a proper understanding of maternity as a social function.
(D) CEDAW respects all cultural traditions, even if they discriminate against women.

197. If the CEDAW Committee issues a decision finding that a state failed to protect a woman from domestic violence, the Committee is asserting the state's obligation of:
(A) Margin of appreciation
(B) Subsidiarity
(C) Due diligence
(D) Comity

198. Identify the correct pair regarding articles of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
(A) Article 12 - Right to Property
(B) Article 10 - Right to Education
(C) Article 14 - Urban women
(D) Article 15 - Right to health

199. Applying the definition of discrimination within the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), a facially neutral employment test that disproportionately screens out women is an example of:
(A) Direct discrimination
(B) Affirmative action
(C) Reasonable accommodation
(D) Indirect discrimination (discriminatory effect)

200. "Substantive equality" under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) goes beyond formal legal equality to demand:
(A) Equality of results and outcomes
(B) Identical treatment in all circumstances
(C) Abolition of the family unit
(D) Mandatory military conscription for women

201. The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) was adopted by:
(A) The European Union
(B) The United Nations
(C) The Council of Europe
(D) The OSCE

202. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: All member states of the European Union are parties to the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).
Statement II: All parties to the ECHR are member states of the European Union.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

203. A state restricts freedom of assembly to prevent the spread of a deadly virus. To determine if this restriction is lawful under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the Court will assess if the measure was "prescribed by law", "pursued a legitimate aim", and:
(A) Was approved by the UN
(B) Was lasted less than 30 days
(C) Was popular among citizens
(D) Was necessary in a democratic society

204. Which of the following is an absolute right under the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), allowing no derogation even in times of war?
(A) Freedom of expression
(B) Freedom from torture
(C) Right to privacy
(D) Right to liberty

205. In a case before the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), if the Chamber's judgment raises a serious question affecting the interpretation of the Convention, the case may be referred to:
(A) The International Court of Justice
(B) The Committee of Ministers
(C) The Grand Chamber
(D) The EU Court of Justice

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

225. If a community is displaced from ancestral land for a state oil project, the best legal avenue under the African Charter involves claiming violations of:
(A) Right to life only
(B) Right to property, health, and peoples' right to free disposal of natural resources
(C) Right to freedom of religion
(D) Right to a fair trial

226. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Protocol establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights.
(A) It explicitly abolishes the African Commission.
(B) It was adopted to complement the protective mandate of the African Commission.
(C) It allows the Commission to submit cases to the Court.
(D) The Court's seat is in Arusha, Tanzania.

227. In the Endorois case, the African Commission advanced indigenous rights by recognizing:
(A) The right to wage war
(B) The right to secede from the state
(C) The right to collective property and development
(D) The right to avoid paying taxes

228. Identify the correct pair regarding the African human rights system.
(A) Article 34(6) Declaration - Requires individuals to pay court fees
(B) Malabo Protocol - Created the African Commission
(C) Constitutive Act of the African Union - Established the ICC
(D) Article 34(6) Declaration - Allows direct access by NGOs and individuals to the African Court

229. Under the Malabo Protocol, if it enters into force, for which of the following could a former Head of State be tried at the African Court of Justice and Human Rights?
(A) Copyright infringement
(B) Traffic violations
(C) International crimes such as genocide and crimes against humanity
(D) Breaches of diplomatic etiquette

NODIA

230. "Claw-back clauses" in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights refer to:
(A) Clauses that allow the Court to seize assets
(B) Clauses that allow rights to be restricted by domestic law
(C) Clauses that guarantee absolute rights
(D) Clauses that expel non-compliant states

231. The UN body responsible for electing members of the Human Rights Council is:
(A) ECOSOC
(B) The UN Security Council
(C) The International Court of Justice
(D) The UN General Assembly

232. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Treaty bodies can enforce their views by deploying UN peacekeepers.
Statement II: Treaty body views rely on state compliance and political pressure.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

233. The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) process has 100% state participation primarily because:
(A) It is legally binding under international criminal law.
(B) States are paid to participate.
(C) It is a cooperative, peer-review mechanism applying equally to all UN Member States.
(D) Non-participation results in military intervention.

234. Which of the following is NOT a core human rights treaty?
(A) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
(B) Convention on the Rights of the Child
(C) International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
(D) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

235. If a State refuses to let a Special Rapporteur visit a specific prison, what is the Rapporteur's most likely response?

(A) Necessary for public order
(B) Appropriate conventionality control
(C) Within the margin of appreciation
(D) Chilling effects violating freedom of expression (Article 13)

216. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
(A) It tries individuals for crimes against humanity.
(B) Its advisory opinions can interpret the American Convention and other human rights treaties in the Americas.
(C) It can order states to change domestic legislation.
(D) It issues comprehensive and creative reparations.

217. In the Gelman v. Uruguay case, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) reiterated that amnesty laws for serious human rights violations:
(A) Are valid if approved by a democratic referendum
(B) Are a legitimate exercise of state sovereignty
(C) Lack legal effect and violate the state's duty to investigate and punish
(D) Cannot be reviewed by an international court

218. Identify the correct pair regarding the Inter-American System.
(A) Rapporteurship on Freedom of Expression - Special office within the IACHR
(B) Protocol of San Salvador - Protocol abolishing the death penalty
(C) Inter-American Court - Composed of 15 judges
(D) IACHR - Based in San Jose

219. In the context of the Inter-American human rights system, which of the following is considered an "integral reparation"?
(A) Merely paying financial damages.
(B) Issuing a private apology.
(C) Dismissing the domestic case.
(D) Restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition.

220. The "American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man" was adopted in:
(A) 1969
(B) 1948, months before the UDHR
(C) 1978
(D) 1990

221. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is unique because it combines:
(A) International humanitarian law and trade law
(B) Criminal law and environmental law
(C) Civil/political rights, economic/social rights, and peoples' rights
(D) European and American jurisprudence

222. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights can only issue recommendations, not binding judgments.
Statement II: The African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights issues binding judgments.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

223. The African Commission conducts a fact-finding mission and discovers gross and systematic violations. Under Article 58 of the Charter, the Commission must draw the attention of:
(A) The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union
(B) The UN General Assembly
(C) The International Criminal Court
(D) The African Development Bank

224. Which is NOT recognized as a "Peoples' right" under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights?
(A) Right to existence and self-determination
(B) Right to own a multinational corporation
(C) Right to free disposal of wealth and natural resources
(D) Right to economic, social and cultural development

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Periodic Review (UPR), what is the optimal strategy?
(A) Sue the country in the ICJ.
(B) Protest outside the UN Security Council.
(C) Submit a credible, factual report to the OHCHR for inclusion in the stakeholders' summary.
(D) Send an anonymous letter to the State's President.

246. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Special Procedures.
(A) They can be thematic or country-specific.
(B) They require a treaty ratification by the State to intervene.
(C) They can issue urgent appeals.
(D) They are appointed by the Human Rights Council.

247. The Soering v. UK case before the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) established a strong precedent against extraditing a person to a country where they face:
(A) High taxes
(B) A civil lawsuit
(C) Mandatory conscription
(D) The "death row phenomenon" amounting to inhuman or degrading treatment

248. Identify the correct pair.
(A) ECtHR - Living instrument doctrine
(B) IACtHR - Advisory jurisdiction only
(C) ACHPR - Binding criminal judgments
(D) HRC - European Union body

249. In applying the "margin of appreciation," the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) is most likely to grant a wider margin to a State in cases involving:
(A) Absolute prohibition of torture
(B) Extrajudicial killings
(C) Complex moral or ethical issues without European consensus
(D) Slavery

250. The "Universal Periodic Review" (UPR) mechanism was established by the UN General Assembly in:
(A) 2006
(B) 1948
(C) 1966
(D) 1993

NODIA

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the architecture of international enforcement of human rights, treaty bodies under the core human rights conventions serve a fundamental monitoring function. Consider a hypothetical scenario where State X, a party to several core human rights conventions, undergoes its periodic reporting cycle. The government of State X compiles a comprehensive report detailing its legislative, judicial, and administrative measures adopted to give effect to the rights recognized in these conventions. Upon submission, the relevant treaty body, composed of independent experts, reviews the report alongside alternative submissions provided by non-governmental organizations. During the constructive dialogue phase, the treaty body scrutinizes State X's compliance, identifying systemic gaps in enforcement and instances of non-compliance with the core human rights conventions. Following this review, the treaty body issues concluding observations, which offer authoritative recommendations to State X for improving its domestic human rights framework. This general overview illustrates the standard procedure whereby treaty bodies evaluate state obligations. The process is not adversarial but rather functions as a cooperative mechanism designed to ensure that the core human rights conventions are effectively translated into domestic policies and practices, thereby strengthening the international enforcement of human rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what is the primary function of treaty bodies under the core human rights conventions?
(A) To issue legally binding judicial sentences and punitive fines against member states
(B) To serve as a fundamental monitoring body for state compliance
(C) To draft, negotiate, and ratify entirely new international human rights treaties
(D) To deploy international security forces and military units to enforce compliance

(A) Forcing entry with local police
(B) Arresting the prison warden
(C) Invalidating the State's UN membership
(D) Documenting the refusal and raising concerns in the report to the Human Rights Council

236. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Human Rights Committee (HRC) and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR).
(A) Both monitor covenants adopted in 1966.
(B) Both have the power to issue legally binding judgments on domestic courts.
(C) Both receive individual communications.
(D) Both are composed of 18 independent experts.

237. If in determining the admissibility of an individual complaint, a treaty body finds the applicant has not exhausted domestic remedies because an appeal to the national Supreme Court is still pending, the complaint will be ruled:
(A) Admissible
(B) Moot
(C) Inadmissible
(D) Ultra vires

238. Identify the correct pair regarding UN mechanisms.
(A) State Report - Submitted by NGOs
(B) Concluding Observations - Drafted by the State Party
(C) Shadow Report - Prepared by the OHCHR
(D) List of Issues - Prepared by the Treaty Body

239. Applying the concept of "core obligations" under the ICESCR, a State that completely fails to ensure access to essential food is:
(A) Committing a prima facie violation of the Covenant
(B) Acting within its margin of appreciation
(C) Exercising progressive realization
(D) Justifiably citing resource constraints without needing proof

240. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) consists of:
(A) 47 State representatives
(B) 23 experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention
(C) 15 judges
(D) 18 UN staff members

241. Which European mechanism allows the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to issue an opinion on questions of principle relating to the interpretation of rights upon request by highest domestic courts?
(A) Protocol 11
(B) Protocol 16
(C) Protocol 14
(D) Protocol 12

242. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights can refer a case to the Inter-American Court only if the State has accepted the Court's jurisdiction.
Statement II: Individuals can directly file a contentious case at the Inter-American Court without going through the Commission.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

243. When the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights delivers a judgment against a State, who is responsible for monitoring its execution?
(A) The African Commission
(B) The UN Security Council
(C) The Executive Council of the African Union
(D) The Pan-African Parliament

244. Which human rights mechanism is uniquely empowered to conduct inquiries into systematic violations of the Convention Against Torture on a confidential basis?
(A) Universal Periodic Review
(B) UN General Assembly
(C) African Court of Justice
(D) Committee Against Torture (CAT)

245. If an NGO wants to highlight forced labor issues in a country being reviewed by the Universal

NODIA

206. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR).
(A) Protocol 1 protects the right to peaceful enjoyment of property.
(B) Protocol 6 and 13 relate to the abolition of the death penalty.
(C) The right to a fair trial is protected under Article 6.
(D) The ECHR completely prohibits any limitations on religious freedom.

207. If an applicant complains to the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) about excessive noise from an airport disrupting their sleep and health, the Court often assesses such environmental complaints under which article?
(A) Article 2 (Right to life) or Article 8 (Right to respect for private and family life)
(B) Article 9 (Freedom of thought)
(C) Article 14 (Prohibition of discrimination)
(D) Article 10 (Freedom of expression)

208. Identify the correct pair regarding the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) system.
(A) Advisory Opinions - Legally binding on all state parties identically
(B) Pilot Judgment Procedure - Used to handle systemic problems producing massive repetitive cases
(C) Friendly Settlement - Imposed strictly by the Court without party consent
(D) Committee of Ministers - Judicial body of 7 judges

209. Applying the "proportionality test", the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) evaluates whether:
(A) A state used military force
(B) The interference balanced against the aim
(C) The applicant exhausted all international remedies
(D) The state's budget is balanced

210. "Just satisfaction" under Article 41 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) typically refers to:
(A) Financial compensation awarded to the victim by the Court
(B) The public execution of a judgment
(C) An apology letter from the state
(D) The striking out of a case

211. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights derives its mandate from the Organization of American States (OAS) Charter and:
(A) The Rome Statute
(B) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
(C) The American Convention on Human Rights
(D) The Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance

212. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The United States has ratified the American Convention on Human Rights.
Statement II: The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) monitors the United States' human rights record using the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

213. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) conducts a country visit and observes massive violations. What is the typical immediate structural outcome?
(A) The issuing of an arrest warrant for the President
(B) Expulsion of the state from the OAS
(C) A detailed country report with recommendations
(D) Referral to the UN Security Council

214. Which right is NOT typically subject to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court because it is not explicitly formulated in the American Convention?
(A) Right to life
(B) Universal right to internet access
(C) Right to personal integrity
(D) Right to personal liberty

215. If a journalist is prosecuted for criminal defamation after criticizing a politician, under Inter-American jurisprudence, such prosecutions are generally viewed as:

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

252. In the scenario provided, what is the composition of the relevant treaty body that reviews State X's report?
(A) Independent experts in the human rights field
(B) Official representatives appointed by peer member states
(C) Senior judicial officers from various domestic courts
(D) Accredited delegates from non-governmental organizations

253. Along with State X's comprehensive report, what other documentation does the treaty body review?
(A) Detailed financial audits provided by established international banks
(B) Legally binding resolutions drafted by the United Nations Assembly
(C) Alternative submissions from non-governmental groups
(D) Classified domestic intelligence reports from State X's military branch

254. What is the outcome issued by the treaty body following the review of State X?
(A) Legally binding and internationally enforced economic sanctions
(B) Formal warrants for the arrest of non-compliant state officials
(C) Immediate suspension of all rights under core human rights conventions
(D) Concluding observations and authoritative recommendations

255. How does the source characterize the overall nature of the review procedure conducted by the treaty bodies?
(A) A highly adversarial and contentious international legal trial
(B) A punitive and retaliatory process aimed strictly at state punishment
(C) A cooperative mechanism for domestic policy translation
(D) An optional procedure lacking any formal or structured dialogue phase

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The international enforcement of human rights frequently employs mechanisms such as the Universal Periodic Review and Special Procedures to assess state compliance. Imagine a scenario where State Y faces simultaneous scrutiny through both mechanisms. During its Universal Periodic Review, State Y's overall human rights record is evaluated by other member states in a peer-review format. State Y presents its national report, after which peer states issue recommendations addressing various human rights concerns within its jurisdiction. Concurrently, issues of acute concern in State Y trigger the mandate of the Special Procedures. An independent mandate holder, appointed under the Special Procedures, conducts a country visit to investigate specific allegations of human rights violations in State Y. Unlike the Universal Periodic Review, which is a state-driven, peer-to-peer evaluation covering a broad spectrum of rights, the Special Procedures involve independent experts who focus on thematic issues or specific country situations. The mandate holder subsequently submits a detailed report containing independent findings and urgent appeals. Together, the Universal Periodic Review and the Special Procedures create a comprehensive framework for the international enforcement of human rights, combining peer-based political pressure with independent expert investigation to promote compliance and accountability in State Y.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. In the Universal Periodic Review process described, who evaluates State Y's overall human rights record?
(A) Independent human rights mandate holders
(B) Other member states in a peer-review format
(C) Non-governmental organizations acting as judges
(D) Domestic judicial courts within State Y

257. According to the source, what triggers the mandate of the Special Procedures regarding State Y?
(A) The routine and mandatory annual submission of state financial records
(B) The successful and final completion of the Universal Periodic Review
(C) A formal, high-level request from State Y to rewrite its constitution

NODIA

Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) finds systematic forced evictions, this directly violates the right to:
(A) Social security (Article 9)
(B) Work (Article 6)
(C) Education (Article 13)
(D) Adequate housing (Article 11)

188. Identify the correct pair from Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) General Comment No. 13 regarding education.
(A) Accessibility - Education must be aligned with specific religious tenets
(B) Availability - Functioning educational institutions must be available
(C) Acceptability - Education must be free at university level immediately
(D) Adaptability - Education must be standardized and rigid

189. Applying the AAAQ framework to the right to health, which requirement mandates that health facilities must be affordable and physically within safe reach?
(A) Availability
(B) Acceptability
(C) Accessibility
(D) Quality

190. "Justiciability" of economic, social, and cultural rights implies that:
(A) They are merely aspirational goals.
(B) They are exclusively political questions.
(C) They cannot be violated by private actors.
(D) They can be subjected to judicial review and enforced by courts.

191. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) requires States to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women under:
(A) Article 6
(B) Article 2
(C) Article 10
(D) Article 14

192. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) explicitly uses the term "violence against women" in its original 1979 text.
Statement II: The CEDAW Committee addressed violence against women comprehensively through General Recommendations.
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

193. If a state implements a quota reserving 30% of parliamentary seats for women, under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), this is justified as:
(A) Permanent structural discrimination
(B) A temporary special measure
(C) A violation of male equality
(D) A retrogressive measure

194. Which of the following is NOT an obligation of States parties under Article 2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)?
(A) Encouraging religious tribunals to dictate family law unconditionally
(B) Embodying the principle of equality in national constitutions
(C) Adopting legislation prohibiting discrimination against women
(D) Establishing legal protection of the rights of women

195. In a challenge against a law that prevents a woman from passing her nationality to her foreign spouse while allowing a man to do so, which article of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) would primarily be invoked?
(A) Article 7 (Political Life)
(B) Article 11 (Employment)
(C) Article 9 (Nationality)
(D) Article 16 (Marriage)

196. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(B) They are purely advisory and hold no weight internationally.
(C) They are non-binding but carry significant authoritative weight.
(D) They are temporary injunctions requiring military enforcement.

264. What specific action does the Human Rights Committee (HRC) request State Z to take after concluding there was a violation?
(A) To suspend its active participation in all existing international trade treaties
(B) To dissolve its national judicial and legislative institutions entirely
(C) To pay heavy financial fines directly to the Human Rights Committee (HRC)
(D) To provide victim remedies and amend domestic laws

265. What specific issue forms the basis of the individual's complaint against State Z?
(A) Laws enacted by the state restricting fundamental civil liberties
(B) The state's systemic failure to provide adequate and accessible public healthcare
(C) The state's formal refusal to undergo the mandatory Universal Periodic Review
(D) The state's recurring failure to protect collective environmental rights

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Committee on Economic and Social Rights (CESCR) oversees the implementation of obligations concerning economic, social, and cultural protections. In a recent evaluative case, State A faces a severe economic downturn, prompting the government to implement drastic austerity measures that significantly reduce funding for public healthcare and education. Non-governmental entities report these measures to the Committee on Economic and Social Rights (CESCR), arguing that State A has failed its obligations regarding progressive realization of these rights. The CESCR initiates a thorough examination of State A's policies to determine whether the austerity measures violate the core obligations of the state. During the review process, the CESCR emphasizes that while states may face resource constraints, they must not enact retrogressive measures that disproportionately harm vulnerable populations. The CESCR subsequently issues targeted recommendations, instructing State A to recalibrate its budget to safeguard minimum essential levels of economic and social protections. By analyzing this scenario, it becomes evident that the CESCR functions as a critical mechanism in the international enforcement of human rights, specifically ensuring that economic and social policies align with established international standards, even during periods of severe financial instability within a state.

NODIA

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What specific action by State A prompted reports to the Committee on Economic and Social Rights (CESCR)?
(A) The implementation of strict and pervasive censorship on all domestic media platforms
(B) Austerity measures reducing funding for healthcare and education
(C) The formal refusal to hold fair democratic elections during a severe financial crisis
(D) The deployment of armed state security forces against peaceful protesting citizens

267. What is the primary argument made by non-governmental entities against State A's actions?
(A) State A violated established international civil and political legal standards
(B) State A failed its progressive realization obligations
(C) State A breached its collective military alliance treaties during the downturn
(D) State A unlawfully and abruptly withdrew from the Universal Periodic Review

268. According to the CESCR, what must states avoid doing even when facing resource constraints?
(A) Enacting retrogressive measures harming vulnerable populations
(B) Borrowing large sums of funds from various international financial institutions
(C) Conducting regular constructive dialogues with international treaty bodies
(D) Submitting comprehensive periodic reports on national social and economic policy

269. What specific instruction does the CESCR give to State A regarding its austerity policies?

specifically protects the collective rights of peoples alongside individual rights. Upon concluding its investigative process, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights finds that State F has indeed violated the collective rights of the ethnic group to freely dispose of their wealth and natural resources. The Commission issues a set of formal recommendations to State F, urging the government to revise its resource extraction policies and ensure equitable benefit-sharing with the affected community. As an integral component of the international enforcement of human rights, the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights uses this promotional and protective mandate to address systemic grievances, thereby guiding states toward compliance with both individual and collective human rights obligations established in the regional system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What unique integration characterizes the framework of the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights?
(A) The integration of formal criminal prosecution with economic sanctions
(B) The integration of domestic mass surveillance with international law
(C) Integration of individual and collective protections
(D) The integration of military intervention with peer-to-peer review sessions

292. What specific allegation does the minority ethnic group in State F submit to the Commission?
(A) State policies deprive them of ancestral natural resources
(B) The state has passed new laws restricting fundamental civil liberties
(C) State security forces have engaged in widespread extrajudicial killings
(D) Women are explicitly and legally barred from specific industrial sectors

293. What is the finding of the African Commission upon concluding its investigative process regarding State F?
(A) State F violated the individual right to privacy through mass surveillance
(B) State F failed its obligations regarding the progressive realization of healthcare
(C) State F exhausted all available domestic legal remedies entirely prematurely
(D) State F violated collective resource disposal rights

294. What specific recommendation does the Commission issue to State F to remedy the violation?
(A) To recalibrate its budget to safeguard minimum essential social protections
(B) To revise resource extraction policies and ensure equitable benefit-sharing
(C) To provide just satisfaction to the individual victim of civil liberty violations
(D) To issue precautionary measures protecting human rights defenders

295. According to the source, what is the Commission's goal in addressing these systemic grievances?
(A) To mandate the immediate dismantling of the entire offending state government
(B) To issue legally binding judicial sentences against individual state leaders
(C) Guide states toward individual and collective compliance
(D) To replace domestic resource management with a new international committee

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The structural evolution of regional enforcement mechanisms is clearly evidenced by the conceptualization of the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008. In a theoretical context involving State G, a complex legal dispute arises that encompasses both general international law violations and specific human rights abuses. Under the integrated framework established for the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008, this single judicial body is designed to possess jurisdiction over both elements of the dispute. State G faces proceedings where the Court must adjudicate the human rights violations committed against its citizens while simultaneously addressing the broader legal infractions related to state obligations. The protocol establishing the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008 aims to merge existing judicial and human rights organs into one comprehensive institution, streamlining the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

275. According to the source, the CEDAW directs specific legislative reforms to achieve what ultimate goal?
(A) The total and immediate deregulation of the entire domestic labor market
(B) The complete privatization of all restricted and state-run industrial sectors
(C) Substantive equality and eradication of discrimination
(D) A significant increase in international investment in State B's local economy

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) represents a highly developed regional mechanism for the international enforcement of human rights. In a landmark scenario, a citizen of State C files an application with the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), alleging that the state's expansive mass surveillance program unlawfully infringes upon personal privacy. The applicant demonstrates that all domestic judicial avenues in State C have been exhausted without success. The ECHR assumes jurisdiction and conducts a rigorous judicial review of State C's surveillance legislation. The court evaluates whether the interference with the applicant's privacy was proportionate and necessary in a democratic society. Ultimately, the ECHR delivers a legally binding judgment, ruling that State C's surveillance apparatus lacks sufficient safeguards and violates regional human rights standards. As a direct consequence of the ECHR's binding decision, State C is legally obligated to execute the judgment by providing just satisfaction to the applicant and fundamentally reforming its domestic surveillance laws. This case underscores the authoritative capacity of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) to enforce compliance through binding judicial decisions, thereby distinctly shaping the regional and international enforcement of human rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What specific violation does the citizen of State C allege before the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)?
(A) Infringement upon personal privacy due to a mass surveillance program
(B) Unlawful imprisonment without a fair trial
(C) Denial of the right to participate in regional democratic elections
(D) Discrimination in domestic employment based on nationality

277. Before the ECHR assumes jurisdiction, what must the applicant from State C demonstrate?
(A) That non-governmental organizations support the application
(B) That the surveillance program targeted political opponents explicitly
(C) That a formal communication was first sent to the Human Rights Committee
(D) That all domestic judicial avenues in State C have been exhausted

278. What criteria does the ECHR use to evaluate the surveillance program's interference with the applicant's privacy?
(A) Whether the program was cost-effective and technologically advanced in its use
(B) Whether it was proportionate and necessary in a democracy
(C) Whether it was approved by a formal majority vote of peer member states
(D) Whether the program was conducted by appointed independent mandate holders

279. According to the source, what is the legal nature of the judgment delivered by the ECHR?
(A) It is purely advisory and carries no authoritative weight.
(B) It is a set of voluntary recommendations regarding policy reform.
(C) It is a legally binding judgment that obligates state execution.
(D) It is a preliminary finding awaiting confirmation by a domestic court.

280. As a direct consequence of the ECHR's decision, what two actions is State C legally obligated to take?
(A) Pay a heavy financial fine to the ECHR and resign from the regional treaty
(B) Arrest the specific officials responsible and suspend all intelligence operations
(C) Undergo a Universal Periodic Review and dismantle the current state government
(D) Provide just satisfaction and reform surveillance laws

NODIA

ANSWERS

1. (B) Human Rights Committee
The Human Rights Committee is one of the ten core human rights treaty bodies. It consists of eighteen independent experts who monitor the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. These bodies are distinct from political organs or judicial courts, focusing specifically on the obligations established by their respective international human rights conventions.

2. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Human rights treaty bodies consist of independent experts tasked with monitoring how states implement specific conventions. While they play a vital role in interpreting treaty obligations through views and recommendations, their decisions are not formally legally binding in the same way as domestic laws or international court judgments. Their influence depends largely on state cooperation and international pressure.

3. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Periodic reporting is a core obligation for states parties to human rights treaties. By submitting these detailed reports, governments allow expert committees to scrutinize their domestic legal frameworks and administrative practices. This systematic assessment is crucial for determining whether the rights protected under the treaty are being effectively realized and for identifying areas where further reform is necessary.

4. (D) Imposing economic sanctions
UN human rights treaty bodies utilize specific monitoring mechanisms like state reporting, individual communications, and the issuance of general comments to clarify treaty provisions. However, these committees are not political bodies and do not possess the mandate to impose economic sanctions. The power to enforce such punitive measures resides primarily with the United Nations Security Council for maintaining global security.

5. (C) I, II, and III
Treaty bodies perform several key functions, including issuing general comments to interpret provisions and considering individual complaints when states recognize their competence. They also conduct confidential inquiries into systematic violations. However, the drafting of new international treaties is generally a function of intergovernmental bodies like the General Assembly, rather than the independent expert committees that monitor existing treaties.

6. (B) They are established directly by General Assembly resolutions.
Most core human rights treaty bodies are established by the specific provisions of the treaties they monitor, rather than by General Assembly resolutions. They are composed of independent experts serving in their personal capacities to evaluate state compliance. While states must submit regular reports to them, their origin lies in the legal text of the international conventions they oversee.

7. (D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Each core international human rights treaty has a dedicated monitoring committee. The Human Rights Committee oversees the civil and political rights covenant, while economic, social, and cultural rights are monitored by its specific committee. Similarly, dedicated expert bodies exist to oversee the conventions against racial discrimination and torture, ensuring that states parties adhere to their distinct and specialized legal obligations.

8. (A) CRC - Committee on the Rights of the Child
The Convention on the Rights of the Child is monitored by the Committee on the Rights of the Child. Other core treaties have similarly named bodies, such as the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. These bodies ensure that the specific protections afforded to vulnerable groups are effectively implemented.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

case against State E to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. The case involves the forced displacement of an indigenous community due to state-sanctioned infrastructure projects. The Court conducts formal public hearings, receiving testimonies from the displaced victims and legal arguments from State E. After rigorous legal analysis, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issues a definitive, binding judgment against State E, confirming that the state violated the community's collective rights. In its remedial orders, the Court strictly mandates State E to halt the infrastructure project, restore the lands to the indigenous community, and provide comprehensive financial reparations. Additionally, the Court orders State E to publicly acknowledge its international responsibility. The state is legally bound to comply with these explicit directives. This scenario demonstrates how the Inter-American Court of Human Rights operationalizes the international enforcement of human rights through authoritative, binding judgments that require substantial domestic legal and structural remediation from the offending state.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the specific subject of the complex case referred to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights against State E?
(A) Systemic employment discrimination against women working in industrial sectors
(B) The enactment of expansive mass surveillance legislation without any safeguards
(C) A surge of extrajudicial killings committed by state-led security forces
(D) Forced displacement of indigenous groups for projects

287. During the formal public hearings, what input does the Inter-American Court of Human Rights receive?
(A) Alternative submissions provided exclusively by non-governmental entities
(B) Official peer-review recommendations from all neighboring member states
(C) Testimonies from victims and legal arguments from State E
(D) Financial audits provided by established international economic institutions

288. According to the remedial orders issued by the Court, what action must State E take regarding the infrastructure project?
(A) Continue the project with better environmental safeguards
(B) Strictly mandate halting the infrastructure project
(C) Transfer the project's ownership to an independent mandate holder
(D) Privatize the project to avoid direct state responsibility

289. In addition to halting the project and restoring lands, what else does the Court explicitly mandate State E to do?
(A) Suspend its active membership from the regional human rights commission
(B) Rewrite its entire national constitution to reflect the court's judgment
(C) Exhaust all available domestic legal remedies on a retrospective basis
(D) Provide financial reparations and acknowledge responsibility

290. How does the source describe the nature of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' judgment against State E?
(A) An authoritative, binding judgment requiring remediation
(B) A set of non-binding concluding observations and voluntary suggestions
(C) A cooperative dialogue intended to suggest several potential policy options
(D) A preliminary injunction awaiting a final review by the domestic court

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights uniquely integrates individual liberties with collective protections within its regional enforcement framework. In a representative case, a minority ethnic group in State F submits a communication to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, alleging that state policies are systematically depriving them of their ancestral natural resources. The Commission reviews the communication, emphasizing that the regional human rights framework

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

addressing enforced disappearances. This specialized approach ensures that experts with relevant knowledge evaluate state compliance in each field.

18. (A) CESCR - Created by ECOSOC Resolution
The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is unique among core treaty bodies because it was established by an ECOSOC resolution rather than by the treaty itself. Most other committees, like the Human Rights Committee or the committee for women's rights, were created directly by the provisions of their respective international conventions to monitor state compliance and implementation.

19. (C) I, II, IV, V
Treaty body experts are nominated by states and elected through a secret ballot based on their recognized competence in human rights. Crucially, they serve in their personal capacity as independent experts rather than as representatives of their respective governments. This independence is vital for ensuring an objective and impartial evaluation of how states are implementing their international human rights obligations globally.

20. (A) I, II, III, IV
The establishment of human rights treaty bodies reflects the historical timeline of the treaties themselves. The committee for racial discrimination was the first to be established, followed by the Human Rights Committee in the 1970s. The committee monitoring discrimination against women was created later, and the committee focused on the rights of migrant workers is among the more recently established bodies.

21. (C) Discussions between the treaty body and the state's delegation members
Constructive dialogue is a central feature of the state reporting procedure. It involves a public meeting where members of the treaty body engage in a direct exchange of information with a high-level delegation from the state under review. The goal is to clarify issues raised in the report and identify practical ways to improve the implementation of human rights at the national level.

22. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Non-governmental organizations play a crucial role in the monitoring process by submitting shadow reports to treaty bodies. These reports provide independent information that may differ from the official government narrative. Far from being ignored, these submissions are carefully considered by experts and often help shape the questions asked during the constructive dialogue, ensuring a more comprehensive and critical review of the state.

23. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Universal Periodic Review is a unique peer-review mechanism involving all United Nations Member States. While it relies on information from treaty bodies and experts, the review itself is conducted by states rather than independent experts. This political process allows nations to make recommendations to one another, fostering a different level of accountability than the expert-led scrutiny found in the treaty body system.

24. (A) Binding judicial sentence by the Human Rights Council
The Universal Periodic Review process consists of several key documents, including a national report from the state, a compilation of UN information, and a summary of stakeholder input. However, the outcome of this process is a report containing recommendations rather than a binding judicial sentence. The mechanism is designed for diplomatic dialogue and cooperation among states rather than for legal adjudication.

NODIA

25. (C) I, II, III, IV
Several foundational documents serve as the basis for the Universal Periodic Review. These include the United Nations Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and any human rights treaties to which the state is a party. Additionally, voluntary pledges and commitments made by the state are taken into account, ensuring that the review covers a comprehensive range of international human rights obligations.

26. (A) Only developing nations are reviewed under the UPR.
The Universal Periodic Review is characterized by its universality, meaning every single United

regional enforcement process. By functioning as a unified entity, the Court intends to deliver binding judgments that resolve multifaceted legal conflicts efficiently. This scenario highlights how the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008 is structured to strengthen the international enforcement of human rights by providing a consolidated, authoritative judicial forum capable of addressing diverse legal violations comprehensively.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What types of infractions does the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008 have jurisdiction over in the dispute involving State G?
(A) Only general economic disputes and domestic trade policy violations
(B) Strictly individual human rights abuses without broader state obligations
(C) Exclusively cases involving the forced displacement of indigenous communities
(D) International law violations and human rights abuses

297. What is the intended structural outcome of the protocol establishing the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008?
(A) Merge existing organs into one comprehensive institution
(B) To dismantle all existing regional judicial mechanisms permanently
(C) To replace the entire regional framework with domestic courts entirely
(D) To create separate courts for each different type of human rights violation

298. How does the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008 aim to resolve multifaceted legal conflicts efficiently?
(A) By issuing non-binding concluding observations and precautionary measures
(B) By functioning as a unified entity that delivers binding judgments
(C) By relying on peer-to-peer evaluations from member states
(D) By appointing independent mandate holders for thematic investigations

299. According to the source, what does the conceptualization of the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008 evidence?
(A) The failure of international enforcement of human rights
(B) The structural evolution of regional enforcement mechanisms
(C) The decline of binding judicial judgments in international law
(D) The elimination of collective protections in favor of individual liberties

300. What kind of forum does the African Court of Justice and Human rights 2008 aim to provide to strengthen international enforcement?
(A) A consolidated judicial forum for comprehensive adjudication
(B) A purely advisory panel focused on the progressive realization of rights
(C) A political forum designed solely for constructive and diplomatic dialogue
(D) An investigative committee limited to issuing urgent appeals to member states

www.nodia.in

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

(A) To abandon its domestic currency and adopt a new international financial standard
(B) To privatize all existing public healthcare and education institutions immediately
(C) To recalibrate the budget to safeguard essential protections
(D) To cease submitting all reports to non-governmental entities and organizations entirely

270. Based on the passage, the CESCR functions to ensure policies align with international standards during which specific challenge?
(A) Armed conflict between neighboring member states
(B) Widespread electoral fraud in national elections
(C) The drafting of new national security legislation
(D) Severe financial instability within a state

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is instrumental in the international enforcement of human rights, particularly concerning gender equality. Consider a scenario involving State B, which maintains domestic employment laws explicitly barring women from entering specific industrial sectors. Human rights advocates submit comprehensive data to the Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), highlighting this systemic exclusion. The committee scrutinizes State B's legislative framework, evaluating it against the state's international commitments to eradicate gender-based discrimination. The CEDAW committee concludes that State B's employment prohibitions are inherently discriminatory and violate the state's obligations to ensure equal opportunity in the workplace. In its formal response, the CEDAW committee urges State B to immediately repeal the restrictive domestic laws and to implement affirmative measures that integrate women into the previously restricted industrial sectors. Furthermore, the committee mandates that State B provide regular updates on its progress in dismantling these structural barriers. This case exemplifies how the CEDAW actively operationalizes the international enforcement of human rights by holding states accountable for institutionalized gender discrimination and directing specific legislative reforms to achieve substantive equality.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What specific policy in State B is brought to the attention of the CEDAW committee?
(A) Legislative acts denying women the fundamental right to vote in all local elections
(B) Legislation strictly preventing women from owning any private agricultural land
(C) Laws barring women from specific industrial sectors
(D) Educational policies that severely limit female enrollment in primary schools

272. What conclusion does the CEDAW committee reach regarding State B's legislative framework?
(A) The framework is considered acceptable given the state's current economic condition
(B) The laws are discriminatory and violate equal opportunity
(C) The laws are non-binding and therefore do not violate international commitments
(D) The legislation falls outside the jurisdictional mandate of the committee entirely

273. What affirmative action does the CEDAW committee urge State B to implement?
(A) To establish entirely separate but equal industrial sectors solely for women
(B) To provide financial compensation instead of changing the laws
(C) To lower employment standards for all citizens universally
(D) To integrate women into previously restricted sectors

274. What ongoing requirement does the CEDAW committee mandate for State B after the review?
(A) To provide regular updates on dismantling structural barriers
(B) To host international observers during all domestic and industrial operations
(C) To submit to an immediate Universal Periodic Review concerning all labor laws
(D) To allow human rights advocates to formally rewrite the nation's labor code

NODIA

9. (C) I, II, IV, V
Individual communications to treaty bodies must meet specific criteria, including being in writing and relating to rights protected by the treaty. Crucially, the state must have recognized the committee's competence, and all domestic remedies must be exhausted first. Unlike some informal processes, these communications cannot be anonymous, as the committee must identify the victim and the alleged violation.

10. (A) I, II, III, IV
The adoption of core human rights treaties followed a specific chronological progression within the United Nations system. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted in 1966, followed by the convention for women's rights in 1979. The children's rights convention followed in 1989, and the convention protecting the rights of persons with disabilities was eventually adopted in 2006.

11. (D) To interpret and clarify specific treaty provisions
General Comments are authoritative documents issued by treaty bodies to provide a deeper understanding of the rights and obligations contained within a treaty. They clarify the meaning of specific articles and offer guidance on how states should implement them. These documents do not amend the treaty text itself but serve as essential tools for consistent interpretation and effective domestic application.

12. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Optional Protocols are separate legal instruments that states may choose to ratify alongside a core treaty. They often establish additional mechanisms, such as individual complaint procedures or inquiry processes. Ratifying the main treaty does not automatically bind a state to its Optional Protocols. States must take a separate formal action to accept the additional obligations and oversight mechanisms these protocols provide.

13. (C) A is true but R is false.
After reviewing a state report, treaty bodies issue Concluding Observations which highlight progress and offer recommendations for improvement. Although these observations are highly authoritative and states are expected to implement them in good faith, they are not legally binding judgments that require execution within a specific timeframe. They serve as a roadmap for the state to better fulfill its human rights obligations.

14. (D) When domestic legal remedies are found to be unreasonably prolonged
Generally, individuals must exhaust all available domestic remedies before bringing a case to an international treaty body. However, an exception is made if the domestic procedures are unreasonably prolonged or clearly ineffective. This ensures that victims are not denied international protection simply because a national legal system is failing to provide a timely or fair resolution to their human rights grievances.

15. (A) I, II, III
Most UN human rights treaty bodies share several core mechanisms to monitor compliance, including state reporting, individual communications, and interstate communications. These procedural tools allow for various levels of scrutiny and dialogue. However, these committees are independent expert panels and do not have the authority to authorize or conduct military interventions, which is a political function restricted to the Security Council.

16. (B) It is the most frequently used mechanism in treaty bodies.
The interstate communication mechanism allows one state party to complain about another's failure to uphold treaty obligations. Although this procedure exists in several core treaties, it is rarely utilized in practice. Most human rights monitoring relies instead on the state reporting process and individual communications. Interstate complaints typically require both involved states to have formally recognized the committee's competence in this area.

17. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Specialized treaty bodies focus on distinct areas of human rights protection. For instance, one subcommittee is dedicated to the prevention of torture, while another committee monitors the rights of persons with disabilities. Separate bodies also oversee the implementation of conventions protecting migrant workers and

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the regional architecture of the Americas, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights serves as a crucial investigative and protective body. Consider a situation in State D, where a sudden surge of alleged extrajudicial killings by state security forces prompts urgent international concern. Local civil society organizations swiftly petition the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to intervene. Acting under its broad mandate for the international enforcement of human rights, the Commission conducts an on-site visit to State D to gather direct evidence and interview witnesses. Recognizing the imminent risk of irreparable harm to human rights defenders in the region, the Commission issues precautionary measures, formally requesting State D to guarantee their physical safety immediately. Following its comprehensive investigation, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights publishes a thematic report detailing the systemic abuses and structural deficiencies in State D's security apparatus. The Commission further recommends specific structural reforms and prosecutorial actions. If State D fails to comply with these recommendations, the Commission possesses the authority to submit the case to a higher judicial body. This scenario illustrates the Commission's vital role in monitoring, investigating, and seeking immediate protective action.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What immediate event in State D causes local civil society organizations to petition the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights?
(A) A surge of extrajudicial killings by state security forces
(B) The passage and implementation of strict new mass surveillance laws
(C) The immediate implementation of severe and widespread economic austerity measures
(D) The formal refusal of the state to participate in any regional democratic elections

282. What specific action does the Commission take to gather direct evidence regarding the situation in State D?
(A) It relies exclusively on reports from domestic courts.
(B) It conducts an on-site visit to interview witnesses
(C) It hosts a peer-review session with neighboring states.
(D) It issues a legally binding judicial sentence immediately.

283. Why does the Commission issue precautionary measures to State D?
(A) To demand the immediate and unconditional resignation of the state's leaders
(B) To protect human rights defenders from irreparable harm
(C) To penalize the state for its failure to provide or exhaust domestic remedies
(D) To suspend the state's participation in all major international trade agreements

284. What potential consequence does State D face if it fails to comply with the Commission's recommendations?
(A) The Commission will submit the case to a higher judicial body.
(B) The Commission will forcibly remove state security forces from the region.
(C) The Commission will issue a legally binding judgment of its own.
(D) The Commission will dissolve local civil society organizations.

NODIA

285. What is contained within the thematic report published by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights?
(A) A mandate formally outlining a completely new constitution for State D
(B) Formal authorizations for foreign military intervention inside State D territory
(C) Details on systemic abuses and security apparatus deficiencies
(D) Recommendations focused solely on the progressive realization of social rights

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights functions as the premier judicial organ for the regional enforcement of human rights in the Americas. In a specific adjudicative scenario, the corresponding Commission refers a complex

Nations Member State is reviewed regardless of its size, wealth, or geographic location. This state-driven process occurs under the auspices of the Human Rights Council and takes place in regular cycles. It aims to ensure that all nations are held to account for their human rights records in a non-discriminatory manner.

27. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
The Universal Periodic Review involves several key entities with specific roles. A troika of three states facilitates each review, while the Working Group consists of the entire membership of the Human Rights Council. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights provides essential secretariat support. Understanding these terms is crucial for navigating the intergovernmental processes that monitor human rights compliance globally.

28. (B) Special Rapporteurs - Independent human rights experts
Special Procedures consist of independent human rights experts known as Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts, or members of Working Groups. These individuals are not UN staff and serve in their personal capacity. Their mandates can be thematic, focusing on specific global issues, or country-specific, focusing on the situation in a particular nation. They play a critical role in monitoring and reporting on human rights violations.

29. (C) I, II, III, V
Special Procedures undertake a variety of activities to protect human rights, including conducting country visits, responding to individual complaints, and issuing press releases. They also present annual reports to the Human Rights Council detailing their findings. However, their mandate does not include drafting binding international treaties, which is a legislative function performed by member states within the UN General Assembly or specialized conferences.

30. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Universal Periodic Review process follows a structured chronological path. It begins with the preparation of a national report by the state, followed by an interactive dialogue within the Working Group in Geneva. After the dialogue, an outcome report is adopted which contains the recommendations made by other states. The final phase involves the state implementing these recommendations before its next review cycle.

31. (A) The recommendation is noted in the outcome report
During the Universal Periodic Review, states can either support or note the recommendations received from their peers. If a state refuses to accept a particular recommendation, it is officially recorded as "noted" in the final outcome report. Because the process is cooperative and non-judicial, the Human Rights Council does not impose sanctions or expel members for simply choosing not to accept specific recommendations.

32. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Special Procedures mandate holders are independent experts who serve in their personal capacity and are not paid employees of the United Nations. They do not represent any government and must maintain strict impartiality in their work. Although they receive logistical support from the UN secretariat, their independence is a fundamental characteristic that allows them to objectively monitor and report on human rights situations worldwide.

33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Special Procedures have the unique ability to intervene directly with governments regarding specific allegations of human rights violations. They achieve this through "communications," which include urgent appeals and letters of allegation. These tools allow experts to bring alleged abuses to the attention of the authorities, request clarification, and advocate for corrective action to be taken to protect individuals or groups at risk.

34. (A) Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Belarus
Special Procedures are divided into thematic mandates, which address specific issues globally, and country mandates, which focus on human rights in a single nation. For example, experts focused on torture or extreme poverty have thematic mandates. In contrast, a rapporteur specifically assigned to monitor a country like

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

representatives. These members are elected by the states parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for a term of four years. This expert composition is designed to ensure that the monitoring of civil and political rights remains objective, professional, and impartial.

53. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a landmark instrument for individual protection. It grants the Human Rights Committee the authority to receive and consider communications from individuals who claim their rights have been violated by a state party. This mechanism provides a vital international avenue for redress when national legal systems fail to protect human rights.

54. (B) The State has ratified the ICCPR First Optional Protocol
For an individual to bring a complaint before the Human Rights Committee, the respondent state must have formally ratified the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This act of ratification signifies the state's consent to the Committee's jurisdiction over individual communications. Without this specific legal commitment, the Committee cannot consider allegations of treaty violations made by individuals against that state.

55. (D) I, II, III
To be considered by the Human Rights Committee, a communication must meet several admissibility requirements. It must not be anonymous, all domestic remedies must have been exhausted, and the same matter cannot be under examination by another international procedure. Furthermore, the complaint must be compatible with the provisions of the treaty itself, meaning it must allege a violation of a right specifically protected by the covenant.

56. (A) They represent legally binding judicial determinations.
The "Views" issued by the Human Rights Committee after examining an individual communication are not formally legally binding in the same sense as domestic court judgments. However, they represent the authoritative jurisprudential interpretation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by an expert body. States parties are expected to comply with these findings in good faith and provide an effective remedy to the victims.

NODIA

57. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights protects a wide range of fundamental freedoms through its various articles. For example, specific provisions safeguard the right to life and prohibit torture or inhuman treatment. Other articles protect the right to liberty and security of person and guarantee freedom of thought, conscience, and religion. These rights form the bedrock of individual protection within the international legal framework.

58. (A) First Optional Protocol - Individual communications mechanism
The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is supplemented by two optional protocols. The First Optional Protocol establishes the mechanism allowing individuals to submit complaints to the Human Rights Committee. The Second Optional Protocol, which is a separate instrument, aims specifically at the abolition of the death penalty. These protocols expand the treaty's reach and strengthen its protective capabilities through additional legal commitments.

59. (D) I, II, III, IV
The state reporting process involves a series of steps designed to facilitate dialogue and monitoring. States submit initial and periodic reports, which are then followed by a list of issues from the Committee and written replies from the state. The process culminates in a public "constructive dialogue." However, the Committee is an expert panel and does not have the authority to issue arrest warrants.

60. (B) Concluding Observations
The final document produced by the Human Rights Committee after its review of a state's periodic report is called "Concluding Observations." This document summarizes the Committee's assessment, highlighting positive developments as well as principal areas of concern. It also provides specific recommendations for the state to improve its implementation of the covenant.

whether a state has ratified a specific treaty. This universal reach allows them to respond quickly to emerging crises and address a wide range of issues.

44. (B) Permanent Security Envoy
Special Procedures mandates take several recognized forms, including Special Rapporteurs, Independent Experts, and Working Groups. These experts are appointed by the Human Rights Council to address specific themes or country situations. However, there is no recognized format within this system called a "Permanent Security Envoy," as the focus of these procedures is on human rights monitoring rather than permanent security roles.

45. (C) I, II, III, IV
The Universal Periodic Review is an inclusive process that draws on information from multiple sources. These include national reports from the state under review, as well as contributions from National Human Rights Institutions, non-governmental organizations, and various UN agencies. This multifaceted approach ensures that the Human Rights Council has a comprehensive understanding of the human rights situation in the country being reviewed.

46. (D) It acts as the prosecutor during the UPR interactive dialogue.
The Universal Periodic Review Troika consists of three member states of the Human Rights Council, chosen by lot, who facilitate the review process. They assist in preparing the Working Group's report and help organize the dialogue. However, the UPR is a cooperative peer-review process, not a trial, so the Troika does not act as a prosecutor or take an adversarial role against the state.

47. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The UN human rights system comprises various bodies with different natures. The Human Rights Council is an intergovernmental body made of states, while the Human Rights Committee is an expert treaty body. The Universal Periodic Review is a peer-review process, and Special Rapporteurs are individual independent experts. Distinguishing between these political and expert-led mechanisms is essential for understanding their respective roles in monitoring rights.

48. (B) Outcome Report - Adopted by the Human Rights Council
In the Universal Periodic Review process, various entities are responsible for different documents. The state under review prepares its own national report, while the OHCHR prepares a compilation of UN information and a summary of stakeholder input. The final outcome report, which summarizes the review and its recommendations, is formally adopted by the Human Rights Council during its regular plenary sessions.

49. (B) I, II, III, V
Special Procedures face several practical limitations in their work. They cannot enforce their own recommendations and must rely on state cooperation for country visits and access to information. Additionally, they often operate with limited resources. While they provide authoritative interpretations, they cannot issue binding legal judgments or adopt new treaties, as these powers remain with states and judicial bodies within the international system.

50. (A) I, II, III, IV
The Human Rights Committee follows a precise procedural order when handling individual communications. The process begins with the registration of the complaint, followed by a determination of whether it meets all admissibility criteria. If admissible, the Committee examines the substantive merits of the case before finally issuing its "Views," which represent its authoritative decision on whether a violation of the treaty has occurred.

51. (C) ICCPR
The Human Rights Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It is often confused with the Human Rights Council, which is a political organ. The Committee reviews reports from states parties and, under its first optional protocol, considers individual complaints regarding violations of the civil and political rights protected by the covenant.

52. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
The Human Rights Committee is composed of eighteen independent experts who serve in their personal capacity rather than as government

NODIA

102. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The European Court of Human Rights is located in Strasbourg, France, and is an organ of the Council of Europe. It is not an institution of the European Union, although all EU member states are also members of the Council of Europe and parties to the convention. Understanding this distinction is crucial for navigating the different regional legal systems and their respective roles in protecting the fundamental freedoms of millions of people across the continent.

103. (D) Subsidiarity
The principle of subsidiarity is fundamental to the European human rights system. It means that the primary responsibility for protecting human rights lies with the national authorities and domestic courts. The European Court of Human Rights acts as a secondary or subsidiary mechanism, intervening only when the domestic system has failed to provide an effective remedy. This ensures that the international court does not replace national legal systems but rather supports and oversees them.

104. (A) There is an administrative practice of rights violations and remedies are ineffective.
Generally, applicants must exhaust all domestic remedies before approaching the European Court of Human Rights. However, an exception exists when there is a clear administrative practice of violations and domestic remedies are shown to be ineffective or illusory. In such cases, requiring applicants to use national procedures would be futile and would unfairly delay their access to international justice. This exception is vital for protecting victims in situations of systemic human rights abuse.

105. (C) 4 months
Under Protocol 15 to the European Convention on Human Rights, the time limit for filing an application with the Court was reduced from six months to four months. This period begins from the date of the final domestic judicial decision in the case. This change aims to improve the efficiency of the Court's proceedings while still providing applicants with a reasonable amount of time to prepare and submit their cases for international review.

106. (A) It can strike down and invalidate domestic laws directly.
While the European Court of Human Rights issues binding judgments, it does not have the power to directly strike down or invalidate national laws. Instead, when it finds a violation, the respondent state is legally obligated to take the necessary measures to end the violation and prevent its recurrence. This may involve changing domestic legislation or practice, but the actual process of legal reform remains the responsibility of the national parliament and government.

107. (D) The margin of appreciation doctrine
The margin of appreciation is a doctrine used by the European Court of Human Rights to recognize that national authorities are often in a better position to evaluate local conditions and moral standards. In sensitive areas where there is no broad consensus across Europe, the Court grants states a certain degree of discretion in how they implement convention rights. This allows for a balance between universal human rights standards and the diverse cultural and social realities of member states.

108. (B) Single Judge - Decides on admissibility of clear-cut inadmissible cases
The European Court of Human Rights operates in different formations to handle its massive caseload efficiently. A single judge can decide on the admissibility of cases that are clearly inadmissible based on established criteria. Committees of three judges deal with repetitive cases, while Chambers of seven judges hear more complex matters. The Grand Chamber, consisting of seventeen judges, is reserved for cases that raise serious questions of interpretation or represent a significant departure from previous jurisprudence.

109. (C) The Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe
The responsibility for supervising the execution of judgments from the European Court of Human Rights lies with the Committee of Ministers. This political body, composed of the foreign ministers of all member states, ensures that states take the required actions to comply with the Court's findings. This may include paying compensation to the victim and implementing structural reforms to prevent similar violations

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

These observations are a key tool for driving domestic human rights reform.

61. (C) Freedom from torture
Under Article 4 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, states may temporarily suspend certain rights during a public emergency. However, some rights are considered so fundamental that they are non-derogable under any circumstances, including war or social upheaval. The freedom from torture, along with the right to life and freedom from slavery, belongs to this category of absolute protections.

62. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Human Rights Committee typically holds three sessions per year to review state reports and individual communications. While many of its meetings take place in Geneva, the Committee also holds sessions in New York. This rotation helps ensure its work remains accessible and visible to the broader international community. Its regular meetings are essential for maintaining the momentum of its monitoring and interpretative work.

63. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
General Comment No. 36 represents a significant evolution in how the Human Rights Committee interprets the right to life. It moves beyond the narrow prohibition of arbitrary killing to include the broader conditions necessary for a dignified life. This includes acknowledging that environmental degradation and climate change pose existential threats that states must address to effectively protect the right to life for present and future generations.

64. (B) Prosecuting individuals for war crimes
The Human Rights Committee's mandate is specifically focused on monitoring state compliance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Its functions include reviewing reports, issuing general comments, and examining individual communications. However, it is not a criminal court and does not have the jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for war crimes or any other international offenses. Such prosecutions are the responsibility of domestic or international criminal courts.

65. (B) I and II
The Human Rights Committee utilizes follow-up procedures to monitor the extent to which states are implementing its specific findings. This includes assessing compliance with the recommendations made in Concluding Observations and the decisions reached in its "Views" on individual communications. By tracking these outcomes, the Committee seeks to ensure that its work leads to tangible improvements in the protection of human rights at the national level.

66. (A) It was adopted in 1966 along with the ICCPR.
The Second Optional Protocol, which aims at the abolition of the death penalty, was adopted by the General Assembly in 1989, much later than the original covenant. It is a significant instrument because it makes the abolition of capital punishment a non-derogable obligation for its parties. While it allows for a limited reservation during wartime, its primary goal is the global elimination of the death penalty.

67. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Human Rights Committee uses several key procedural and substantive terms in its work. Admissibility refers to the initial requirements a complaint must meet, while merits concern the actual violation of rights. Interim measures are urgent actions taken to prevent irreparable harm, and "Views" represent the final decision on a case. Understanding these terms is essential for following the Committee's legal reasoning and decision-making process.

68. (D) Article 1 - Right to self-determination
Article 1 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights establishes the right of all peoples to self-determination. This fundamental right allows peoples to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. It is often considered a prerequisite for the enjoyment of all other individual human rights, as it empowers communities to shape their own futures within the international order.

NODIA

69. (C) I, II, III, V
Many rights in the covenant are not absolute and can be limited under specific conditions. To be lawful, any limitation must be provided

Belarus holds a country mandate rather than a thematic one, reflecting a more localized focus.

35. (C) I, II, III
Special Procedures use several tools to gather information and respond to human rights concerns. These include issuing urgent appeals, conducting fact-finding missions to specific countries, and sending letters of allegation to governments. However, they are civilian expert mechanisms and do not engage in military reconnaissance or any other form of armed oversight. Their work is based on information gathering, dialogue, and public reporting.

36. (D) They allow experts to establish permanent UN bases in the country.
Country visits are a vital part of the work of Special Procedures, allowing experts to assess situations firsthand and meet with various stakeholders. These visits require an invitation from the host government and result in a detailed report for the Human Rights Council. However, these missions are temporary and do not provide the mandate or resources for experts to establish permanent UN bases.

37. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Universal Periodic Review operates in multi-year cycles to ensure that every UN Member State is reviewed approximately every four and a half to five years. The first cycle ran from 2008 to 2011, with subsequent cycles continuing this systematic process of peer review. This regular periodicity is essential for monitoring the implementation of previous recommendations and identifying new human rights challenges as they arise.

38. (B) Special Procedures - Independent expert mechanism
Different UN human rights mechanisms have distinct characters. Special Procedures are independent expert mechanisms that monitor specific themes or countries. In contrast, the Universal Periodic Review is a political peer-review process conducted by states. Treaty bodies are also expert-led but focus specifically on the implementation of core international conventions. Understanding these differences is key to understanding how the UN human rights system functions.

39. (D) I, II, III, IV
The Human Rights Council plays a central role in managing Special Procedures by appointing mandate holders, defining their scope, and receiving their annual reports. The Council also has the power to terminate mandates. However, mandate holders themselves are independent experts who must not be delegates of the Council, ensuring that their findings remain impartial and free from the political interests of member states.

40. (A) I, II, III, IV
A country visit by a Special Procedure expert follows a logical sequence of steps. First, the expert must request an invitation from the government. Once invited, they prepare for and undertake the visit, gathering information from various sources. Afterward, they draft a final report detailing their findings and recommendations, which is then formally presented to the Human Rights Council for consideration.

41. (C) Report of the Working Group
The primary outcome document of a Universal Periodic Review session is the Report of the Working Group. This document summarizes the interactive dialogue and lists the recommendations made by other states, as well as the responses of the state under review. It is not a binding judicial decree or a treaty amendment but serves as a formal record of the human rights commitments made.

42. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The Universal Periodic Review has a broad scope and does not exclusively assess states based on a single treaty like the ICCPR. Instead, it considers a wide range of human rights obligations, including those found in the UN Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore, the review process takes into account international humanitarian law when it is applicable to the situation.

43. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Special Procedures are often called the "crown jewel" of the UN human rights system due to their unique flexibility and independence. Unlike treaty bodies, they can address human rights situations in any part of the world regardless of

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

state obligations to ensure these fundamental needs are met for all.

78. (D) Minimum core obligations - Baseline essential levels of each right
Minimum core obligations refer to the baseline levels of each right that every state party is required to satisfy regardless of its economic situation. For example, ensuring access to essential food and basic healthcare are core obligations. This concept prevents the principle of progressive realization from being used to justify the total failure to provide the most fundamental requirements for a dignified life. It represents a non-negotiable floor for human rights.

79. (A) I, II, III
The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights uses a tripartite typology to define state obligations. The obligation to respect requires states to refrain from interfering with rights. The obligation to protect requires states to prevent third parties, like corporations, from violating rights. Finally, the obligation to fulfill requires states to take active measures, such as providing services or facilitating access, to ensure rights are fully realized for everyone.

80. (B) Prima facie violation
If a state fails to satisfy its minimum core obligations under the ICESCR, such as providing basic shelter or essential food, it is considered to be in prima facie violation of the covenant. While states can sometimes justify a lack of progress by proving a total lack of resources, the burden of proof is extremely high. Failing to meet these fundamental baseline requirements is generally seen as a direct breach of international human rights law.

81. (B) General Comment No. 15
General Comment No. 15 is a landmark document that clarifies the right to water within the framework of the ICESCR. While not explicitly mentioned in the original treaty text, the Committee interpreted it as being implicit in the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to health. This interpretation highlights how treaty bodies can adapt and expand our understanding of human rights to address essential human needs in modern contexts.

82. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights explicitly mentions the right to strike in Article 8, provided it is exercised in conformity with national laws. The Committee recognizes this as a fundamental labor right necessary for protecting the economic and social interests of workers. While states can regulate its exercise, they cannot eliminate it entirely without violating their obligations under the treaty. This right is central to trade union freedom.

83. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The obligation to respect is a negative duty that requires states to refrain from directly interfering with the enjoyment of human rights. In the context of housing, this means the state must not conduct forced evictions without following strict due process and international standards. When a state forcibly removes people from their homes without such protections, it directly violates its duty to respect the existing enjoyment of the right to adequate housing.

84. (D) Reducing public expenditure during a severe economic crisis after careful assessment
The obligation to protect requires states to prevent private actors from infringing on the rights of others. For example, failing to regulate a polluting corporation or allowing landlords to conduct illegal evictions are violations. However, reducing public spending during an economic crisis is not automatically a violation if the state has carefully assessed all alternatives and ensured that the most vulnerable populations are still protected. Such measures must be temporary and proportionate.

85. (C) I, II, III
The obligation to fulfill is a broad duty that requires states to take positive steps to ensure the full realization of human rights. This includes the sub-obligations to facilitate, by creating an enabling environment, to provide, by directly offering services when individuals cannot do so themselves, and to promote, by ensuring people are aware of their rights. These actions are essential for turning abstract treaty provisions into tangible improvements in people's lives.

NODIA

by law and be necessary in a democratic society for reasons such as national security or public order. Additionally, such restrictions must be proportionate and respect the rights and reputations of others. States do not need prior approval from the Committee to implement these limitations.

70. (B) Interim measures of protection
When the Human Rights Committee is considering an individual communication, it may request the state to take "interim measures of protection" to avoid irreparable damage to the victim. A common example is asking a state not to deport an individual while their case is pending if they face a risk of torture. These measures are crucial for ensuring that the final decision of the Committee remains meaningful.

71. (D) ECOSOC Resolution 1985/17
The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is unique among the core treaty bodies because it was not established by its corresponding treaty. Instead, it was created by ECOSOC Resolution 1985/17 to assist the Council in monitoring the implementation of the ICESCR. This origin reflects the initial decision to place monitoring responsibility with a political organ before transitioning to an independent expert committee.

72. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
Unlike the Human Rights Committee, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was not explicitly created by the text of the ICESCR. The treaty originally assigned the task of monitoring implementation to ECOSOC. However, recognizing the need for expert oversight, ECOSOC eventually established the Committee as an independent body of experts to take over the primary responsibility for reviewing state reports and monitoring progress.

73. (C) A is true but R is false.
The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights acknowledges that the full realization of these rights may take time and resources. Therefore, it incorporates the principle of "progressive realization," which requires states to take deliberate steps to the maximum of their available resources. This does not mean states have no immediate obligations; they must still ensure non-discrimination and satisfy minimum core levels of each right.

74. (A) The obligation to guarantee rights without discrimination
While many obligations under the ICESCR are subject to progressive realization, the duty to guarantee rights without discrimination is of immediate effect. States cannot justify discriminatory practices by citing a lack of resources or the need for gradual implementation. This immediate obligation ensures that all individuals have equal access to the rights protected by the covenant from the moment a state ratifies the treaty, regardless of its economic development.

75. (D) I and II
Certain obligations under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are not subject to progressive realization but must be implemented immediately. These include the obligation to "take steps" toward the full realization of rights and the core obligation of non-discrimination. These immediate duties ensure that states remain actively committed to the covenant's goals and do not use resource constraints as an excuse for total inaction.

76. (B) It was adopted in 1966.
The Optional Protocol to the ICESCR was adopted by the General Assembly in 2008, much later than the covenant itself. It is a landmark instrument because it finally established an individual communications procedure for economic, social, and cultural rights, matching the mechanism available for civil and political rights. It also provides for an inquiry procedure into grave violations, significantly strengthening the international protection and justiciability of these rights.

77. (C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The ICESCR protects a broad spectrum of rights essential for human dignity and well-being. These include the right to work, the right to social security, and the right to an adequate standard of living, which encompasses food, clothing, and housing. Additionally, the covenant safeguards the right to the highest attainable standard of health. Each of these articles defines specific

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

94. (D) The right to bear arms
CEDAW covers a wide range of substantive areas where women often face discrimination, including political and public life, nationality, education, and employment. It also addresses issues such as health and family law. However, the right to bear arms is not an area explicitly covered by the convention. The treaty focuses on ensuring that women can enjoy their human rights and fundamental freedoms on an equal basis with men in all traditional fields of life.

95. (A) I, II, III, and IV
The definition of discrimination in Article 1 of CEDAW is broad and comprehensive. It covers any distinction or restriction based on sex that impairs the enjoyment of human rights in the political, economic, social, cultural, and civil fields, or any other area. This ensures that the convention protects women against discrimination in every aspect of their lives, regardless of whether the discrimination is intentional or simply the result of existing social structures.

96. (B) It automatically applies to all States that ratified the main Convention.
The Optional Protocol to CEDAW is a separate treaty that states must choose to ratify. It is not automatically binding on all states that have ratified the main convention. By ratifying the protocol, a state recognizes the Committee's competence to receive individual communications and to conduct inquiries into grave or systematic violations. This additional level of oversight provides a vital mechanism for accountability when domestic remedies for gender-based discrimination have been exhausted.

97. (B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
CEDAW contains several key concepts and articles designed to achieve substantive gender equality. Article 5 addresses the need to modify social and cultural patterns, while Article 16 focuses on equality within marriage and family life. General Recommendation 19 was crucial for clarifying that gender-based violence is a form of discrimination. Additionally, the treaty promotes the use of temporary special measures, like quotas, to speed up the process of achieving actual equality.

98. (A) General Recommendation 35 - Gender-based violence against women
General Recommendation 35 is a landmark document that updates and expands upon the Committee's earlier work on gender-based violence. It recognizes that such violence is a social rather than a private problem and that it constitutes a violation of human rights. This recommendation provides detailed guidance to states on their obligations to prevent, investigate, and punish acts of violence and to provide protection and support to victims in all circumstances.

99. (C) I, II, III, IV
The CEDAW inquiry procedure is an important tool for addressing large-scale human rights problems. It can be initiated when the Committee receives reliable information about grave or systematic violations. The process requires state cooperation and may include a visit to the country. While the findings are eventually shared, the state is consulted throughout the process. This procedure allows for a more holistic assessment of systemic discrimination than can be achieved through individual complaints alone.

100. (D) Formal equality in law
"De jure" equality refers to formal equality as it is written in laws and constitutions. While this is an essential first step, the CEDAW Convention recognizes that formal legal equality is often insufficient to ensure that women actually experience equality in their daily lives. Therefore, the treaty also demands "de facto" or substantive equality, which requires states to address the underlying social and economic barriers that prevent women from enjoying their rights in practice.

101. (C) The European Convention on Human Rights
The European Court of Human Rights is an international court established by the European Convention on Human Rights. It is a cornerstone of human rights protection in Europe, allowing individuals and states to bring cases against member states of the Council of Europe. The Court ensures that the rights enshrined in the convention are effectively upheld across its forty-six member states, providing a high level of international judicial oversight and accountability.

NODIA

86. (B) Non-governmental organizations cannot submit parallel reports.
The reporting mechanism for the ICESCR is designed to be inclusive and transparent. States are required to submit reports every five years, and the process involves a constructive dialogue leading to Concluding Observations. Crucially, non-governmental organizations are encouraged to submit parallel or "shadow" reports. These submissions provide the Committee with independent data and alternative perspectives, which are vital for a balanced and accurate assessment of the state's human rights performance.

87. (D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The tripartite typology and minimum core obligations provide a framework for understanding state duties under the ICESCR. Respect means refraining from harm, such as avoiding forced evictions. Protect means regulating third parties, such as private healthcare providers. Fulfill involves taking positive actions like building public housing. Minimum core obligations represent the non-negotiable floor, such as ensuring that everyone has access to basic shelter and other essential needs for survival.

88. (A) General Comment No. 3 - Nature of States parties' obligations
General Comment No. 3 is one of the most foundational documents issued by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. It provides an authoritative interpretation of the nature of state obligations under the ICESCR, including the concepts of progressive realization and the use of maximum available resources. It clarifies that while achieving the full realization of rights takes time, states have immediate duties to take steps and ensure non-discrimination.

89. (C) I, II, III, IV
Retrogressive measures are actions that decrease the current level of protection for human rights. While not absolutely prohibited, they are viewed with great suspicion and are considered prima facie incompatible with the covenant. To be justified, such measures must be carefully considered, based on the totality of rights, and taken only after exhausting all other alternatives and using the maximum of available resources. The state bears a heavy burden of proof.

90. (A) Inquiry procedure
The inquiry procedure established by the Optional Protocol allows the Committee to investigate grave or systematic violations of the ICESCR. This procedure is confidential and can include a visit to the state's territory, provided the government gives its consent. It is a powerful tool for addressing large-scale human rights problems that might not be adequately captured through individual communications or the regular state reporting process, allowing for a more in-depth and localized investigation.

91. (D) The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, often referred to as the CEDAW Committee, is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the convention of the same name. Adopted in 1979, the convention provides a comprehensive international legal framework for protecting women's rights and ensuring gender equality. The Committee reviews state reports and, under its optional protocol, considers individual complaints and conducts inquiries.

92. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
CEDAW is widely regarded as the international bill of rights for women because it addresses the unique forms of discrimination they face in all spheres of life. The Committee responsible for monitoring it consists of twenty-three independent experts from diverse geographic and legal backgrounds. These experts work to ensure that states parties are taking the necessary legislative and social measures to eliminate discrimination and promote the full development and advancement of women.

93. (C) A is true but R is false.
The CEDAW Convention encourages the use of "temporary special measures" to accelerate the achievement of de facto equality between men and women. These measures, such as quotas in political representation or specialized training programs, are not considered discriminatory against men. However, they are not intended to be permanent changes to the legal system. Once the goal of equal opportunity and treatment is achieved, these specific temporary measures should be discontinued.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

in the future. Their oversight is crucial for the effectiveness of the regional system.

110. (D) It must be interpreted in light of present-day conditions.
The "living instrument" doctrine is a key interpretive principle of the European Court of Human Rights. It means that the convention must be interpreted in a way that reflects the evolving social and legal standards in modern society. This allows the Court to address contemporary issues, such as environmental protection or digital privacy, that were not envisioned when the treaty was originally drafted in 1950. It ensures the convention remains relevant and effective in protecting rights.

111. (A) Organization of American States (OAS)
The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is one of the principal organs of the Organization of American States. Based in Washington, D.C., its mission is to promote the observance and protection of human rights throughout the Americas. It performs a variety of functions, including observing the human rights situation in member states, handling individual petitions, and advising the OAS on human rights matters. It works alongside the Inter-American Court to ensure regional accountability.

112. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has a dual role. It handles individual petitions alleging human rights violations by member states and can also issue precautionary measures in urgent situations to prevent irreparable harm. These measures are a vital tool for protecting individuals at high risk, such as human rights defenders or journalists. The Commission's work is essential for bringing human rights concerns to light and seeking redress for victims across the Americas.

113. (B) Submitting the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights
When a state fails to comply with the recommendations of the Inter-American Commission and continues to violate the American Convention, the Commission may decide to refer the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. This step transitions the matter from a quasi-judicial process to a fully judicial one, potentially leading to a binding judgment against the state. This referral is a key mechanism for ensuring that states cannot simply ignore regional human rights standards with impunity.

114. (A) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights monitors several regional instruments, including the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights. It also oversees specialized conventions such as those focusing on the prevention of torture. However, it does not have any jurisdiction over the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which is monitored by a separate regional system in Africa. Each continent has its own distinct human rights architecture.

115. (C) Precautionary Measures
In situations of extreme gravity and urgency where there is a risk of irreparable harm, the Inter-American Commission can issue precautionary measures. These measures request a state to take specific actions to protect the life and physical integrity of individuals under threat, such as a journalist facing death threats. They are a crucial emergency tool that can be deployed quickly to safeguard human rights while a case is being formally reviewed or even before a petition is filed.

116. (D) It only has jurisdiction over states that ratified the American Convention.
The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has a broad mandate that extends to all member states of the Organization of American States. Even for states that have not ratified the American Convention, such as the United States, the Commission has jurisdiction based on the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the OAS Charter. This ensures that every person in the Americas has at least a basic level of international human rights monitoring and protection.

117. (C) Forced disappearances and state responsibility
The Velásquez-Rodríguez case is one of the most important judgments in the history of the Inter-American Court. It established groundbreaking

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

It replaced the Commission on Human Rights in 2006 with the aim of strengthening the UN's human rights machinery. The Council is responsible for promoting universal respect for human rights and addressing situations of violations. One of its most significant functions is the Universal Periodic Review, which assesses the human rights records of all UN Member States through an intergovernmental peer-review process.

162. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
The Human Rights Council was established by the General Assembly in 2006 to replace the previous Commission on Human Rights. It consists of forty-seven member states, which are elected by the General Assembly for staggered three-year terms. The Council's composition reflects equitable geographic distribution. This structure is intended to ensure that a wide range of national perspectives is represented in the UN's primary political body for human rights, fostering a more inclusive and global dialogue on protection.

163. (C) The rejection is officially "noted" in the outcome report
The Universal Periodic Review is a cooperative, non-confrontational peer-review mechanism. If a state chooses to reject a recommendation made by another state, there are no immediate legal or political sanctions. Instead, the rejection is simply recorded as "noted" in the final outcome report. This reflects the intergovernmental and voluntary nature of the UPR, where the primary goal is to encourage states to improve their human rights records through dialogue rather than through judicial or punitive enforcement measures.

164. (D) Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Special Procedures consist of independent human rights experts who monitor specific themes or countries. Examples include the Special Rapporteur on privacy and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances. In contrast, the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review is an intergovernmental body made of states, which conducts the peer-review process for all UN members. While both are part of the Human Rights Council's machinery, they have fundamentally different natures—one is expert-led and the other is political.

165. (C) Submitting a stakeholder report 6-8 months prior to the review
Non-governmental organizations can significantly influence the Universal Periodic Review by providing independent information to the UN. By submitting a "stakeholder report" several months before a country's review, an NGO ensures that its concerns and data are included in the summary prepared by the OHCHR. This document is used by member states when they prepare their questions and recommendations for the interactive dialogue, making it a powerful tool for bringing specific human rights issues to the international stage.

166. (B) They are regular UN staff members receiving a salary.
Special Procedure mandate holders are independent experts who serve in their personal capacity and are not UN staff members. They do not receive a salary for their work, which is intended to ensure their independence and impartiality. Although they receive logistical and research support from the OHCHR and their travel expenses are covered by the UN budget and voluntary contributions, they are essentially volunteers who provide their expertise to the international community to monitor and protect human rights.

167. (D) The Working Group on Arbitrary Detention
Among the various UN human rights mechanisms, the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention is specifically equipped to act quickly on behalf of individuals. It can issue "urgent appeals" to governments when there are credible allegations that a person has been detained without a legal basis or in violation of international standards. This rapid response capability is a hallmark of Special Procedures, allowing them to intervene in life-threatening or urgent situations where a regular court process would be too slow to be effective.

168. (A) Resolution 5/1 - Institution-building package establishing UPR and Special Procedures
Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1 is a foundational document known as the "institution-building package." It established the

NODIA

human rights cases. The focus remains on the state's voluntary commitment to the regional human rights framework.

125. (C) Advisory jurisdiction
When an OAS member state or organ seeks a formal interpretation of the American Convention or the compatibility of a domestic law with regional standards, it invokes the Court's advisory jurisdiction. This process does not result in a binding judgment against a state but provides an authoritative legal opinion that guides states in their human rights implementation. It is a proactive tool for preventing future violations and ensuring that national legislation aligns with international human rights commitments.

126. (D) They require the approval of the OAS General Assembly to be binding.
Judgments issued by the Inter-American Court are final, non-appealable, and legally binding on the respondent state. They do not require any further approval from political bodies like the OAS General Assembly to take effect. Furthermore, the Court has developed a process to monitor state compliance with its own decisions, ensuring that the ordered reparations and reforms are actually implemented. This judicial independence is fundamental to the effectiveness and credibility of the Inter-American human rights system.

127. (A) Indigenous peoples
In the landmark Awas Tingni case, the Inter-American Court recognized for the first time the collective property rights of indigenous peoples over their ancestral lands. The Court ruled that the American Convention's protection of the right to property includes the traditional land tenure systems of indigenous communities. This judgment set a vital precedent across the Americas, requiring states to demarcate and title indigenous lands and protect them from outside interference, thereby safeguarding the cultural and physical survival of these communities.

128. (B) Provisional Measures - Issued by the Court in cases of extreme gravity and urgency
The Inter-American system uses two different types of emergency measures. Precautionary measures are issued by the Commission, while provisional measures are issued by the Court in cases of extreme gravity and urgency involving matters already before it. Both are designed to prevent irreparable harm to persons. While reparations include financial compensation, they are much broader and include measures of satisfaction and reform. Advisory opinions are authoritative but not formally binding in the same way as contentious judgments.

129. (B) Reports the non-compliance to the OAS General Assembly
If a state fails to comply with a binding judgment, the Inter-American Court does not have a military force or the power to confiscate assets. Instead, it documents the failure and reports it to the OAS General Assembly in its annual report. This subjects the non-compliant state to political pressure from other member states. While the regional system relies on state cooperation and political will, this public reporting remains an important tool for maintaining accountability within the OAS.

130. (A) The American Convention on Human Rights
The American Convention on Human Rights is often called the "Pact of San José" because it was adopted in San José, Costa Rica, in 1969. This treaty is the central legal instrument of the Inter-American human rights system, establishing the rights to be protected and the functions of both the Commission and the Court. Ratifying this convention represents a significant commitment by a state to subject its human rights record to international judicial and quasi-judicial oversight.

131. (C) The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights was established by the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was adopted in 1981. The Commission is a quasi-judicial body tasked with promoting and protecting human rights across the African continent. Its headquarters are in Banjul, The Gambia. It monitors state compliance with the Charter through various mechanisms, including the review of periodic reports and the consideration of communications from individuals and non-governmental organizations.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

132. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The African Charter is unique among regional human rights instruments because it includes individual duties alongside rights. It also explicitly recognizes economic, social, and cultural rights as being on equal footing with civil and political rights. This integrated approach reflects an African perspective on human rights that emphasizes the interdependence of all rights and the importance of the community and family. The Charter aims to provide a comprehensive framework for dignity and development across the continent.

133. (C) Third-generation rights (Peoples' rights)
The inclusion of collective or "peoples' rights" is a distinctive feature of the African Charter. These are often referred to as third-generation rights and include the right to development, the right to peace, and the right to a satisfactory environment. Unlike traditional individual rights, these are held by communities or entire peoples. This reflects a commitment to addressing the legacy of colonialism and the collective aspirations of African nations for self-determination and holistic social and economic progress.

134. (B) Right to privacy
While the African Charter protects many fundamental freedoms, the right to privacy is notably absent from its original 1981 text. Most other major international and regional human rights treaties explicitly include this right. Despite its absence, the African Commission and Court have sometimes addressed privacy-related issues through other provisions, such as the right to dignity or by looking at international standards. This omission highlights the specific historical and cultural context in which the Charter was drafted.

135. (D) That domestic remedies are exhausted, unless they are unduly prolonged.
Similar to other international human rights systems, the African Commission requires that all available domestic remedies be exhausted before it will consider a complaint. However, this rule is flexible; if domestic procedures are shown to be unduly prolonged, ineffective, or unavailable, the Commission can still rule the case admissible. This ensures that victims can seek international redress when their own national legal systems fail to provide a timely or fair resolution for human rights violations.

136. (A) It issues legally binding and directly enforceable judgments.
The African Commission is a quasi-judicial body, meaning that its decisions on communications are technically recommendations rather than legally binding judgments. While states are expected to implement these findings in good faith as part of their treaty obligations, the Commission lacks the power to directly enforce them. Binding judicial power in the African system is held by the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights, which was established later to complement and strengthen the Commission's work.

137. (C) The right to a clean environment and health
The SERAC v. Nigeria case is a landmark decision by the African Commission that established strong protection for economic, social, and environmental rights. The Commission ruled that the state had violated the rights to health and a clean environment by allowing extensive pollution from oil production in Ogoniland. This case demonstrated the Commission's willingness to interpret the African Charter broadly to address the human rights impacts of corporate activities and state failure to regulate them effectively.

138. (A) Maputo Protocol - Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa
The Maputo Protocol is a vital instrument within the African human rights system that specifically addresses the rights of women. Adopted in 2003, it covers a wide range of issues including reproductive health, economic empowerment, and protection from violence and harmful traditional practices. Understanding the different protocols that supplement the African Charter, such as those for women or children, is essential for a comprehensive view of how human rights are monitored and protected across the continent.

139. (D) It treats them as indivisible and interdependent within a single document.
The African Charter is notable for treating all categories of human rights—civil, political, economic, social, and cultural—as indivisible and interdependent. Unlike many other systems

NODIA

that use separate treaties or prioritize certain rights over others, the African Charter includes them all in a single document and makes them all subject to the same monitoring and protective mechanisms. This holistic approach reflects the belief that all rights are necessary for human dignity and the well-being of peoples.

140. (B) To investigate and report on specific human rights themes
The African Commission appoints Special Rapporteurs to focus on specific human rights issues or themes, such as freedom of expression, women's rights, or the conditions of prisons. These experts are tasked with investigating violations, conducting research, and providing reports and recommendations to the Commission and member states. They play a proactive role in promoting rights and drawing attention to systemic problems that might not be fully captured through the individual complaint or state reporting processes.

141. (C) 1998
The Protocol establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights was adopted in 1998. The creation of the Court was a significant development, as it provided the African system with a fully judicial organ capable of issuing legally binding judgments. This moved the system beyond the purely promotional and quasi-judicial functions of the Commission. The Court is based in Arusha, Tanzania, and works alongside the Commission to ensure the effective protection of human rights in Africa.

142. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The African Union adopted a protocol in 2008 to merge the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights and the African Court of Justice into a single institution called the African Court of Justice and Human Rights. While the goal is to streamline the AU's judicial system, this merged Court is not yet operational because the required number of ratifications has not been met. In the meantime, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights remains the primary judicial body.

143. (A) The State must have deposited a special declaration under Article 34(6) accepting direct individual access.
Direct access for individuals and non-governmental organizations to the African Court is limited and depends on a state's specific consent. Under Article 34(6) of the Court's Protocol, a state must make a separate declaration to allow the Court to receive such cases directly. Without this declaration, individuals must first go through the African Commission, which may then choose to refer the case to the Court. This requirement reflects the traditional emphasis on state sovereignty within the African system.

144. (B) A multinational corporation
The African Court can receive cases from several entities, including the African Commission, states parties that have a case before the Commission, and African intergovernmental organizations. Furthermore, individuals and NGOs can access the Court if the state has made a declaration under Article 34(6). However, multinational corporations are not among the entities authorized to submit cases to the Court. The regional human rights system is designed for the protection of individuals and peoples against violations committed by states.

145. (B) International criminal jurisdiction over individuals for core international crimes
The Malabo Protocol, adopted in 2014, proposes a significant expansion of the jurisdiction of the merged African Court of Justice and Human Rights. It seeks to give the Court an international criminal section capable of trying individuals for crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes. If implemented, this would create a regional alternative to the International Criminal Court, although the protocol has faced criticism for providing immunity to sitting heads of state and senior officials.

146. (A) It has a dedicated section for international criminal law in its original 2008 design.
The original 2008 design for the merged African Court of Justice and Human Rights included sections for general affairs and human rights, but did not incorporate an international criminal law section. The addition of criminal jurisdiction only came later with the 2014 Malabo Protocol. The primary goal of the 2008 design was to

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

consolidate the AU's existing judicial functions into a more efficient single body that would act as the principal judicial organ for the entire African Union.

147. (C) They proceed, as withdrawal does not affect cases already instituted.
When a state withdraws its Article 34(6) declaration, it loses the Court's jurisdiction over future individual and NGO cases. However, under the principle of legal certainty, this withdrawal does not affect cases that have already been instituted. These pending matters continue to be adjudicated by the Court until a final judgment is reached. This ensure that victims who have already sought international justice are not suddenly denied their right to a fair hearing because of a state's political decision.

148. (D) African Commission - Banjul, The Gambia
The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights is headquartered in Banjul, The Gambia. It is the primary body responsible for promoting and protecting rights under the African Charter. Other African human rights institutions are located elsewhere; for example, the African Court is based in Arusha, Tanzania, and the African Union's political headquarters are in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Knowing the locations of these institutions is important for understanding the geography of human rights protection in Africa.

149. (C) General Affairs and Human Rights
The 2008 Protocol establishing the merged African Court of Justice and Human Rights creates two distinct sections within the Court. The General Affairs Section is responsible for interpreting the AU's constitutive documents and resolving disputes between states, while the Human Rights Section focuses on monitoring and adjudicating violations of the African Charter and other human rights instruments. This structure is designed to provide a comprehensive judicial framework for all matters related to the functioning of the African Union.

150. (B) The African Commission and the African Court
The concept of complementarity in the African system describes the relationship between the Commission and the Court. The Court was established not to replace the Commission but to "complement" its protective mandate by providing a judicial mechanism for binding judgments. The two bodies are expected to work together, with the Commission often referring cases to the Court and the Court potentially seeking the Commission's input. This partnership is designed to strengthen the overall effectiveness of human rights protection in Africa.

NODIA

151. (D) Committee Against Torture (CAT)
The Committee Against Torture is the UN treaty body specifically tasked with monitoring the implementation of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. It reviews periodic reports from states parties and provides recommendations to help them fulfill their obligations to prevent and punish acts of torture. The Committee also has the authority to consider individual complaints and conduct confidential inquiries into systematic violations when its competence has been recognized.

152. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination utilizes several important procedures to monitor state compliance. Its "early warning and urgent action" procedure allows the Committee to respond quickly to serious situations of racial discrimination to prevent them from escalating. Additionally, under Article 14 of the convention, the Committee can review individual complaints if the state party has made a declaration recognizing its competence. These tools are vital for addressing both systemic and individual instances of racial injustice globally.

153. (C) It can conduct a review in the absence of a report based on available information.
When a state fails to submit its periodic report for a long period, treaty bodies can proceed with a review in the absence of the report. This is called a "review in the absence of a report." The committee uses all available information from NGOs, UN agencies, and other sources to assess the state's human rights situation. This ensures that a state cannot avoid international scrutiny by simply refusing to fulfill its reporting obligations, maintaining the integrity of the monitoring system.

154. (A) Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT)
The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture is a unique body established under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. Its primary function is to conduct regular, unannounced visits to places of detention in states parties to assess the treatment of detainees and the conditions they face. These visits aim to prevent torture and other forms of ill-treatment. The Subcommittee also works with states to establish and strengthen National Preventive Mechanisms, which perform similar monitoring at the local level.

155. (D) CRPD Committee
The Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is the most appropriate body for addressing violations related to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This includes cases where individuals have been denied "reasonable accommodation," which is a key concept under the convention for ensuring that persons with disabilities can enjoy their rights on an equal basis with others. The Committee reviews state reports and can consider individual complaints if the state has ratified the optional protocol.

156. (B) It merged all treaty bodies into a single unified super-committee in 2020.
The treaty body strengthening process is an ongoing effort to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the UN human rights system. It focuses on harmonizing working methods, eliminating backlogs of reports, and encouraging simplified reporting procedures. However, there has been no decision to merge the separate committees into a single unified body. Each committee remains independent to provide specialized expertise in monitoring its specific treaty. The goal is to make the existing system more coherent and user-friendly.

157. (C) The state has largely or fully implemented the recommendation.
In their follow-up procedures, treaty bodies use a grading system to assess how states are implementing their recommendations. An "A" grade signifies that the state has taken significant action and has largely or fully implemented the specific recommendation. This provides a clear and public assessment of progress and encourages states to continue their efforts. Lower grades are used to indicate partial implementation, lack of information, or the state's failure to take any meaningful action to address the committee's concerns.

158. (D) Shadow Report - Submitted by Civil Society Organizations
In the treaty body system, different actors play specific roles. Civil society organizations submit "shadow" or "parallel" reports that provide an independent assessment of the human rights situation in a country. These reports are vital for balancing the official government narrative in the state report. Other terms like "simplified reporting" and "constructive dialogue" describe specific procedural steps taken by the committee and the state during the review process. Understanding these terms is essential for participating in or monitoring the system.

159. (A) CEDAW and CERD
Intersectionality refers to how different forms of discrimination, such as those based on gender and race, can overlap and create unique challenges for certain individuals. When assessing the situation of rural minority women, treaty bodies like CEDAW and CERD often work together or use each other's standards to provide a more comprehensive review. This collaborative approach ensures that the specific needs and vulnerabilities of individuals facing multiple forms of discrimination are adequately addressed within the UN human rights system.

160. (B) The temporary suspension of certain rights during a public emergency
Derogation allows states to temporarily suspend their obligations to protect certain human rights during times of public emergency that threaten the life of the nation. To be lawful, a derogation must be strictly necessary, proportionate, and non-discriminatory. Furthermore, some fundamental rights, such as the right to life and freedom from torture, are considered non-derogable and must be protected at all times. States are also required to formally notify other parties and the UN when they invoke derogation clauses.

161. (B) The UN General Assembly
The Human Rights Council is a subsidiary organ of the United Nations General Assembly.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Protocol. By ignoring such a request, the state effectively thwarts the Committee's ability to examine the individual communication and provide a meaningful remedy, thus undermining the entire purpose of the complaint mechanism. This failure is viewed as a breach of the state's duty to cooperate in good faith with the Committee.

176. (B) It contains an explicit right to property.
Unlike the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and some regional instruments, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights does not contain an explicit article protecting the right to property. This omission was the result of a lack of consensus among states during the drafting process regarding the scope and limitations of property rights. However, the ICCPR does protect many other fundamental freedoms, including the right of association, the right of minorities to their own culture, and the prohibition of slavery.

177. (B) Non-refoulement
The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international law that prohibits states from deporting or extraditing an individual to a country where they would face a real risk of torture or other irreparable harm. The Human Rights Committee frequently applies this principle when reviewing individual communications from asylum seekers. While the ICCPR does not explicitly use the term "non-refoulement," the Committee has established that deporting someone to a situation of torture would violate the state's obligation to protect individuals from such treatment.

178. (A) Article 14 - Right to a fair trial
Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is a comprehensive provision that guarantees the right to a fair trial. It includes several key protections, such as equality before the courts, the presumption of innocence, and the right to a public hearing by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal. These fair trial rights are essential for the rule of law and for ensuring that individuals are protected against arbitrary or unjust treatment by the state's judicial system.

179. (C) Within its power or effective control, even if outside its territory
The Human Rights Committee has established that a state party's obligations under the ICCPR apply extraterritorially to all individuals who are within its "power or effective control," even if they are located outside the state's physical territory. This means that a state must respect and protect the rights of individuals in situations such as military occupation or when they are in the custody of state agents abroad. This interpretation ensures that states cannot avoid their human rights responsibilities by simply acting outside their borders.

180. (D) The Simplified Reporting Procedure
The "List of Issues Prior to Reporting" (LOIPR) is a key feature of the Simplified Reporting Procedure adopted by several treaty bodies, including the Human Rights Committee. Under this process, the Committee first sends a focused list of questions to the state. The state's written replies to these questions then serve as its periodic report. This procedure aims to make the reporting process more efficient, focused, and user-friendly by directing the state's attention to the most significant human rights concerns identified by the Committee.

181. (C) Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
The Maastricht Guidelines on Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights were developed by a group of international experts to provide a framework for identifying when a state has failed to meet its obligations under the ICESCR. They clarify that these rights are justiciable and that violations can occur through both state action and inaction. The guidelines emphasize that states must fulfill their minimum core obligations and avoid taking retrogressive measures without strong justification, helping to move beyond the idea that these rights are merely aspirational.

182. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights acknowledges that states have finite resources and that achieving the full realization of rights takes time. However, a state cannot justify failing to meet its minimum core

NODIA

specific rules and procedures for the Universal Periodic Review, the Special Procedures system, and the Council's own advisory committee and complaint procedure. This resolution provided the structural framework that defines how the Council operates and interacts with states and experts. Understanding its provisions is essential for anyone seeking to engage with the UN's primary intergovernmental human rights body.

169. (C) It addresses consistent patterns of gross violations, not individual cases per se.
The Human Rights Council's "Complaint Procedure" is distinct from the individual communication mechanisms of treaty bodies. While treaty bodies focus on redressing violations of specific individuals' rights under a treaty, the Council's procedure is designed to address "consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations" that affect many people. It is a more political and high-level process aimed at situations of systemic abuse rather than individual legal adjudication. Furthermore, it is a confidential procedure conducted within the Council.

170. (A) A voluntary update provided by a State halfway between its review cycles.
Mid-term reporting in the Universal Periodic Review process is a voluntary practice where states provide an update on their progress in implementing the recommendations they supported during their previous review. This report is usually submitted about two and a half years after the review. While not mandatory, mid-term reporting is encouraged as a way to maintain momentum, demonstrate political commitment, and ensure that human rights improvements are being actively pursued between the formal four-and-a-half-year review cycles.

171. (D) Article 17 (Privacy)
The Toonen v. Australia case is a landmark decision by the Human Rights Committee that established that laws criminalizing consensual same-sex relations violate the right to privacy under Article 17 of the ICCPR. The Committee ruled that the term "sex" in the treaty's non-discrimination provisions includes sexual orientation. This case had a significant impact globally, leading to the repeal of such laws in many jurisdictions and setting an important international precedent for the protection of LGBTQ+ rights.

172. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
International human rights law, including the ICCPR, primarily creates obligations for states rather than for private entities like corporations. Therefore, the Human Rights Committee only accepts individual communications against states for their failure to protect rights. While states have a "due diligence" obligation to prevent and address human rights abuses by private actors, the legal complaint must always be directed at the state's own failure to meet its treaty duties, rather than at the private company itself.

173. (C) Duplication of international proceedings
To ensure the efficiency and integrity of the international human rights system, treaty bodies like the Human Rights Committee generally do not consider a communication if the same matter is already being examined under another international procedure. This prevents duplication of efforts and the possibility of conflicting decisions from different international bodies. This rule of admissibility is essential for maintaining a coherent and coordinated approach to the international protection of human rights and for preventing "forum shopping" by applicants.

174. (D) Reserving the right to practice torture in ticking-bomb scenarios.
While states can make reservations to certain parts of the ICCPR, they cannot make any reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty. The Human Rights Committee has clarified that reservations to non-derogable rights, such as the absolute prohibition of torture, are definitively invalid. Such rights are considered so fundamental to the covenant's protective mission that no state can legally opt out of them, even by citing exceptional circumstances like national security or emergency situations.

175. (A) Its obligations under the First Optional Protocol
When a state executes a prisoner despite the Human Rights Committee's request for interim measures, it is seen as a serious violation of the state's obligations under the First Optional

NODIA

precedents regarding the state's responsibility for forced disappearances and its positive obligation to investigate and punish such crimes. The Court ruled that states are accountable not only for the direct actions of their agents but also for failing to prevent or adequately respond to violations. This case remains a cornerstone of international human rights law on accountability.

118. (B) American Declaration - Adopted in 1948
The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man is a foundational document of the Inter-American system, adopted in April 1948, several months before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. While originally non-binding, it is now considered an authoritative source of human rights obligations for all OAS member states. Understanding its historical significance and its relationship to the OAS Charter and the American Convention is essential for anyone studying human rights in the Americas.

119. (D) Declare the amnesty law incompatible with the American Convention
Based on established jurisprudence like the Barrios Altos case, the Inter-American Court has consistently ruled that amnesty laws covering serious human rights violations are incompatible with the American Convention. Such laws are seen as an obstacle to the state's duty to investigate, prosecute, and punish perpetrators, thereby denying justice to victims and their families. The Court requires states to remove these legal barriers and ensure that those responsible for grave abuses are held accountable under international law.

120. (A) The duty of domestic judges to ensure national laws comply with the American Convention.
Conventionality control is a doctrine developed by the Inter-American Court which mandates that all state authorities, especially domestic judges, must ensure that national laws and practices are compatible with the American Convention. This means that judges must apply the convention and the Court's jurisprudence even when it conflicts with domestic law. This principle is vital for integrating international human rights standards into national legal systems and ensuring their effective implementation at the local level across the Americas.

121. (C) Contentious and Advisory
The Inter-American Court of Human Rights performs two primary functions: its contentious jurisdiction and its advisory jurisdiction. Under its contentious function, the Court hears cases involving alleged violations of the American Convention by states that have accepted its jurisdiction and issues binding judgments. Through its advisory function, the Court provides interpretations of the convention and other human rights treaties at the request of OAS member states or organs, helping to clarify regional legal standards.

122. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
In the Inter-American system, individuals do not have direct access to the Court. They must first file a petition with the Inter-American Commission. Only the Commission or a state party can formally submit a case to the Inter-American Court for adjudication. This procedural requirement ensures that cases are first vetted by the Commission and that the Court's judicial resources are focused on the most serious and complex legal issues involving violations of the American Convention.

123. (D) Reparations and guarantees of non-repetition
The Inter-American Court is known for its comprehensive and creative approach to reparations. Beyond financial compensation, it often orders states to take measures of satisfaction, such as public apologies or the construction of monuments, to restore the dignity of victims. Additionally, the Court requires guarantees of non-repetition, which may involve training for state officials or changes to domestic laws. These diverse measures aim to provide a more holistic remedy for human rights violations and prevent future abuses.

124. (B) The State must have a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
For the Inter-American Court to exercise its contentious jurisdiction, a state must be a member of the OAS, have ratified the American Convention, and have specifically accepted the Court's binding authority. These are regional legal requirements independent of any global political standing. A state's role in the UN Security Council is irrelevant to the Court's power to hear

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

obligations simply by citing a lack of resources. If a state claims that it cannot provide even the most basic level of food or healthcare, it must prove that it has used every available resource, including international assistance, to prioritize these fundamental needs. The burden of proof lies with the state.

183. (D) An impermissible retrogressive measure
When a state significantly reduces funding for an essential service like healthcare without conducting a thorough assessment of the impact or considering less harmful alternatives, the Committee would likely categorize this as an impermissible retrogressive measure. Such actions are seen as a step backward in the realization of human rights and are considered prima facie incompatible with the state's obligations under the ICESCR. States must demonstrate that such cuts are strictly necessary, proportionate, and only taken after exploring all other possible options.

184. (A) Luxury
According to the Committee's interpretation of the right to adequate food, the essential elements are availability, accessibility, and adequacy. Availability means that food should be available through natural resources or markets. Accessibility requires that food be both physically and economically within reach for everyone without discrimination. Adequacy means the food must satisfy dietary needs and be culturally acceptable. Luxury is not a component of this fundamental human right, which focuses on ensuring that every person has access to the nutrition necessary for a healthy life.

185. (C) Non-discrimination
The obligation of non-discrimination is of immediate effect and applies to all rights protected by the ICESCR. When a state provides primary education only to citizens and excludes refugee children, it directly violates this immediate duty. States are required to ensure that all individuals within their jurisdiction have equal access to essential services like basic education, regardless of their nationality or legal status. This immediate obligation prevents states from using the principle of progressive realization to justify discriminatory practices in the provision of fundamental human rights.

186. (A) It established the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) in 1966.
The Optional Protocol to the ICESCR was adopted much later, in 2008, not 1966. Its primary purpose was to strengthen the covenant by establishing an individual communications procedure, an interstate communication procedure, and an inquiry procedure for grave or systematic violations. These mechanisms provide the same level of international oversight for economic, social, and cultural rights that has long existed for civil and political rights. The Committee itself was established earlier by an ECOSOC resolution, rather than by the protocol or the original treaty.

187. (D) Adequate housing (Article 11)
Forced evictions are considered a gross violation of human rights, specifically the right to adequate housing protected under Article 11 of the ICESCR. The Committee has clarified that evictions should only be carried out as a last resort, after exploring all feasible alternatives and ensuring that affected persons have access to due process and adequate alternative housing. When an inquiry finds that a state is conducting systematic forced evictions, it is a direct and serious breach of the state's obligation to respect and protect the right to housing.

NODIA

188. (B) Availability - Functioning educational institutions must be available
In General Comment No. 13, the Committee uses the "4-A framework" to define the right to education. Availability requires that functioning educational institutions and programs be available in sufficient quantity within the state. This includes having safe buildings, trained teachers, and necessary teaching materials. Other elements of the framework are accessibility, which means education must be available to all without discrimination; acceptability, which concerns the quality and cultural relevance of education; and adaptability, which requires education to be flexible to changing social needs.

189. (C) Accessibility
The "AAAQ" framework (Availability, Accessibility, Acceptability, and Quality) is used to evaluate the realization of the right to health. Accessibility is a multi-faceted requirement that includes non-discrimination, physical accessibility, and economic accessibility

(affordability). It also encompasses the right to seek, receive, and impart health-related information. Ensuring that health facilities are both affordable and located within safe physical reach for all segments of the population is a core component of this obligation, preventing geography or income from becoming barriers to the enjoyment of the right to health.

190. (D) They can be subjected to judicial review and enforced by courts.
Justiciability refers to the ability of rights to be subjected to judicial review and enforced by courts. For a long time, economic, social, and cultural rights were seen as merely aspirational or political goals rather than legal rights. However, it is now widely recognized that these rights are justiciable. This means that individuals should be able to seek a legal remedy when these rights are violated, and that domestic and international courts have a role in determining whether a state has met its obligations under the ICESCR and other human rights instruments.

191. (A) Article 6
Under Article 6 of the CEDAW Convention, states parties are required to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of trafficking in women and the exploitation of the prostitution of women. This article recognizes that such practices are serious violations of human rights and are often linked to deeper patterns of gender inequality and discrimination. By ratifying the convention, states commit to taking proactive steps to combat these forms of exploitation and to provide protection and support to affected women.

192. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
While the original 1979 text of the CEDAW Convention does not explicitly use the term "violence against women," the Committee has addressed this issue extensively through its General Recommendations. Specifically, General Recommendation 19 was a landmark document that clarified that gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that prevents women from enjoying their human rights on an equal basis with men. This interpretation has been further strengthened in subsequent recommendations, emphasizing the state's duty to prevent, investigate, and punish all forms of violence against women.

193. (B) A temporary special measure
When a state uses a quota system to increase women's representation in parliament, it is implementing a "temporary special measure" as permitted under Article 4 of the CEDAW Convention. These measures are designed to accelerate the achievement of actual or de facto equality in fields where women have been historically underrepresented. They are not considered discriminatory against men because their goal is to correct structural imbalances. Once equality is achieved and the social patterns that caused the discrimination are modified, these temporary measures should be discontinued according to the treaty.

194. (A) Encouraging religious tribunals to dictate family law unconditionally
Article 2 of CEDAW outlines the core legal obligations of states to eliminate discrimination against women. This includes embodying equality in their constitutions, adopting laws to prohibit discrimination, and ensuring that women have effective legal protection. States are also required to take measures to modify or abolish existing laws, customs, and practices that discriminate against women. Encouraging religious tribunals to dictate family law unconditionally would be contrary to these obligations if those tribunals apply rules that are discriminatory or fail to uphold the principle of gender equality.

195. (C) Article 9 (Nationality)
Article 9 of the CEDAW Convention specifically addresses the right of women to nationality. It requires states to grant women equal rights with men to acquire, change, or retain their nationality. Crucially, it also mandates that women be granted equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of their children and their foreign spouses. A law that prevents women from passing their nationality to a spouse while allowing men to do so is a clear case of discrimination that violates this specific provision of the convention.

196. (D) CEDAW respects all cultural traditions, even if they discriminate against women.
The CEDAW Convention does not give unconditional respect to all cultural traditions.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Instead, Article 5 explicitly requires states to take measures to modify social and cultural patterns of conduct that are based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either sex or on stereotyped roles for men and women. The treaty recognizes that tradition and culture are often used to justify discrimination. Therefore, states have a proactive duty to eliminate prejudices and practices that prevent women from achieving full equality and enjoying their human rights.

197. (C) Due diligence
When the CEDAW Committee finds that a state failed to protect a woman from domestic violence, it is applying the "due diligence" standard. This principle means that while the state may not be directly responsible for the initial act of violence by a private person, it is responsible for failing to take reasonable steps to prevent, investigate, and punish the abuse and to protect the victim. The state's failure to act with due diligence in the face of known risks is considered a violation of its obligations under the convention.

198. (B) Article 10 - Right to Education
Article 10 of the CEDAW Convention guarantees women equal rights with men in the field of education. This includes ensuring equal access to studies, the same curricula, and the same opportunities for scholarships and other grants. States are also required to take measures to reduce female drop-out rates and to organize programs for women who have left school prematurely. Other articles of the convention focus on different areas, such as employment (Article 11), health (Article 12), and the specific needs of rural women (Article 14).

199. (D) Indirect discrimination (discriminatory effect)
Indirect discrimination occurs when a law, policy, or practice appears to be neutral but has a disproportionate and negative effect on a particular group. An employment test that is the same for all applicants but uses criteria that are much harder for women to meet is an example of this. The CEDAW Convention's broad definition of discrimination covers both the purpose and the effect of a measure, meaning that states must address not only intentional bias but also neutral-sounding rules that perpetuate gender inequality in practice.

200. (A) Equality of results and outcomes
"Substantive equality" is a core concept of the CEDAW Convention that goes beyond "formal" or "de jure" legal equality. It requires states to ensure that women actually achieve equality in their lived experience. This means that states must address the underlying social, economic, and cultural barriers that prevent women from enjoying their rights. Achieving substantive equality often requires taking positive actions and temporary special measures to ensure equality of results and outcomes, rather than just treating men and women identically in all legal circumstances.

201. (C) The Council of Europe
The European Convention on Human Rights was adopted by the Council of Europe in 1950. It was the first regional instrument for the protection of human rights and established the European Court of Human Rights to oversee its implementation. The Council of Europe is a separate organization from the European Union, with a broader membership of forty-six states. All members of the Council of Europe are required to ratify the convention, which remains a cornerstone of the regional human rights system and legal order.

202. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
All member states of the European Union are required to be parties to the European Convention on Human Rights. However, the convention is an instrument of the Council of Europe, which has many members that are not part of the EU, such as the United Kingdom, Turkey, and various nations in the Caucasus and the Balkans. It is important to distinguish between the forty-six states of the Council of Europe and the twenty-seven states of the European Union when discussing regional human rights architecture.

203. (D) Was necessary in a democratic society
Under the European Convention, many rights can be limited for reasons such as public health. For a restriction to be lawful, it must meet a three-part test: it must be "prescribed by law," it must pursue a "legitimate aim," and it must be "necessary in a democratic society." This third requirement means that the measure must respond to a pressing social need and be proportionate to the aim pursued. The Court uses this test to ensure

NODIA

rights violations lack legal effect because they are incompatible with the American Convention. The Court ruled that such laws violate the state's fundamental duty to investigate, prosecute, and punish those responsible for grave abuses. This obligation remains even if the amnesty law was approved by a democratic referendum, as human rights protections cannot be discarded by a majority vote. Accountability for core crimes is a non-negotiable requirement under international law.

218. (A) Rapporteurship on Freedom of Expression - Special office within the IACHR
The Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression is a specialized, independent office within the Inter-American Commission. It was created to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought and expression across the Americas. The office conducts research, prepares reports, and advises the Commission on cases related to this fundamental right. Other components of the Inter-American system include the Court, which is based in San José and composed of seven judges, and the Protocol of San Salvador, which addresses economic, social, and cultural rights.

219. (D) Restitution, compensation, rehabilitation, satisfaction, and guarantees of non-repetition.
The Inter-American human rights system uses the concept of "integral reparation" to ensure that victims of human rights violations receive a holistic and effective remedy. This goes beyond simple financial compensation to include five key elements: restitution (restoring the victim's original situation), compensation (for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages), rehabilitation (such as medical or psychological care), satisfaction (such as public apologies or monuments), and guarantees of non-repetition (structural reforms to prevent future abuses). This comprehensive approach aims to fully address the impact of the violation and restore the dignity of the victims.

220. (B) 1948, months before the UDHR
The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man was adopted by the Ninth International Conference of American States in Bogotá in April 1948. This was a historic event, as it was the first international instrument of a general nature for the protection of human rights, predating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by several months. While it was initially a non-binding declaration, it has since become a foundational part of the Inter-American system and an authoritative source of human rights obligations for all member states of the Organization of American States.

221. (C) Civil/political rights, economic/social rights, and peoples' rights
The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights is unique among regional human rights instruments because it combines three distinct categories of rights within a single treaty. It protects traditional civil and political rights, such as freedom of expression and the right to a fair trial, alongside economic, social, and cultural rights like the right to health and education. Furthermore, it explicitly recognizes "peoples' rights" or collective rights, such as the right to self-determination and development. This integrated approach reflects a holistic and African perspective on human dignity and well-being.

222. (A) Both Statement I and II are correct
The African human rights system consists of two primary bodies with different powers. The African Commission is a quasi-judicial organ that can receive complaints and issue recommendations, but these findings are not legally binding on states. In contrast, the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights is a fully judicial body that was created later to complement the Commission's work. The Court has the power to issue legally binding judgments and to order specific remedies and reparations, significantly strengthening the regional mechanisms for accountability and the protection of rights.

223. (A) The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union
Under Article 58 of the African Charter, when the Commission identifies a situation that reveals the existence of a "series of serious or massive violations" of human and peoples' rights, it is required to draw the attention of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union to the matter. The Assembly may then request the Commission to undertake an in-depth study and submit a factual report with its findings and recommendations. This procedure highlights the political dimension of the African

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

remedy for the individual victim whose rights were infringed.

211. (C) The American Convention on Human Rights
The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is a principal organ of the OAS and derives its mandate from both the OAS Charter and the American Convention on Human Rights. This dual legal basis allows the Commission to monitor human rights across all member states of the Americas. For states that have ratified the American Convention, the Commission has additional functions related to that treaty, including the ability to refer cases to the Inter-American Court. Its work is essential for the regional promotion and protection of fundamental freedoms for all people.

212. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Although the United States has signed the American Convention on Human Rights, it has never ratified it. Therefore, the Inter-American Commission cannot apply the convention's specific provisions or refer cases against the U.S. to the Inter-American Court. However, the Commission still monitors the human rights record of the United States using the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the OAS Charter. This ensures that the U.S., like all OAS member states, is still subject to regional human rights oversight and accountability.

213. (C) A detailed country report with recommendations
When the Inter-American Commission conducts a country visit and identifies widespread human rights violations, its most common and significant structural outcome is the publication of a detailed "country report." This report documents the Commission's findings, analyzes the underlying causes of the violations, and provides specific recommendations for the state to improve its situation. These reports are powerful tools for raising international awareness, supporting domestic human rights advocates, and putting political pressure on governments to undertake necessary reforms to protect the fundamental rights of their citizens.

214. (B) Universal right to internet access
The jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court is limited to the rights explicitly protected in the American Convention on Human Rights and other regional treaties. While the convention safeguards fundamental rights such as the right to life, personal integrity, and personal liberty, it does not currently include a "universal right to internet access." While such issues might be discussed in the context of freedom of expression, they are not a separate, standalone right under the original treaty text. The Court's work is grounded in the specific legal commitments made by member states.

215. (D) Chilling effects violating freedom of expression (Article 13)
Inter-American jurisprudence has consistently established that the use of criminal defamation laws to prosecute journalists for criticizing public officials is a violation of freedom of expression under Article 13 of the American Convention. Such prosecutions are seen as having a "chilling effect" on public debate and as being disproportionate measures for protecting the reputation of politicians. The Court emphasizes that public figures must be subject to a higher level of scrutiny and that civil remedies are usually sufficient and more appropriate than criminal sanctions for addressing alleged defamation.

NODIA

216. (A) It tries individuals for crimes against humanity.
The Inter-American Court is an international court that adjudicates the responsibility of states, not individuals. It does not have the jurisdiction to conduct criminal trials or to sentence individuals for crimes against humanity or any other offenses. Such criminal prosecutions are the responsibility of domestic courts or the International Criminal Court. The Inter-American Court's role is to determine if a state has violated the American Convention and to order remedies such as changes to legislation and comprehensive reparations for the victims of human rights abuses.

217. (C) Lack legal effect and violate the state's duty to investigate and punish
In the Gelman v. Uruguay case, the Inter-American Court reaffirmed its long-standing position that amnesty laws for serious human

that states do not use crises as an excuse for overreaching or unnecessary restrictions.

204. (B) Freedom from torture
Some rights in the European Convention are considered absolute and can never be limited or suspended, even in times of war or public emergency. The prohibition of torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment under Article 3 is one such absolute right. No derogation is permitted from this provision under any circumstances. This reflects the fundamental belief that certain acts are so contrary to human dignity that they can never be justified by national security interests or other state goals, regardless of the severity of the crisis.

205. (C) The Grand Chamber
When a case before a Chamber of the European Court of Human Rights raises a serious question affecting the interpretation of the convention or its protocols, or where the resolution might be inconsistent with a previous judgment, the Chamber may relinquish jurisdiction to the Grand Chamber. This larger body of seventeen judges provides a definitive ruling on the most significant legal issues. This process ensures that the Court's jurisprudence remains consistent and that its most important decisions benefit from a more comprehensive and high-level judicial review.

206. (D) The ECHR completely prohibits any limitations on religious freedom.
The European Convention on Human Rights does not provide an absolute, unlimited right to religious freedom. While the right to hold a belief is absolute, the freedom to manifest one's religion can be limited under Article 9 if the restriction is prescribed by law and is necessary for a legitimate aim such as protecting public order, health, or the rights of others. The convention protects many other rights, such as property and fair trial, and includes protocols for the abolition of the death penalty, but it allows for balanced and proportionate limitations on several freedoms.

207. (A) Article 2 (Right to life) or Article 8 (Right to respect for private and family life)
The European Court of Human Rights often addresses environmental issues, such as excessive industrial noise or pollution, through the lens of existing convention rights. Article 8, which protects the right to respect for private and family life and the home, is the most common provision used in such cases. If the environmental harm is severe enough to threaten life, the Court may also apply Article 2. This demonstrates how the "living instrument" doctrine allows the Court to protect individuals against modern threats that were not explicitly mentioned when the treaty was first drafted.

208. (B) Pilot Judgment Procedure - Used to handle systemic problems producing massive repetitive cases
The "pilot judgment procedure" is a tool developed by the European Court of Human Rights to address systemic or structural problems in a state that result in a large number of similar applications. When the Court identifies such a problem, it issues a judgment that not only finds a violation in the specific case but also requires the state to implement general measures at the national level to solve the underlying issue. This procedure helps the Court manage its massive caseload and ensures that systemic human rights failures are addressed at their root.

209. (B) The interference balanced against the aim
The "proportionality test" is a central analytical tool used by the European Court of Human Rights. It involves evaluating whether the interference with an individual's right by the state was balanced against the legitimate aim the state was trying to achieve. The Court assesses whether the measure was necessary and if there were less restrictive ways to reach the same goal. This test is essential for ensuring that even when a state has a valid reason for limiting a right, it does not do so in an excessive or arbitrary manner.

210. (A) Financial compensation awarded to the victim by the Court
Under Article 41 of the European Convention, if the Court finds a violation and the domestic law of the respondent state allows only partial reparation to be made, the Court can award "just satisfaction" to the injured party. This typically takes the form of financial compensation for both pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages. While the Court's primary goal is to ensure that states stop violations and prevent them in the future, just satisfaction provides a direct and tangible

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

system and the role of the AU's highest political organ in addressing large-scale human rights crises.

224. (B) A multinational corporation
The African Charter explicitly recognizes several "peoples' rights," which are collective rights held by communities or entire nations. These include the right to existence and self-determination, the right to freely dispose of wealth and natural resources, and the right to economic, social, and cultural development. However, the right to own a multinational corporation is not recognized as a peoples' right or a human right under the Charter. The focus of these provisions is on safeguarding the collective interests and aspirations of African peoples for sovereignty, development, and control over their own heritage and resources.

225. (B) Right to property, health, and peoples' right to free disposal of natural resources
When a community is displaced from its ancestral land for a state-led natural resource project without their consent or adequate compensation, several rights under the African Charter are potentially violated. This includes the individual right to property and the right to health, as displacement often disrupts access to traditional livelihoods and clean water. Furthermore, it may violate the peoples' right to free disposal of their wealth and natural resources and their right to development. The Charter's unique inclusion of collective rights provides a strong legal basis for indigenous and local communities to challenge such state actions.

226. (A) It explicitly abolishes the African Commission.
The Protocol establishing the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights does not abolish the African Commission. Instead, it was adopted with the specific goal of "complementing" the Commission's protective mandate. The two bodies are designed to work together within a dual-structured system. The Commission continues its roles in promoting rights, reviewing state reports, and handling communications, while also being able to refer cases to the Court for a binding judicial decision. The Court is based in Arusha and provides the system with the necessary judicial teeth to ensure that its findings are legally enforceable.

227. (C) The right to collective property and development
The Endorois case is a landmark decision by the African Commission that significantly advanced the rights of indigenous peoples. The Commission ruled that the Kenyan government had violated the rights of the Endorois community by displacing them from their ancestral lands without their free, prior, and informed consent. Crucially, the Commission recognized the community's right to collective property and their right to development as a distinct people. This case established an important precedent across Africa for the protection of indigenous land rights and the importance of ensuring that development projects do not occur at the expense of vulnerable communities.

228. (D) Article 34(6) Declaration - Allows direct access by NGOs and individuals to the African Court
The Article 34(6) declaration is a specific legal mechanism under the Protocol establishing the African Court. When a state party makes this declaration, it formally accepts the Court's competence to receive cases directly from individuals and non-governmental organizations with observer status. Without this declaration, individuals must first go through the African Commission, which significantly limits their ability to access the Court's judicial functions. This optional nature of direct access reflects a compromise between the goal of effective human rights protection and the traditional principles of state sovereignty that are still prominent in the African regional system.

229. (C) International crimes such as genocide and crimes against humanity
The Malabo Protocol, if it enters into force, would grant the merged African Court of Justice and Human Rights the jurisdiction to try individuals for several core international crimes. This includes genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and even the crime of unconstitutional change of government. This would mark a significant expansion of the Court's role from a purely human rights and state-responsibility focus to a regional criminal judicial body. However, the protocol has been controversial because it also contains an immunity clause that prevents the

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

is being systematically practiced in the territory of a State Party, it can initiate a confidential investigation. This powerful mechanism can even include a targeted fact-finding visit to the state's territory, provided the government consents, ensuring thorough scrutiny of severe and widespread human rights violations.

245. (C) Submit a credible, factual report to the OHCHR for inclusion in the stakeholders' summary.
The Universal Periodic Review relies heavily on information gathered from various stakeholders, including civil society. The optimal and most effective strategy for a non-governmental organization to highlight forced labor is to submit a credible, factual, and well-documented report directly to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. The OHCHR compiles these stakeholder submissions into a summary report, which then becomes a crucial, officially recognized document used by member states during the interactive dialogue.

246. (B) They require a treaty ratification by the State to intervene.
The incorrect statement is that Special Procedures require treaty ratification to intervene. Unlike Treaty Bodies, which strictly monitor specific conventions and require state ratification to exercise jurisdiction, Special Procedures are mandated by the Human Rights Council. They derive their broad authority directly from the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Consequently, they can investigate, report, and issue urgent appeals regarding human rights issues in any UN member state, regardless of ratification.

247. (D) The "death row phenomenon" amounting to inhuman or degrading treatment
The landmark Soering versus United Kingdom judgment by the European Court of Human Rights established a vital human rights precedent regarding international extradition. The Court ruled that extraditing a suspect to the United States, where they would likely face the "death row phenomenon"—characterized by prolonged delays, severe psychological anguish, and harsh conditions awaiting execution—would constitute a clear violation of Article 3. This specific Article absolutely prohibits subjecting any individual to torture or inhuman treatment.

248. (A) ECtHR - Living instrument doctrine
The correct pair is the European Court of Human Rights and the "living instrument doctrine." This judicial doctrine is a fundamental interpretative principle established by the Court. It dictates that the European Convention on Human Rights must be interpreted dynamically in light of present-day conditions and evolving societal norms, rather than strictly relying on the original intent of its drafters from 1950. The other options blatantly misrepresent the jurisdictional scope of those respective human rights mechanisms.

249. (C) Complex moral or ethical issues without European consensus
The "margin of appreciation" is a legal doctrine allowing national authorities some discretion in fulfilling their human rights obligations. The European Court of Human Rights typically grants a wider margin of appreciation to states in cases involving complex moral, ethical, or sensitive social issues where no uniform consensus exists across European member states. Conversely, the Court grants absolutely no margin regarding absolute rights, such as the strict prohibition of torture, slavery, or illegal extrajudicial killings.

250. (A) 2006
The Universal Periodic Review is a unique and comprehensive human rights mechanism that was established alongside the creation of the United Nations Human Rights Council. The UN General Assembly officially created both the Council and the UPR mechanism through Resolution 60/251, which was formally adopted in the year 2006. This pivotal resolution mandated that the Human Rights Council periodically review the fulfillment of human rights obligations and commitments of all 193 United Nations Member States comprehensively.

251. (B) To serve as a fundamental monitoring body for state compliance
Treaty bodies play a vital role in international human rights enforcement by overseeing how states implement their treaty obligations. They review periodic reports submitted by governments and engage in constructive dialogues with state representatives. This

NODIA

237. (C) Inadmissible
A fundamental prerequisite for the admissibility of an individual complaint before any international human rights treaty body is the exhaustion of all available domestic remedies. If an applicant's case remains pending before a national judicial authority, such as a Supreme Court, the international mechanism will rule the communication inadmissible. This established rule respects state sovereignty by providing the domestic legal system the initial opportunity to address, investigate, and effectively remedy the alleged human rights violation.

238. (D) List of Issues - Prepared by the Treaty Body
The correct pair is the "List of Issues," which is formally prepared by the respective United Nations Treaty Body. During the periodic state reporting cycle, the treaty body reviews the state's initial report and drafts a List of Issues to request additional, specific information before the formal dialogue. Conversely, State Reports are submitted by governments, Concluding Observations are drafted by the Treaty Body itself, and Shadow Reports are prepared by civil society organizations and NGOs.

239. (A) Committing a prima facie violation of the Covenant
Under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, "core obligations" represent the absolute minimum essential levels of each right that states must guarantee regardless of resource availability. Ensuring access to essential food is a fundamental core obligation to prevent starvation. If a state completely fails to provide this basic minimum, it constitutes a prima facie violation of the Covenant, meaning the state is immediately presumed to be in breach of international human rights duties.

240. (B) 23 experts of high moral standing and competence in the field covered by the Convention
The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women is the specific treaty body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the CEDAW Convention. According to the treaty's explicit provisions, this committee is composed of exactly twenty-three independent experts. These individuals are formally elected by state parties but serve entirely in their personal capacities. They must be persons of high moral standing and possess recognized competence in the specific field of women's rights and gender equality.

241. (B) Protocol 16
Protocol 16 to the European Convention on Human Rights significantly expanded the European Court of Human Rights' jurisdiction. It allows the highest national courts and tribunals of member states to request advisory opinions from the Court on questions of principle relating to the interpretation or application of rights defined in the Convention. This mechanism aims to foster continuous dialogue between national courts and the European Court, thereby enhancing the domestic implementation of human rights standards.

242. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Statement I is correct because the Inter-American Court of Human Rights requires states to explicitly accept its contentious jurisdiction before the Commission can refer a case. Statement II is entirely incorrect. Unlike the European system, individuals cannot lodge contentious cases directly with the Inter-American Court. They must first file their petitions with the Inter-American Commission, which investigates and attempts friendly settlements before deciding whether to submit the case to the Court for a binding ruling.

243. (C) The Executive Council of the African Union
Within the African human rights architecture, when the African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights delivers a binding judgment against a member state, the responsibility for monitoring its execution does not fall to the Court itself. Instead, the Executive Council of the African Union is legally mandated to monitor the state's compliance with the Court's ruling. The Executive Council acts directly on behalf of the Assembly of the African Union to ensure effective implementation.

244. (D) Committee Against Torture (CAT)
Under Article 20 of the Convention Against Torture, the Committee Against Torture is uniquely empowered with a confidential inquiry mechanism. If the Committee receives reliable, well-founded information indicating that torture

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

Court from trying sitting heads of state and other high-ranking officials during their time in office.

230. (B) Clauses that allow rights to be restricted by domestic law
"Claw-back clauses" are provisions found in several articles of the African Charter that permit the restriction of human rights by national laws. They often use phrases like "subject to law" or "within the law." Critics have argued that these clauses could be used by states to undermine

231. (D) The UN General Assembly
The United Nations General Assembly holds exclusive responsibility for electing the forty-seven member states of the Human Rights Council. These elections are conducted via secret ballot, requiring an absolute majority of the Assembly members for a state to be elected. Seats are distributed geographically to ensure equitable global representation. The General Assembly also retains the crucial power to suspend the rights of any Human Rights Council member that commits gross and systematic human rights violations.

232. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Statement I is entirely incorrect because United Nations treaty bodies are committees of independent experts, not political organs; therefore, they possess no authority to deploy peacekeepers. Statement II is fundamentally correct. Since treaty bodies cannot issue legally enforceable judgments with coercive backing, their findings, recommendations, and views rely heavily on the respective state's voluntary compliance, domestic legal frameworks, and the broader application of international diplomatic and political pressure to ensure effective human rights implementation.

233. (C) It is a cooperative, peer-review mechanism applying equally to all UN Member States.
The Universal Periodic Review uniquely commands complete participation from all United Nations Member States precisely because it operates as a cooperative, non-confrontational peer-review mechanism rather than a punitive judicial tribunal. Operating on the principle of equal treatment, it ensures every country's record is evaluated comprehensively. This diplomatic approach encourages states to voluntarily engage in dialogue, share best practices, and accept constructive recommendations without the immediate threat of sanctions or military intervention for strict non-compliance.

234. (A) Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court
The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court is not classified as a core United Nations human rights treaty. Instead, it serves as the foundational treaty of international criminal law that establishes the ICC to prosecute individuals for international crimes, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. In contrast, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities represent core international human rights treaties.

235. (D) Documenting the refusal and raising concerns in the report to the Human Rights Council
United Nations Special Rapporteurs are independent human rights experts who operate strictly through diplomatic and reporting channels. They lack any executive, judicial, or policing authority to force entry into restricted facilities or arrest officials. When denied access to a specific location like a prison, their most appropriate and impactful recourse is to meticulously document this refusal and highlight the state's lack of cooperation in their official, public reports presented directly to the Human Rights Council.

236. (B) Both have the power to issue legally binding judgments on domestic courts.
The incorrect statement is that both committees can issue legally binding judgments. Unlike domestic courts or regional human rights courts, United Nations treaty bodies like the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights cannot issue legally binding or directly enforceable judgments. While their concluding observations and views on individual communications carry significant authoritative, moral, and legal weight, they ultimately rely entirely on voluntary state compliance and international political pressure.

NODIA

oversight ensures that domestic laws and policies align with international standards, serving as a key mechanism for monitoring and accountability within the global system.

252. (A) Independent experts in the human rights field
Treaty bodies consist of individuals chosen for their specialized knowledge and professional experience in human rights. These experts serve in their personal capacity, ensuring that the evaluation of state reports remains objective and impartial. Their independence is crucial for providing authoritative and neutral assessments of national implementation efforts, distinguishing the treaty body process from purely political or diplomatic peer-review mechanisms.

253. (C) Alternative submissions from non-governmental groups
To ensure a balanced and comprehensive review, treaty bodies consider information from sources beyond official government reports. This includes shadow reports or alternative submissions from civil society organizations and non-governmental entities. These external perspectives help verify the accuracy of state-provided data and highlight specific areas where implementation of human rights standards may be failing or require urgent attention.

254. (D) Concluding observations and authoritative recommendations
At the end of the reporting cycle, the treaty body publishes a formal document summarizing its findings. This assessment highlights progress made by the state and identifies remaining challenges or violations. By offering specific, authoritative recommendations, the committee provides a roadmap for the government to improve its domestic legal framework and administrative practices to better protect human rights.

255. (C) A cooperative mechanism for domestic policy translation
The treaty body review is characterized as a non-adversarial process focused on constructive dialogue between the state and independent experts. Its primary objective is to assist states in effectively implementing their international obligations at the national level. By facilitating cooperation, the mechanism helps translate abstract human rights principles into concrete domestic policies, strengthening the overall framework of international enforcement.

256. (B) Other member states in a peer-review format
The Universal Periodic Review is a unique process where the human rights performance of every United Nations member state is examined. Unlike expert-led reviews, this mechanism is intergovernmental and relies on peer-to-peer assessment. Member states engage with one another to discuss national reports and provide recommendations, fostering a political environment of mutual accountability and shared commitment to human rights standards.

257. (D) Acute concerns and specific allegations of violations
Special Procedures are activated to address specific human rights situations or thematic issues that require specialized attention. These mandates are often triggered by reports of serious allegations or acute concerns regarding human rights violations within a particular country. This flexibility allows for rapid response to evolving crises, providing a mechanism for detailed investigation and reporting by independent mandate holders on the ground.

258. (A) It is a state-driven evaluation covering a broad spectrum of rights.
The Universal Periodic Review is distinguished by its state-led nature and its comprehensive scope, covering all human rights in every country. In contrast, Special Procedures involve independent experts focusing on specific themes or country-specific situations. While the review process is a political peer-review exercise among states, the Special Procedures provide an independent investigative component within the international enforcement framework.

259. (C) They conduct a country visit to investigate allegations.
Independent experts under the Special Procedures frequently perform on-site investigations to assess the human rights situation firsthand. These country visits enable mandate holders to gather direct evidence, meet with victims, and engage with government officials and civil society. The findings from these missions are then compiled

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

276. (A) Infringement upon personal privacy due to a mass surveillance program
The applicant brought a case against State C claiming that the government's extensive monitoring activities violated the right to private life. This type of legal challenge focuses on whether a state's use of technology for surveillance oversteps the boundaries of personal freedom. The European Court of Human Rights examines such programs to ensure they respect the fundamental privacy rights of individuals.

277. (D) That all domestic judicial avenues in State C have been exhausted
A fundamental rule for filing a claim with the European Court of Human Rights is that the applicant must first seek justice through their own national legal system. This means taking the case through all relevant local courts, up to the highest level. This principle allows the state the chance to resolve human rights issues internally before international intervention occurs.

278. (B) Whether it was proportionate and necessary in a democracy
When evaluating state interference with human rights, the court applies a rigorous balancing test. It considers whether the measures taken, such as surveillance, serve a legitimate aim and whether the impact on individual rights is kept to a minimum. For a program to be lawful, it must be essential for achieving its purpose and must include adequate safeguards against potential abuse.

279. (C) It is a legally binding judgment that obligates state execution
Judgments delivered by the European Court of Human Rights are not merely advisory; they create a legal obligation for the involved state. Once a final ruling is made, the government is required to take the necessary steps to comply with the court's findings. This binding nature is a key feature of the regional human rights system, ensuring effective enforcement and accountability.

280. (D) Provide just satisfaction and reform surveillance laws
Following the court's ruling, the state must address both the individual harm and the underlying cause of the violation. This involves paying a monetary award, known as just satisfaction, to the applicant to compensate for the breach. Additionally, the state must amend its domestic legislation to ensure its surveillance practices are brought into full compliance with regional human rights standards.

281. (A) A surge of extrajudicial killings by state security forces
The urgent petition to the Inter-American Commission was prompted by a series of unlawful killings allegedly carried out by government forces. Such severe violations of the right to life demand immediate international attention and protective action. The Commission's involvement is critical in these situations to investigate the facts and advocate for the safety of citizens facing direct threats from state authorities.

282. (B) It conducts an on-site visit to interview witnesses
To obtain a first-hand understanding of the situation, the Commission sends a delegation to the country in question. These on-site missions allow investigators to meet with victims, families, and officials, and to collect physical evidence directly. This comprehensive approach ensures that the Commission's findings are based on reliable and direct information, providing a strong foundation for its subsequent reports and recommendations.

283. (B) To protect human rights defenders from irreparable harm
Precautionary measures are urgent orders issued by the Commission to prevent severe and permanent damage to individuals at high risk. In this case, the focus was on ensuring the physical safety of those working to protect human rights within State D. These measures serve as a vital protective tool, requiring the state to take immediate action to safeguard the lives of activists.

284. (A) The Commission will submit the case to a higher judicial body
If a state fails to implement the suggestions made after an investigation, the Commission can escalate the matter. By referring the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the Commission ensures that the allegations are subject to a formal judicial trial. This process can

NODIA

STUDYING FROM PDFs?

THINK AGAIN.

If you are studying only from PDFs,
you are wasting valuable time.

Research shows that learning from

PRINTED BOOKS has up to

4× HIGHER RETENTION

than studying from screens.

PRINT BOOK = BETTER MEMORY

PDF = LOWER RETENTION

Those who study from **PRINTED BOOKS**
move **AHEAD.**

Others are left **BEHIND**
in competition.

In competitive exams,
being average is not enough.

STAY ONE STEP AHEAD.

as moving backward rather than forward in its human rights commitments.

268. (A) Enacting retrogressive measures harming vulnerable populations
The Committee on Economic and Social Rights emphasizes that states should not adopt policies that lead to a decline in the enjoyment of protected rights. These retrogressive measures are particularly scrutinized when they disproportionately affect marginalized or at-risk groups. Even during financial difficulties, governments are expected to prioritize the protection of core social obligations and avoid actions that weaken existing levels of human rights.

269. (C) To recalibrate the budget to safeguard essential protections
The Committee advised State A to reorganize its financial planning to ensure that minimum essential levels of social and economic rights are maintained. This process involves identifying and protecting the funding necessary for the most critical services, such as basic healthcare and primary education. Such recalibration ensures that the burden of economic austerity does not fall on the most vulnerable citizens.

270. (D) Severe financial instability within a state
The Committee on Economic and Social Rights plays a vital role in monitoring state behavior during periods of significant economic distress. It ensures that national responses to financial crises do not lead to the abandonment of international human rights obligations. By providing oversight during these times, the Committee helps maintain a baseline of social protection and prevents the erosion of fundamental rights.

271. (C) Laws barring women from specific industrial sectors
State B implemented domestic legislation that explicitly excluded women from working in certain areas of the economy. This systemic barrier prevented equal access to employment opportunities based on gender. Such policies are viewed as institutionalized discrimination, as they restrict the professional choices available to women and reinforce traditional gender roles within the labor market, prompting intervention from international monitoring bodies.

272. (B) The laws are discriminatory and violate equal opportunity
After examining the employment restrictions in State B, the committee determined that these laws failed to meet international standards for gender equality. The prohibitions were found to be inherently discriminatory because they denied women the same rights and opportunities as men in the workplace. This conclusion underscores the state's failure to uphold its commitment to eliminate all forms of gender-based discrimination.

273. (D) To integrate women into previously restricted sectors
Beyond simply repealing discriminatory laws, the committee recommended that State B take proactive steps to ensure women can effectively enter and succeed in the industrial sectors they were once barred from. These affirmative measures are designed to correct historical imbalances and promote substantive equality. By actively facilitating integration, the state works toward dismantling the structural barriers that previously limited women's participation.

274. (A) To provide regular updates on dismantling structural barriers
To ensure that the recommended reforms are effectively implemented, the committee mandated a system of periodic reporting. State B must keep the international body informed of its progress in changing laws and improving workplace access for women. This ongoing monitoring process keeps the state accountable and allows the committee to offer further guidance as the transition toward gender equality continues.

275. (C) Substantive equality and eradication of discrimination
The primary objective of the committee's intervention is to ensure that women enjoy equal rights in practice, not just in theory. By directing legislative changes and affirmative actions, the committee aims to eliminate the root causes of gender-based exclusion. These efforts are part of a broader mission to achieve a society where discrimination is eradicated and everyone has an equal opportunity.

Click Here to Buy book on Amazon

293. (D) State F violated collective resource disposal rights
After conducting its investigation, the Commission concluded that the state's actions had unlawfully interfered with the ethnic group's right to control their own wealth. The ruling confirmed that the regional human rights charter protects a people's ability to use their natural resources for their own benefit. This finding established that State F had failed to uphold its international legal obligations.

294. (B) To revise resource extraction policies and ensure equitable benefit-sharing
To address the violation, the Commission suggested that the government change the way it manages natural resources. The goal is to create a system where the local community receives a fair portion of the profits generated from their ancestral lands. By implementing these changes, the state can ensure that economic development respects the collective rights and well-being of its citizens.

295. (C) Guide states toward individual and collective compliance
The ultimate objective of the Commission's work is to help governments align their domestic practices with international standards. By investigating complaints and offering recommendations, the Commission provides a path for states to improve their human rights record. This supportive yet corrective role ensures that both individual liberties and community rights are respected, strengthening the overall system of regional human rights enforcement.

296. (D) International law violations and human rights abuses
The 2008 protocol designed a judicial body with a broad mandate, allowing it to hear cases that involve different types of legal issues. In the scenario involving State G, the court can address both specific breaches of human rights and general violations of international treaties. This comprehensive jurisdiction allows for a more efficient and complete resolution of complex disputes between states and citizens.

NODIA

297. (A) Merge existing organs into one comprehensive institution
The creation of the African Court of Justice and Human Rights was intended to simplify the regional legal landscape by combining several separate bodies. By bringing together the functions of judicial and human rights organs, the protocol aims to create a more efficient and powerful institution. This consolidation is meant to strengthen the enforcement of international law and human rights across the continent.

298. (B) By functioning as a unified entity that delivers binding judgments
By acting as a single, authoritative court, the institution can provide definitive legal rulings that states are required to follow. These binding judgments ensure that the court's decisions lead to real changes in national policy and practice. The unified structure helps avoid conflicting decisions from different bodies and provides a clear path for achieving justice and accountability in the region.

299. (B) The structural evolution of regional enforcement mechanisms
The move toward a consolidated judicial body reflects a significant shift in how human rights and international law are managed. This evolution shows a growing preference for integrated systems that can handle a variety of legal challenges within a single framework. By adapting its structures, the regional system aims to become more effective in monitoring and enforcing the obligations of its member states.

300. (A) A consolidated judicial forum for comprehensive adjudication
The African Court of Justice and Human Rights is designed to be a central location where all types of major legal violations can be addressed. This forum provides a formal setting for a thorough analysis of both facts and law, leading to authoritative decisions. Such a consolidated approach ensures that human rights enforcement is integrated with other aspects of international law.

lead to a legally binding judgment, increasing the pressure on the state to fulfill its obligations.

285. (C) Details on systemic abuses and security apparatus deficiencies
The report published by the Commission provides a deep analysis of the human rights landscape within the country. It identifies widespread patterns of violations and points to the specific failures within the government's security and legal structures that allow such abuses to occur. This document serves as a critical diagnostic tool, highlighting the areas where structural reforms are most urgently needed.

286. (D) Forced displacement of indigenous groups for projects
The legal battle before the Inter-American Court centered on the removal of an indigenous community from their traditional lands to make way for state-approved infrastructure development. This case highlights the tension between national industrial goals and the collective rights of native peoples. The court's role is to determine if the state's actions violated international standards regarding land rights and cultural survival.

287. (C) Testimonies from victims and legal arguments from State E
During the judicial process, the court hears directly from the affected individuals, allowing them to share their experiences and the impact of the state's actions. At the same time, the government is given the opportunity to present its legal defense and justifications. This balanced exchange ensures that the court has a complete understanding of both the facts and the law.

288. (B) Strictly mandate halting the infrastructure project
In its ruling, the court determined that the ongoing development was directly infringing upon the rights of the indigenous community. Consequently, it ordered the state to stop all work on the infrastructure project immediately. This restorative measure is intended to prevent further damage to the community's lands and to allow for the possibility of returning the territory to its original inhabitants.

289. (D) Provide financial reparations and acknowledge responsibility
Beyond halting construction and returning land, the state was ordered to provide monetary compensation to the victims for the losses and suffering caused by the displacement. The court also required the government to issue a public statement admitting its role in the human rights violations. These actions are essential for achieving full justice and ensuring accountability for the state's actions.

290. (A) An authoritative, binding judgment requiring remediation
The decisions issued by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights carry full legal weight and require the state to implement specific reforms and remedies. These judgments are final and cannot be ignored without violating international law. The court's authority ensures that human rights protections are enforced through a formal judicial mechanism, providing a definitive resolution to complex legal and social conflicts.

291. (C) Integration of individual and collective protections
The African human rights system is distinctive because it places equal importance on the rights of individuals and the collective rights of groups or peoples. This dual focus allows the Commission to address violations that affect entire communities, such as environmental damage or resource depletion. By protecting both sets of rights, the framework provides a comprehensive approach to human rights enforcement.

292. (A) State policies deprive them of ancestral natural resources
The complaint brought by the minority group in State F focused on the government's management of land and wealth. They alleged that national policies were preventing them from accessing and benefiting from the natural resources located on their traditional territories. This issue highlights the importance of collective rights in ensuring that communities can maintain their traditional ways of life and economic independence.

NODIA

into detailed reports, which include specific recommendations and urgent appeals to address violations.

260. (A) They combine political pressure with expert investigation.
The international human rights framework utilizes both political and technical mechanisms to ensure state compliance. The Universal Periodic Review exerts peer-based political pressure through intergovernmental dialogue, while Special Procedures provide deep, expert-led investigations into specific concerns. Together, these complementary tools create a comprehensive system that promotes accountability, encourages national reforms, and strengthens the overall framework of international human rights enforcement.

261. (D) They must exhaust all domestic legal remedies within State Z.
Individuals seeking to bring a complaint before the Human Rights Committee must first utilize all available legal avenues within their own country. This requirement ensures that national authorities have the primary opportunity to address and rectify the alleged violation. Only after domestic courts or administrative bodies have provided a final decision can the case be considered by the international body.

262. (B) Through a quasi-judicial legislative assessment
The Human Rights Committee employs a formal process to review individual complaints, examining the state's laws and actions against international standards. This quasi-judicial approach involves a rigorous analysis of the facts and legal arguments presented by both the complainant and the state. By applying treaty provisions to specific cases, the committee interprets the scope of human rights obligations and determines compliance.

263. (C) They are non-binding but carry significant authoritative weight.
While the conclusions issued by the Human Rights Committee are not legally enforceable in the same way as domestic court judgments, they are considered highly authoritative interpretations of treaty obligations. States are expected to consider these views in good faith and implement the suggested remedies. These findings serve as a moral and legal guidepost in the international enforcement of human rights.

264. (D) To provide victim remedies and amend domestic laws
When a violation is identified, the Human Rights Committee requests the state to take specific corrective actions. This typically includes providing an effective remedy to the individual whose rights were breached, such as compensation or restitution. Furthermore, the state is often urged to modify its legislation to prevent similar violations in the future, ensuring long-term alignment with international standards.

265. (A) Laws enacted by the state restricting fundamental civil liberties
The case involving State Z centers on the enactment of domestic legislation that imposes severe limitations on basic civil freedoms. Such complaints often arise when new laws interfere with rights such as freedom of expression, assembly, or privacy. The Human Rights Committee reviews these measures to determine if they are necessary and proportionate according to the binding requirements of international human rights law.

266. (B) Austerity measures reducing funding for healthcare and education
Significant cuts to social spending during an economic crisis can lead to challenges in maintaining essential services. In this scenario, State A's decision to reduce financial support for public healthcare and education programs triggered scrutiny by international monitors. Such actions are evaluated to determine if they undermine the state's commitment to protecting the economic and social well-being of its population.

267. (B) State A failed its progressive realization obligations
International standards for economic and social rights require states to take deliberate steps toward the full achievement of these rights over time. Critics argued that State A's funding cuts constituted a failure to fulfill this duty of progressive realization. By reducing available resources for essential services, the state was seen

Downloaded from www.pdf.tube

VISIT:

www.pdf.tube

Download PDFs for:

- ✓ Recommended Textbook Resources
- ✓ Mock Tests with Solutions
- ✓ Chapterwise Question Bank
- ✓ Previous Year UGC-NET Exam Papers
- ✓ Previous Year Assistant Professor Exam Papers

NODIA

Nodia Editions LLP

125, Sector 6, Vidhyadhar Nagar, Jaipur 302039

MRP. ₹760.00